

GAZETTEER OF INDIA



ORISSA

BOUDH-KHOND MALS

सन्यमेव जयने

ORISSA DISTRICT GAZETTEERS



BOUDH-KHOND MALS



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PREFACE

The present district of Boudh-Khondmals is constituted of the three subdivisions of Boudh, Khondmals and Baligurha. Boudh was a feudatory State which merged with Orissa on the 1st January, 1948. Khondmals was an independent subdivision which was tagged on to different districts at different times. The district of Boudh-Khondmals was created in the year 1948 with the two subdivisions of Boudh and Khondmals. Later, in 1949, the Taluks of G. Udayagiri and Baligurha of the Ganjam district, which now form the Baligurha subdivision, were added to the district. In the same year Panchara ex-Zamindari of Sonepur subdivision of the Balangir district, which formerly formed a part of Boudh ex-State, was brought under the jurisdiction of the Boudh subdivision of the Boudh-Khondmals district. Having three subdivisions of different origin the revenue system of the district was complicated.

The ex-State of Boudh had no gazetteer worth the name. L. E. B. Cobden-Ramsay in his Feudatory States of Orissa (1908) has given only a sketchy account of the ex-State of Boudh. In compiling this volume, all available references which include Cobden-Ramsay's book, L. S. S. O' Malley's Bengal District Gazetteer, Angul (1908); Ganjam District Manual; Final Report on the Survey and Settlement Operations in Khondmals subdivision (District Angul, 1921-25); Completion Report of the Settlement of Boudh, 1907; Completion Report of Survey and Settlement of the Boudh Feudatory State, 1950; Administration Reports of Boudh State; Land Tenure and Land Reforms in Orissa and various other records and references have, however, been profitably used.

The district has a predominant Kandha population. The Kandhas are an ancient hill tribe and very hospitable. Formerly the practice of human sacrifice, known as *meriah* sacrifice, and female infanticide were prevalent among them. During the British rule these cruel practices among the Kandhas were stopped with much difficulty. While writing on the Kandhas of the district the reports on the Kandhas of the area by Lieut. Macpherson, Colonel Campbell, E. T. Dalton's book : Tribal History of Eastern India, etc., have also been referred to.

All possible care have been taken to incorporate in this volume the rapid changes and various developments that have taken place in this district since its inception in 1948. Useful appendices, a comprehensive index, glossary of Oriya words and terms in the text, and a map of the district have been provided.

The spelling of place names in the map and the text has followed the map published by the Survey of India and the list of place names of the district supplied to us by the Director of Land Records and Survey, Orissa. The spelling of some place names in Oriya script has also been given in the index. To avoid repetition in the text and to simplify printing diacritical marks have been used in the glossary.

The Gazetteer was compiled in the Gazetteers Section of the Revenue Department and was circulated for approval to the members of the Gazetteers Advisory Committee which is constituted as follows :

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Bhubaneshwar,
The 2nd May, 1983

NILAMANI SENAPATI
DURGA CHARAN KUANR

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL

The name of the district needs some explanation. Boudh was a Feudatory State till 1st January, 1948 when the Raja transferred power to the Government of Orissa. Khondmals was an independent subdivision which was tagged on to different districts at different times. It has been with the present district since 1st January, 1948. Baligurha was a subdivision of Ganjam district till the last of March, 1949. Khonds have been the main population of the district. Even Boudh as a Feudatory State had a number of Khond villages who were so important that the Raja sent a telegram on 1st January, 1948 declaring that his Khond subjects would not be willing to submit to the Government of Orissa. They, however, willingly accepted the new Government.

Introducing
the District

The Khonds are a very important tribe. They are so hospitable that they will give shelter to an enemy who may come as their guest. They did not drink milk, but kill the cows for beef. They had the custom of human sacrifice which was stopped with great difficulty. Ultimately they agreed to stop the practice on being assured that they will pay no land tax. They, however, never sacrificed a Khond. They used to kidnap a non-Khond boy from the plains. The boy lived in the Khond village as a very honoured guest. He used to get plenty of wine, whatever food he wanted and had the company of any Khond girl he wanted. He naturally did not try to run away. On the day of the sacrifice he was so drunk that he was completely anaesthetised. Portions of his body could be cut away without feeling any pain. So far as his life was concerned it was not cruel, because he did not feel any pain. Instead of the Meria, as the sacrificial boy was called, they started sacrificing a buffalo which they purchase by running into debt. The buffalo sacrifice still continues.

During the British days they posted a selected officer to Khondmals and gave him all civil, criminal and revenue powers. He was left there for many years. He was the *de-facto* Maa-Baap of the Khonds. Having three subdivisions of different origin the revenue system is complicated.

Every Khond village has a few Pans who act as their money-lenders. They play such an important part in Khond life that it is said, 'the Khond is a king and the Pan is his minister'.

BOUDH-KHONDMALES

Origin of the name of the district

The district of Boudh-Khondmals was created in the year 1948 with two subdivisions, viz., Boudh and Khondmals, with headquarters at Phulabani. The former subdivision was an ex- State which merged with Orissa on the 1st January, 1948 and the latter had formerly formed a part of the district of Ganjam. Unlike most of the districts of Orissa it does not derive its name from the name of its headquarters town although it is popularly known as Phulabani district. To some, it is even known as Boudh-Phulabani district. In many of the Government publications the district is also wrongly identified. But actually the district is named after the names of its two subdivisions, Boudh and Khondmals. Even after the reorganisation of the district in 1949 with the addition of a third subdivision, namely, Baligurha, its nomenclature remains intact.

To trace the origin of its component parts, the ex-State of Boudh was named after its headquarters town, Boudh, a place located on the Mahanadi. But the Khondmals (Khond or Kandha- a hill tribe, Mals-in Oriya signify a hilly tract) which imply a hilly habitat of the Khonds, seems to have derived its name from this particular hill tribe who are predominant in the area. Thus the name of the district which is merely a derivative of the names of two of its constituent subdivisions is devoid of any significance.

Location, General boundaries, Total area and Population

One of the centrally located districts of Orissa, Boudh-Khondmals, lies between 19°34' N and 20°54' N latitudes and between 83°30' E and 84°48' E longitudes. It is bounded on the north by the districts of Balangir and Dhenkanal, on the east by Ganjam and Puri, on the south by Ganjam and Koraput and on the west by Kalahandi, Balangir and Koraput. Thus it is encircled by six of the districts of Orissa. The district extends over a territory of 11,070.0 sq. km (Surveyor General, India) and was inhabited by 621,675 souls (Male 310,233, Female 311,442) in 1971. It represents 2.10 and 7.83 per cents of the State's area and population respectively. It ranks 6th in size and 13th in population among the thirteen districts of Orissa.

History of the district as an administrative unit and changes in its parts

The Boudh-Khondmals region was occupied by the Marathas in 1,800 A. D. and it remained under the rule of the Bhonsla Raja of Nagpur. In November 1803 when the British occupied Cuttack after defeating the Marathas, the latter led by Shankar Bapu took shelter in the territory of the Raja of Boudh. But when a British detachment appeared at Barmul, the Raja hastened to offer solicitation to the British and extended his protection to them by which they occupied Boudh in 1804. In 1810 the Bhonsla Raja of Nagpur claimed Boudh and subsequently in 1818 he got jurisdiction over that State. Boudh was finally ceded to the British Government by Madhoji Bhonsla in

1826. The Raja of Boudh had jurisdiction over Athmallik till 1819. But that year the British made a separate Kabuliyat with the *samant* of Athmallik. After the death of Raja Chandra Sekhar Deva of Boudh in 1852, Athmallik became practically independent of Boudh. The Raja of Boudh had suzerainty over Khondmals from early times. But in the middle of the 19th century when the Khonds rose in rebellion under Chakra Bisoyee the Raja failed to bring order in that territory and later the Khondmals were brought under the administration of the British in February 1835. The Khondmals were made a subdivision of the district of Angul in 1891 and in 1904 Phulabani was made the subdivisional headquarters.

During the rule of Raja Pitambar Deva of Boudh the British Government recognised his hereditary title of Raja and a Sanad was granted to him in 1875. He was succeeded by Jogendra Deva in 1879 and the new ruler received another Sanad in 1894 and had his tribute fixed in perpetuity. He died in 1913 and was succeeded by Narayan Deva during whose rule the State of Boudh merged with Orissa on 1st January, 1948.

When Orissa was made a separate province on 1st April, 1936 the Khondmals subdivision was incorporated in the district of Ganjam. On the 1st January, 1948 the district of Boudh-Khondmals was constituted with the ex-State of Boudh and the Khondmals subdivision. Subsequently in 1949 (1-4-49) the Baligurha subdivision of Ganjam Agency consisting of the Taluks of G. Udayagiri and Baligurha was transferred to this district. In the same year, 51 villages of Dahia police out-post, an enclave in Boudh area of Sonepur subdivision of Balangir district, were added to the jurisdiction of Boudh subdivision. These villages originally formed a part of Boudh. They were transferred to Sonepur as dowry and became a Zamindari under the Ruling Chief and continued to remain so for sometime. Later they became an integral part of Sonepur State till ultimately they were transferred again to Boudh in 1949.

The district is divided into three subdivisions, five Tahsils and fourteen police stations*. Khondmals subdivision is coterminous with Khondmals Tahsil while Baligurha and Boudh subdivisions are each divided into two Tahsils, namely, Baligurha and G. Udayagiri; Boudh and Kantamal Tahsils respectively.

Subdivisions, Tahsils and Thanas

In the following table are given the area (in sq. km.) and population of the respective subdivisions and Tahsils of the district and names of the police stations comprising them. The population figure of each police station is given in Chapter III.

* Subsequently, after 1,1,80, 3 more Police Stations, viz., Phulabani Town P. S., Gochhaparha P. S., and Sarangarh P. S., have been created.

Subdivision (1)	Tahsil (2)	Police-station (3)
Khondmals	Khondmals	Phulabani
A—2,017·61	A—2,017·61	Khajuriparha
P—111,001	P—111,001	Phiringia
Boudh	Boudh	Boudh Sadar
A—3,444·70	A—2,002·07	Harabhanga
P—227.902	P—130,535	
	Kantamal	Ghantaparha
	A—1,442·63	Manamunda
	P—97,367	
Baligurha	Baligurha	Baligurha
A—5,628.07	A—4,333·07	Belaghar
P—282,772	P—160,149	Kotagarh
	G. Udayagiri	Bamunigan
	A—1,295·00	Daringbarhi
	P—122,623	G. Udayagiri, Raikia

The district has only two towns, Phulabani, the headquarters of the district; and Boudh. These are very small towns having a population of 10,677 and 8,891 respectively according to 1971 Census. Each of the towns is managed by a Notified Area Council.

Topography

The district may be broadly divided into two distinct physical divisions; the plain region in the north and the highlands in the south.

Between the high mountain ranges of the Khondmals in the south and the river Mahanadi in the north forming the northern boundary of the district lie the fertile plains of Boudh. The country consists of a long strip of level land running parallel to the Mahanadi with gradual undulating rises to the hill ranges which form the Khondmals. The natural features of the country lend themselves to irrigation, the

hills of the southern border forming a natural watershed from which many small streams find their way to the Mahanadi. The hills on the southern border and the country along their foot are thickly covered with forests.

To the south of the plains of Boudh subdivision, the Khondmals subdivision form a broken plateau about 518 metres above the sea level girdled almost continuously by high ranges which cut it off from the surrounding country. On the north, east, and west these ranges quite perceptibly rise abruptly from the plains of Boudh while on the south they merge in the outliers of the Eastern Ghats in Baligurha subdivision. The high plateau lying within these ranges is broken up by numerous smaller ranges, which form an endless series of valleys varying in size from two to twentyfive square kilometres. Primeval forest still covers much of this tract, and the villages lie in scattered clearings on the hill sides and in the valleys below, while some are in almost inaccessible places on the topmost summits of the hills. The whole of this is, in fact, a network of hills and forest, interspersed here and there with the small hamlets of the Kandhas (Khonds).

The western portion of the Khondmals subdivision and also its north-eastern corner form a compact block of rugged hills, range after range being visible for miles around. The valleys shut in by these hills are small, but some of these form tablelands at fairly high elevations. A lofty unbroken range runs down the eastern boundary but on the south the ranges are not so close together, the valleys are more open, and the general level is higher than in other parts. There is a stretch of fairly open country to the north before the boundary line is reached, and again at the south-eastern corner more open land is found. The subdivision may thus be said to comprise two distinct parts, one, a mass of dense hills occupying the whole of the west and south and a great portion of the interior, and the other, which is much the smaller portion, containing more open valleys and smaller and more broken ranges.

Taken as a whole, however, Khondmals subdivision is a wild hilly tract intersected in all directions by streams and torrents, which run dry after the cessation of the rains. The area of cultivated land is small. The uplands and the slopes leading down from the foot of the hills are periodically cleared for raising dry crops and the low paddy lands have been permanently cleared and cultivated every year. The rest of the country is covered with thick forest. Kalinga Ghat is the main gateway to Baligurha and Khondmals subdivisions from the Ganjam side. After climbing continuously for about eleven kilometres one arrives at Kalinga, a height of 701 metres, from where a road leads to Phulabani and a second road branches off to Baligurha through G. Udayagiri.

The entire subdivision of Baligurha is a plateau and lies at a height varying from 300 metres to 1,100 metres above the sea level. The eastern side of this subdivision i. e., to the east of Raikia, consists of wide well cultivated valleys separated by hills covered with poor jungle. The western and southern portion comprising the Baligurha, Daringbarhi, Kotagarh and Belaghar police-stations are mountainous, covered with dense sal (*Shorea robusta*) forest infested with wild animals. The subdivision is separated from Ganjam plains by the well known Kalinga Ghat which is eleven km. from Durgaprasad on Berhampur-Phulabani road. The highest point of this Ghat road is at Kalinga 729 metres above the sea level. The southern portion is a belt of high lands varying from about 600 metres to 1,100 metres above sea level. The hills of the subdivision are a part of the Eastern Ghats.

Hills

The Mahanadi-Tel river valley separates the northern plateau which is the extension of the Chota Nagpur plateau of Bihar and the hill ranges of the Eastern Ghats to the south. The Eastern Ghats group tending in ESE-WNW direction in the northern part and NW-SE in the southern part extends into the Ganjam and Puri districts in the south and east and to Kalahandi district in the north and west. Gondwana rocks occur with ESE-WNW trend in the Mahanadi basin in the northern part of the district.

The hills on the southern border of the Boudh subdivision and the country along their foot are thickly covered with forests, in which sal (*Shorea robusta*) largely predominates. The country excepting the tract in the close proximity of the Mahanadi, is unhealthy.

The hills in the Khondmals subdivision run down in broken ranges, gradually decreasing in height, up to the northern limits of the subdivision, where the open plains of Boudh subdivision begin. Their general direction is from south to north, but there are numerous short ranges of varying length and height running in all directions. The tops of these ranges are flat; there are few isolated hills detached from the main ranges; and they nowhere present sharp jagged edges and conical peaks with the exception of one peak, Siananga, at the extreme south-eastern end of the subdivision.

The name and height of the principal hills in the district are furnished in the following table.

Name of peak (1)	Height in metre (2)
Majhi	863
Pen Soru	890
Kindu	824
Bandri Soru	898

GENERAL

(1)	(2)
Pulung Soru	923
Budha Parbat	839
Nagabudha	499
Bankmundi	650
Gedibuda	770
Sulia Parbat	584
Mundesar	713
Sunda Parbat	843
Patdei Parbat	754
Sunakania	932
Murali Soru	1,233
Patali Soru	1,026
Domedi Parbat	937
Tali Soru	1,118
Chompaghorono	1,257
Mukki Soru	1,132
Rangedi Soru	890
Danda Soru	972
Saudi Parbat	1,043
Mardabadi Soru	871
Papkedi Parbat	1,036
Doda Soru	1,157
Pisijiri Soru	1,136
Parende Soru	737
Ukuradu	819
Pria Soru	938



Besides the above hills, there occurs in the district many unnamed hills of considerable heights.

The district is gradually elevated towards eastern and southern borders which form a natural watershed and from which a number of streams run into the Mahanadi. The riverine plains of Boudh are drained by the tributaries of the Mahanadi while the southern and the western regions are drained by the tributaries of the Tel. The whole of Khondmals subdivision consisting of a plateau with about 520 metres in height is intersected by circular ranges of hills. Baiigurha consists of a confused mass of wooded hills intersected by deep ravines and averages about 915 metres in elevation

Plateaus and
Plains

Among the principal rivers in the district mention may be made of the Bagh, the Salki, the Rushikulya, and the Loharakhandi. These are mostly hill streams which form the affluents of larger rivers like the

River system
and Water
resources

Mahanadi and the Tel. The last two rivers, i. e., the Mahanadi and the Tel do not trace their course within the district, but only form its northern and north-western boundaries respectively.

Bagh

The Bagh rises in the hills near Bandhagarh to the extreme south of the Khondmals subdivision and then pursues a westerly course till some distance north of Sadingia where it turns abruptly at right angle and flows due north through the hills, eventually falling into the Mahanadi in Boudh after flowing for about 64 km.

This river has two tributaries, namely, Sunamundi and Odakhiyanala. The former, a perennial hill stream, rises in the hills near Phiringia and after a course of nearly 28 km. joins the Bagh. The Odakhiyanala starts from Ukuradu Parbat and is also a perennial stream. After a tortuous rocky course of about 27 km. it joins the Bagh.

Salki

The Salki rises in the great table-land around Udayagiri in Baligurha subdivision (near the hills of Rajkia) and flows due north almost straight across the Khondmals and Boudh subdivisions, which it divides into nearly two equal parts, and joins the Mahanadi in Boudh subdivision. The length of the river is about 51 km.

The Bagh and the Salki do not dry up completely in the summer. But after rains almost all of their feeders become dry. None of these streams are fit for navigation. In the rains they are swollen and rapid, and at other times they are either too shallow or quite dry in places. Their beds are tortuous and rocky and in many places consist of solid sheets of rock covered with only a few inches of water. Here and there, however, there are deep pools which never dry up and fish swarm in them in dry season. The streams are usually shut in by high banks which normally precludes the chances of an overflow and if the banks are over topped after unusually heavy rain, the water cannot spread far owing to the hills and slopes running down to the waters edge. When full, these streams are too rapid to divert and when irrigation is needed, they are dry. Some of the smaller feeder streams, however, retain water for two or three months after the rainy season and could be utilised, for they are capable of being harnessed at no great cost, and the water could be carried over a fairly large extent of country if diverted sufficiently high up at the foot of the hills.

Rushikulya

The Rushikulya takes its origin in the Rusimal hill (from which it takes its name) near Daringbarhi. It flows for some distance within Baligurha subdivision and then passes into the Ganjam district. Its total length is about 185 km. The origin of this river is a sacred place for the Hindus. Here they offer Pinda in the month of Chaitra (March-April).

The Loharakandi has its origin at Kalinga Ghat. After flowing for a few kilometers within the Baligurha subdivision it crosses into the Ganjam district.

Loharakandi

Among the less important rivers in the district mention may be made of the Meherani, the Ganduni, the Hinamanda, the Sagdia, the Bara Jhor, all of which flow within the Boudh subdivision. These form the tributaries of the Mahanadi. The Kodogo and the Raul with its tributary the Burakusma Nala, take their origin in the Baligurha subdivision and almost travel in a north-westerly direction to join the river Tel in the neighbouring district. The rivers of Baligurha subdivision pass through rocky surface and so have little chances of changing their course. Though they are perennial in nature the volume of water during the winter and summer is considerably small. Flood is unknown to the subdivision. Among the hill streams of Khondmals subdivision the Sunanadi and Pila Salki deserve mention. These two rivers together with their feeders become dry after the rains are over.

No lake occurs in the district. There are a large number of tanks. The Government tanks have been transferred to the control of the Grama Panchayats for taking up pisciculture. Besides, they too are used for bathing and irrigation purposes.

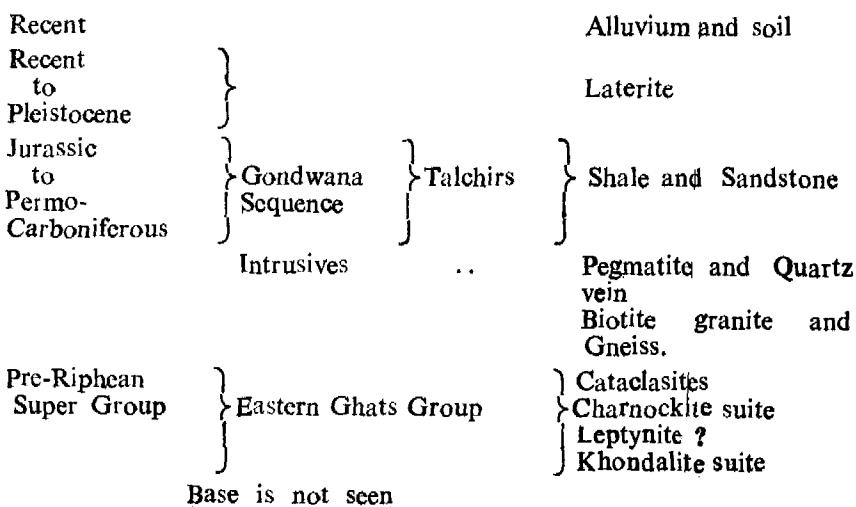
Lakes and
Tanks

Khondmals and Baligurha subdivisions being hilly tracts springs occur abundantly in these areas. They are generally used for bathing and constitute the chief source of drinking water for the villagers.

Springs and
spring-heads

The lithostratigraphic units of this district are khondalite, charnockite, leptynite, biotite granite gneiss, pegmatite, vein quartz, cataclasite, sandstone, shale, laterite, alluvium and soil. On the basis of their lithology, mode of occurrence, and inter-relationship the following stratigraphic sequence has been arrived at.

GEOLOGY



The distribution and petrographic description of individual rock units are as follows :

The khondalite suite includes khondalite, quartzite and calc-granulite.

Eastern Ghat Group
Khondalite suite

Khondalite

The khondalite is a medium to fine grained, pink coloured rock consisting of quartz-sillimanite schist, quartz-sillimanite garnet schist, and quartz-sillimanite-graphite-garnet schist. Good exposures of khondalite occur at Sulia Parbat ($20^{\circ}29'30''$: $83^{\circ}35'15''$), Badaranga ($19^{\circ}59'00''$: $84^{\circ}14'15''$), and Degalmunda ($20^{\circ}28'15''$: $83^{\circ}43'00''$).

Quartzite

The quartzite member of the khondalite suite of rocks, occurs as thin bands and lenses within the khondalite conspicuous exposures of which are noticed at Badapadar ($20^{\circ}29'30''$: $83^{\circ}15'00''$), Mutabali ($20^{\circ}24'20''$: $83^{\circ}42'50''$), Ranjhabali ($20^{\circ}23'$: $83^{\circ}43'$) south of the Tel river near Patharkandi and at Sulia Parbat. The rock is light grey to white in colour and medium grained in texture. It contains interlocking grains of quartz and sillimanite with accessory magnetite.

Calc-granulite

The calc-granulite is a light green to green coloured medium grained rock with well marked foliations and consists of plagioclase diopside, scapolite, calcite and wollastonite. Discontinuous bands and lensoid bodies of calc-granulite occur within the khondalite and were noticed between Kapasia ($20^{\circ}16'30''$: $83^{\circ}58'30''$) and Deuli ($20^{\circ}18'30''$: $83^{\circ}53'45''$); at Ambagan ($20^{\circ}30'$: $83^{\circ}40'$); Taparna ($20^{\circ}15'45''$: $83^{\circ}51'$); Pangali ghat ($20^{\circ}16'10''$: $83^{\circ}50'$); Daringbarhi ($19^{\circ}54'35''$: $84^{\circ}07'$); Ruda; Kaisladi ($20^{\circ}44'30''$: $84^{\circ}3'45''$); Borapadar ($20^{\circ}29'30''$; $83^{\circ}15'$); and Ammundi ($20^{\circ}15'10''$; $83^{\circ}45'30''$). The rock bears characteristic marks of weathering like grooves and ribs.

Leptynite

The leptynite is a leucocratic medium grained, quartzofeldspathic rock having gneissose and granulitic texture and occurs as conformable bands within the charno-kite and khondalite along their contact. It is garnetiferous and is often sheared resulting in elongated quartz.

The geological set up of this rock is controversial because of its uncertain field relations with the other rocks. From the available evidences, it can be placed as a transition rock between the khondalite and charnockite suites of rock.

Charnockite suite

The charnockite suite consists of acid, intermediate, basic and ultrabasic types. The ultrabasic charnockite comprises metapyroxenite, a dark coloured rock consisting of diopside and hypersthene with few grains of plagioclase. Biotite and hornblende are secondary after the pyroxene. It occurs as small and discontinuous exposures near Uma village. Basic charnockite comprises pyroxene-granulite. It is hard,

massive and fine grained, greyish to black coloured rock consisting of pyroxene and plagioclase. This member of the charnockite suite is well exposed on the hills near Mutabali ($20^{\circ}24'20''$: $83^{\circ}42'50''$); Taliparha ($20^{\circ}23'15''$: $83^{\circ}43'00''$); etc. In the valleys its distribution is sporadic. Xenoliths of pyroxene granulite were seen to occur in the porphyroblastic garnetiferous biotite gneisses. It has both diffused and sharp contacts with the enclosing charnockite and leptynite. Acid to intermediate charnockite is represented by charnockite gneiss. It is a dark grey, fine to medium grained rock consisting of quartz, potash felspar, microcline, biotite, amphibole hypersthene and garnet. It occurs prominently near the villages Damanmunda, ($20^{\circ}28'$: $83^{\circ}44''$) Patheria ($20^{\circ}27'35''$: $83^{\circ}43'15''$), Barakuthuli ($20^{\circ}39'$: $84^{\circ}1'15''$). Red porphyroblasts of garnet are common.

Impersistent but continuous silicified and brecciated chert zones running parallel to the course of the river Mahanadi in the northern part of the district intersects all the lithostratigraphic units of the Eastern Ghats. As such the cataclastics have been placed above the Eastern Ghat Group of rocks. Conspicuous exposures of chert breccia and mylonites are seen at Tilaimal ($20^{\circ}18'00''$: $83^{\circ}58'15''$); Padampara ($20^{\circ}16'30''$: $83^{\circ}49'$) and between Tilkamat ($20^{\circ}8'45''$: $84^{\circ}10'30''$) to Lambasari ($20^{\circ}40'$: $84^{\circ}16'$); suggesting a major fault along the present Mahanadi and Tel rivers, that affected the rocks of the Eastern Ghats Group.

Cataclastics

The biotite granite gneiss is coarse grained, porphyroblastic and gneissose in texture and consists of quartz, augen shaped and void feldspars as phenocrysts, biotite and garnet. Biotite bearing gneissose bands are contorted with irregularly distributed garnet. Where contacted with khondalite, it has needles of sillimanite clustering around perphyroblasts of feldspars, which in turn have been encircled by biotite flakes. It has gradational contact with the khondalites. This is the major rock type of the district and is exposed in both the physiographic units, often enclosing the charnockites and khondalites. The prominent exposures of this rock occur in the river beds of the Mahanadi and the Tel, in Subarnagiri area, and between Thinkipani ($20^{\circ}16'30''$: $83^{\circ}50'$), and Tilaimal ($20^{\circ}18'$: $83^{\circ}58'15''$).

Biotite
Granite
Gneiss

Thin veins of quartz and pegmatite traverse the biotite granite gneiss across and along its foliations. The pegmatite is composed of quartz, perthite, microcline and albite with minor amounts of biotite, muscovite, beryl and tourmaline. The quartz veins have been sheared and fractured at places and in such zones dissemination of graphite and pyrite is observed.

Pegmatite
and Vein
quartz

Gondwana Group

The representative members of the Gondwana Group of rocks in Boudh-Khondmals are Talchir shale and sandstone. They rest unconformably on the Archean rocks. The basal shale is green in colour, highly friable and brittle. It is unconformably overlain by medium to coarse grained, well bedded, yellow coloured sandstone containing bands of conglomerate. The thickness of the sandstone varies from 10m to 50 m. It consists of angular fragments of quartz, pebbles of vein quartz, khondalite and quartzite and has sedimentary structures like current bedding and graded bedding. The constituent pebbles of the sandstone are usually $1.50\text{ cm} \times 2\text{ cm} \times 1.4\text{ cm}$ in size. The trend of the strata is NE-SW with dip of 10° to 30° to the east.

Laterite

Porous, pitted laterite caps almost all the hills of the district, khondalites being less lateritised than all other rock types. This may range between pleistocene and recent in age.

Alluvium and Soil

Residual soil of this district varies in colour from light grey to brown and is a product of disintegration and weathering of khondalite, charnockite and biotite gneiss.

Tectonic and Metamorphic history of the district

During the Archean time, the Eastern Ghats Group of rocks in Boudh-Khondmals district have undergone at least two phases of deformation as evidenced by the presence of large scale, steeply plunging superimposed cross folds and zones of mylonite parallel to the Mahanadi valley. In the main orogenic cycle, arenaceous, argillaceous and calc magnesian sediments were deposited. It was followed by cycle of metamorphism and emplacement of the Charnockite Groups of rocks on large scale and granitic and pegmatitic activity. Anhydrous metamorphic mineral assemblages like quartz, sillimanite in khondalite, diopside-wollastonite-scapolite-quartz-plagioclase in calc granulites hypersthene-diopside-plagioclase in pyroxene granulite and charnockite indicate that these rocks have reached the pyroxene granulite sub-facies of granulite facies of metamorphism. Hornblende and biotite of these rocks suggest retrograde metamorphism at a later date. There are periods of fracturing and shearing, and formation of mylonites, related to a younger tectonic activity that brought in cross folding in them. During the Gondwana period the north-eastern part of the district subsided due to faulting and the sediments were laid down. After the uplift of Gondwana rock, the district remained practically stable.

Mineral Resources

Systematic geological mapping on 1: 50000 scale in Boudh-Khondmals district is yet to be completed and as such the information regarding the occurrences of economic minerals in this district is incomplete. A number of mineral occurrences, though less promising, have been reported by the workers of the Geological Survey some of which are also being exploited.

Disseminated crystals of beryl are found in the mica bearing pegmatites traversing khondalite gneiss. It is bluish green to greenish blue in colour with well developed hexagonal faces. The size of the crystals varies from 3 cm. \times 2 cm. to 30 cm. \times 15 cm. the average size being 5 cm. \times 2 cm. The important places where beryl occurs are Barakuthuli (20°38' : 84°00') and Gopalpur (20°43'30" : 83°57'00").

Mineral
Deposits
Beryl

Clay occurs as beds within the Gondwana sediments. Horizontal beds of clay varying in thickness from 0.15 to 0.30 m. occur on the right bank of the Tel river, about 4 km. north-west of Ratakandi (20°36' : 83°55'). The clay is light porous and shows high absorbing and cleansing properties. In the plains around Penala (20°36'20" : 84°00'00") and Badimunda (20°05'00" : 84°04'00"), black and sticky clay suitable for potteries and roofing occurs as small pockets. Reddish to brown coloured clay useful for pigments occurs in pockets to the south of Putnalpalli (20°39'50" : 84°05' 05"). Similar occurrences were also noticed near Ranaba (20°30'50" : 83°57'10").

Clay

Graphite occurs as lenses and veins in khondalitic rock over a belt of 38 km. long and 8 km. wide near Tumdibandha (19°57'30" : 83°42'30"). Specks of graphite of crystalline habit occur near Panikhandi (19°59' : 83°44') and in nearby area within the Khondalite suite of rocks. They occur along the foliation planes of partially biotitised and feldspathised metasediments.

Graphite

Manganese occurs as conformable bands in kodurite within the khondalite, near Sitalpani of Boudh subdivision. It is of low grade. The manganese bearing horizon is 185 m. long and 26m. wide. The ores of manganese include pyrolusite and psilomilane.

Manganese

Mica occurs within the pegmatite traversing the khondalite. Ruby mica, ranging in size from 1 cm. \times 1 cm. to 35 cm. \times 25 cm. occurs in 1 m. to 50 m. wide zones continuing to a depth of more than 215 metres. The quality of mica improves with the depth and the grade appears to range between III and IV. The quality is equivalent to V-4 "Good stained" type of mica of American standard testing material. It is usually free from cross grain. It has structural strain and hence poor in grade. Isolated exposures of mica bearing (mostly biotite) pegmatite are noticed 1.2 km. East-South-East of Tikrasahi (20°38'15" : 83°59') 2.4 km. east of Bhuktapara (20°39'00" : 84°01'15"), 0.60 km. 340° E of Bhuktapara (20°39" : 84°15'), Talhabal (20°46'30": 84°18'00'), Landibandh (20°41'00": 84°15'30") and 0.8 km. south-west of Shyamsunderpur (20°40'30" : 84°14'00").

Mica

Rock crystals are found within the pegmatite traversing khondalite and gneiss. They measure 5.0—7.5X2.5 cm. and are also found in small pits

Rock
Crystals

0.8 km. south-west of Tarbha ($20^{\circ}44'00''$: $84^{\circ}09'30''$). Several crystals are exceptionally large, semi-transparent, measuring up to 12.5 cm. \times 3.8 cm. \times 1.5 cm.

Road metal
and Building
materials

Pyroxene granulite and charnockite serve as good road metal and building material due to their hard and compact character and are quarried near the Bagh and the Salki rivers.

FLORA

Botanical
Divisions and
Vegetation
and Rare
type of Flora

In Sir J. D. Hooker's sketch of the Flora of British India (1904) the Gangetic plain area and the low country of Orissa north of the Mahanadi lies in his Gangetic plain Province and the remainder, i. e., the area south of the Mahanadi is included into his large Deccan Province. The separation made, was based largely upon topography and climate.

Haines (1924) in his works, 'Botany of Bihar and Orissa', recorded that both Bihar and Orissa are characterised by complete absence of *Cupuliferae*, general scarcity of *Lauraceae* and *Murtaceae* and by few, or very few *Ranunculaceae*, *Magnoliaceae*, *Cruciferae*, *Guttiferae*, *Rosaceae*, *Umbelliferae* and comparatively few orchids. Further, except for the genus *Ficus*, the region represents comparatively few of the *Urticales*. On the other hand, it possesses marked positive features in the presence, practically throughout, of the Sal tree (but no other Dipterocarp) which forms excellent plant community with the association of the species of *Terminalia*, *Anogeissus*, *Bassia*, *Butea*, *Scleicheria*, *Gardenia* and *Wendlandia* of *Rubiaceae*, *Acanthaceae*, *Bauhinia*, *Diospyros*, *Ziziphus*, *Cleistanthus*, *Nyctanthes*, *Dendrocalamus strictus* (bamboo, cultivar), *Ischaemum angustifolium* (sabai grass), *Heteropogon contortus* (spear grass) and *Annonaceae*.

Phytogeographically, the vegetation of Boudh-Khondmals district comes under two major divisions, northern tropical semi-evergreen forest and northern tropical moist deciduous forest.

1. Northern tropical semi evergreen forest:—This type of vegetation and forest is found in moist valleys of the Baligurha Forest Division. The important species met with are, *Mangifera indica* (Mango), *Diospyros embryopteris* (Makar kendu) *Michelia champaca* (Champa), *Dillenia pentagyna* (Rai), *Macaranga peltata* (Manda), *Mesua ferrea* (Nageswar) and *Saraca indica* (Asoka), *Calamus* (canes) are found growing in shady moist places. Teak plantations have been raised with success and are being commercially exploited.

2. Northern tropical moist deciduous forest:—This type of vegetation occurs in Phulabani Forest Division alongwith semi-evergreen type. The important species typical of moist deciduous forest are *Shorea robusta* (Sal), *Terminalia tomentosa* (Asan), *Pterocarpus marsupium* (Bija), *Adina cordifolia* (Kurum), *Xylia xylocarpa* (Kangada), *Anogeissus latifolia* (Dhaura), *Dalbergia latifolia* (Sisoo) and *Gmelina arborea* (Gambhar).

These forests are economically most valuable forests of the State. Sal in this type is usually of better quality. In this type of forest, moist bamboo brakes are seen.

Among other economic plants occurring in the district, the following need mention:

(a) *Terminalia chebula*:—The fruits of the plant commonly called myrobalan yield a good percentage of tannin which is used in tanneries, one of them being located at Boudh.

(b) Bamboos:—Four species of bamboos, *Bambusa arundinacea* (Dabe bamboo), *Dendrocalamus strictus* (Salia bamboo), *Bambusa tulda* and *B. nutens* grow profusely in the district that are supplied as raw material for paper industry. The species grow abundantly in the forests of Boudh, Phulabani and Baligurha.

(c) *Diospyros melanoxylon*:—Its leaf, known as Kendu leaf is used for manufacturing *biri*. It grows abundantly in Boudh area.

(d) Broom grass:—It occurs both in Phulabani and Baligurha Forest Divisions.

(e) *Rauwolfia serpentina* (Patal garud or Sarpagandha):—An important medicinal plant, occurs in both the Forest Divisions.

(f) *Tamarindus indica* (Tamarind):—It grows in Phulabani Forest Division.

Many cash crops and economic plants have been introduced in the district. There are some experimental stations like Kalinga, Baligurha and Daringbarhi. From nursery beds of these experimental stations, the saplings are planted in forest areas and, of late, the exotic plants have adapted well to the soil and environs and have been naturalised. Among the exotics are *Pinus insularis*, *P. caribae*, *P. khasiana*, *Eucalyptus torelliana*, *Melocanna bambusoides* and *Coffea arabica*.

Rauwolfia serpentina, *Atropa belladonna*, *Derris elliptica*, *Ammi majus*, *Ocimum kilimandshericum*, *Mentha arvensis*, *M. piperata*, *Cymbopogon martini* (palm rose oilgrass), *C. flexuosus* (lemon grass), *C. winterianus* (Java variety) and *C. nardus* (Srilanka variety) are among the medicinal and oil yielding plants introduced in the forest areas.

Pinus khasiana plantation has been started in the plateau of Baligurha division. It has been naturalised in the area. In view of increasing demands of bamboos as raw material for paper mills, plantation of *Dendrocalamus strictus* has been extensively taken up in the forest. *Gmelina arborea* (Gambhar or Gumna) commonly known as white teak, is also planted in the forest.

According to Mooney (1950) the following plants commonly occur in the district in addition to those mentioned above.

Clematis smilacifolia, *Bergia ammannioides*, *Cleisthanthus patulus*, *Impatiens kleinii*, *Allophylus serratus*, *Galactia longifolia*, *Combretum ovalifolium*, *Jussiaea reprens*, *Peucedanum dhana*, *Blumea oxydonta*, *Pulicaria foliolosa*, *Wahlenbergia gracilis*, *Linociera intermedia*, *Alstonia venenatus*, *Vallaris solanacea*, *Centaurium roxburghii*, *Stemodia viscosa*, *Limnophila conferta*, *Cardanthera uliginosa*, *C.balsamica*, *Strobilanthes scaber*, *Rungia repens*, *Rhinacanthus nasuta*, *Coleus forskohlii*, *Dysophylla cruciata*, *Desmostachya bipinnata*, *Urginea indica* and *Alpinia malaccensis*.

Of the plants, *Bergia ammannioides* had not been collected by Haines during the twenties in the district and *Galactia longifolia* is a new record in the State and rare in occurrence.

**Forest Belts
and Area
covered**

The forests extend over an area of about 7,336 sq. km. which is above 66 per cent of the geographical area of the district. For administrative purposes these forests are divided into two territorial divisions, the Phulabani and the Baligurha Forest Divisions with their headquarters respectively at Phulabani and G. Udayagiri. Besides, there are also two Kendu-leaf Divisions in the district. The Phulabani Forest Division extends over the civil subdivisions of Boudh and Khondmals while the Baligurha Forest Division is within the Baligurha subdivision. The Phulabani Division was earlier known as Udayagiri Division and was renamed as such only in the year 1954. Prior to the merger in 1948, the forests of Boudh ex-state were controlled by the State Forest Officer under the supervision of the Forest Adviser, Eastern States. Thereafter in 1959 the forest divisions were reorganised and accordingly G. Udayagiri range was transferred to Baligurha Division and the entire Boudh Division which was until then directly under the Berhampur circle was included in the Phulabani Division.

In the following table is given the forest area of both the Divisions separately under different classes as stood on 31st March 1978.

Classification	Area (in sq. km.)		Total
	Phulabani Division	Baligurha Division	
Reserved Forest	1,603	1,035	2,638
Demarcated Protected Forest	719	2,438	3,157
Undemarcated Protected Forest and Unreserved forest.	1,536	..	1,536
Unclassified Forest	1	4	5
Total	3,859	3,477	7,336

Each of the above forest divisions is under the control of a Divisional Forest Officer. The office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Phulbani, was created in 1945 while that of Baligurha was created in 1938. The Divisional Forest Officers are assisted by a number of subordinate staff for the smooth and efficient management of the forests.

As stated earlier, there are two forest divisions in the district. The Phulabani Forest Division extends over the two civil subdivisions of Boudh and Khondmals. The forest vegetation of both the subdivisions differs in character from each other. The forests of Boudh, according to Champion's classifications, may be broadly classified as (1) northern Tropical Moist Deciduous forests and (2) northern Tropical Dry Deciduous forests. The former type of forests generally occur in the eastern part and the latter in the western side of the subdivision, the road between Ranipathar and Sitalpani almost forming the dividing line. The forests of Khondmals subdivision are broadly classified as (1) northern Tropical Moist Deciduous forests (moist sal) and (2) northern Tropical Moist Deciduous forest (dry sal). The moist type Sal (*Shorea robusta*) is found along the northern border and the dry type along the southern border of the subdivision. Mixed forests occur in pockets within the moist and dry Sal forests.

Character and vegetation

A large area of the forests in the northern part of Khondmals just along the Boudh border, from the Bagh in the west to Donga Bilabadi in the east, are covered with bamboos chiefly Salia (*Dendrocalamus strictus*). It is generally found on the slopes of the hills. Mixed forests are also found in pockets both in Moist and Dry Sal forests. Sal (*Shorea robusta*) occurs throughout the Khondmals either in pure or mixed with other species. The crops may therefore be divided into (1) Sal (*Shorea robusta*) with its usual associates and (2) Mixed forests.

The reserved forests of Boudh subdivision in Phulabani Forest Division which comprise of about 965 sq. km. may be chiefly divided into the following four categories :

- (1) Sal Forest (Moist peninsular low level Sal)
- (2) Riverain Forests
- (3) Teak Forests (southern tropical dry teak forests) and
- (4) Mixed Forests (northern dry mixed deciduous forests)

The Sal forests, Riverain forests and the mixed forests exist in no well-defined tracts. One gradually merges with the other and the intermediate types can well be recognised. But the teak forests can be distinctly delineated from other forests.

Quality of Sal (*Shorea robusta*) varies over a wide range in such forest blocks as Subarnagiri, Matakupa and Padmatola. Sal (*Shorea robusta*) is generally confined to the lower slopes of the hills and valleys except in Matidhara, Central Mundeswar and Arakhapadar where it attains higher slopes and even in some cases reaches the summits of the hills. The common associates of Sal (*Shorea robusta*) are Asan (*Terminalia tomentosa*), Harida (*Terminalia chebula*), Bahada (*T. belerica*), Mahul (*Madhuca indica*), Jamun (*Eugenia jambolana*), Kendu (*Deospyros melanoxylon*), Piasal (*Pterocarpus marsupium*), Kasi (*Bridelia retusa*), Anla (*Phyllanthus emblica*), Mahi (*Wodier ougeinia*), Kumbhi (*Careya arborea*), Mundi, Sunari (*Cassia fistula*), Mitikinia, Tentera, Salai, Dhaura (*Anogeissus latifolia*), Sidha (*Lagerstroemia parviflora*), Arjuna (*Terminalia arjuna*), Char (*Buchanania latifolia*), Bandhan (*Ougeinia dalbergioides*), Karada (*Helicteres isora*), Dhaman (*Grewia tiliacefolia*) and Bheru (*Chloroxylon swietenia*). Sal of quality III is found in the eastern part of Boudh such as Mundeswar, Podhal and Matidhara ; quality IV in Purunakatak range and in some locality of Subarnagiri ; and quality V in most of the forests of Boudh subdivision and Manamunda range and in some parts of Purunakatak range such as Padmatola, Mundeswar, Podhal and Aragarh.

Riverain type of forests generally occur along the Mahanadi and some of the important streams. In most cases they extend for only a short distance up the streams and constitute a narrow fringe. The characteristic species generally occurring in these forests are Phasi, Arjuna (*Terminalia arjuna*), Pani-gambhari (*Trewia nudiflora*), Kalchi (*Diospyros sylvatica*), Kuchilla (*Strychnos nuxvomica*) and rarely, *Patuli*. Climbers and scramblers like *Capparis*, *Jasminum* and *Dioscoreas* abound these forests, especially in the east towards Sitalpani and Marda where this type attains its optimum.

Teak (*Tectona grandis*) forest occurs in small patches over an area of about 102 hectares only along the river Tel in Manamunda range. It is generally branchy and of low quality (quality IV). But excepting a few patches in Udayapur block it attains high density. The common associate of teak here is Palas (*Butea frondosa*).

Mixed forests occur extensively throughout the Boudh subdivision which tend to become moist in the eastern and dry in the western regions. They may be classified into two distinct categories, viz., (a) Valuable mixed forests with Piasal (*Pterocarpus marsupium*), Kasi (*Bridelia retusa*), Dha, Kurum (*Adina cordifolia*), Mitikinia and Asan (*Terminalia tomentosa*) and (b) Poor mixed forests with Salai, Mahi (*Wodier ougeinia*), Kendu (*Diospyros melanoxylon*), Simili (*Bombax malabaricum*) and Barabakalia.

The predominant species in the entire forest division of Baligurha is Sal (*Shorea robusta*) which occur along with its common associates.

With the object of consolidation and scientific management, afforestation of barren land, enrichment of the existing forests of low value by replacement, where necessary ; intensification of management and development of communication in the forest, conservation of nature and wild life for scientific study of flora and fauna and various other measures have been undertaken. The progress achieved up to the end of 1977-78 under important programmes and schemes are described below. Owing to the policies adopted for protection and afforestation, a tendency towards improvement in density and quality of forest crops are generally recorded.

Effects of
Government
Forest policy

The following table indicates separately the total area covered by plantation in both the forest divisions under different schemes.

Name of Scheme/Programme (1)	Phulabani Division (From 1974-75 to 1977-78)	Baligurha Division (2)	(3)
Drought-prone Area Programme	.. 1,160 hectares	532 hectares	
Drought-prone Avenue Plantation	.. 25 km.	20 km.	
Integrated Tribal Development Programme	100 hectares	101 hectares	
Farm Forestry	.. 6 hectares	Nil	
Tribal Development Agency Scheme	.. Nil	240 hectare	

Usually the economic species like teak, Gambhari, Sisoo, Simul and bamboo and quick growing species like eucalyptus and fruit trees are planted in Podu ravaged areas to restore the poor quality forests.

With a view to improving communication facilities within the forest area more than 500 km. of roads have been constructed in both the forest divisions. The provision of the Orissa Forest Act, 1972 and the rules made thereunder are strictly followed by the executive staff for the protection of the forests.

No sanctuary exists in Baligurha Forest Division. But the Satkosia Gorge Sanctuary meant for the preservation of wild life includes a portion of the Phulabani Forest Division. Recently under the development of Gharial Scheme 137 yearlings have been released to nature.

Sanctuaries

**Game laws
and measures
for preserva-
tion of wild
life**

The shooting and hunting of wild animals and birds in the district used to be regulated under the provisions of the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912, and the Orissa Government Reserved Forests Rules, 1938. The Orissa Forest Shooting Rules, 1973, framed under the Orissa Forest Act, 1972, apply to all the reserved and protected forests of the State. The various provisions embodied in the above statutes are strictly enforced for the protection of the wild life in the district.

FAUNA

The forests of Khondmals were once very rich in wild animals, so much so that it was rightly called the paradise for the lovers of wild life and the Shikaris. But due to the destruction of forests and adverse biotic factors their number has greatly declined. It is apprehended that at this rate of fall in their number the forests may, in very near future, turn into wild life deserts unless adequate and effective steps are taken to control the situation.

There occur wild elephants and bisons in the deeper forests ; and tigers, leopards, deer and wild pigs in the lighter jungles. The carnivorous animals include tiger, leopard, bear, hyaena, wolf and wild dog besides other smaller species such as fox, jackal, weasel and otter. The ungulate usually met with are Sambar (*Cervus unicolor*), Chital or spotted deer (*Cervus axis*), bison (*Bos gaurus*), Nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*), barking deer (*Muntiacus muntjak*), mouse deer (*Tragulus meminna*), wild pigs and elephants. Elephants (*Elephas maximus indicus*) abound in the forests. They wander about in herds ranging from 10 to 60 animals, doing incalculable damage to the forests by uprooting young saplings and stripping off the bark of valuable trees. They also cause great loss to the villagers by walking through their paddy crops, and destroying them wholesale. They are a regular scourge to the villagers living within and on the outskirts of the jungle. In some localities, in fact, the cultivators in despair have given up all attempts to sow any crops except in the immediate vicinity of their huts.

In the Khondmals, tigers (*Panthera tigris*) frequented the wilder portion to the west of the subdivision where the villages are far apart and the population sparse; they were seldom heard of in the more thickly peopled areas to the east. Tigers used to destroy cattle grazing in the forest in the former tract. Man-eaters were scarce. The number of tigers in the district is getting diminished. According to the Census held in 1972 there were only 18 tigers in the district, 10 in Baligurha and 8 in Phulabani forest division. With a view to save them from total extinction they are declared protected throughout the year, unless considered dangerous by the competent authority.

The panther or leopard (*Panthera pardus*) is found in considerable number. In the Khondmals they are seen in the vicinity of every village. Goats, sheep and dogs are frequently destroyed by them. Children are often carried away from their houses; and a story is told of a leopard who made a dash at a roll of matting in front of a doorway, mistaking it for a sleeping child. There are several cases on record of leopards having become man-eaters in the Khondmals. A young man was once taken away from a busy market, but old women and children are more frequently attacked. Within the two years ending in 1905, 58 persons and 227 cattle were reported to have been killed in the Khondmals by tigers and 18 persons and 172 cattle by leopards, but many of the deaths ascribed to tigers were probably due to leopards as usually all cases in which pugmarks were not visible were attributed to tigers. Only 19 leopards were destroyed during these two years. They were mostly trapped in wooden cages and then shot. These animals are great climbers. They find no difficulty in ascending 7 to 10 metres up a smooth bark after monkeys and are found putting away the remains of a kill on a high branch for a second meal or for their young ones whom they bring with them on the following night. The number of leopards is gradually declining these days.

The bears (*Melursus ursinus*) are plentiful in all parts of the forests. They come out of the jungle in large numbers when the fig and jack-fruit trees are in fruit and the *Mahua* (*Bassia latifolia*) in flowers. They are all tempted to visit the interior of villages by the paddy husks thrown out of the houses after the winter harvest and do great damage to the villagers' sugarcane and maize. When these crops are ready for harvesting, watchmen sit up the whole night beating empty tins and keeping large fires alive to scare them away.

Hyenas (*Hyaena hyaena*) are common in the vicinity of villages where they live principally on carrion. The village dogs are frequently carried off by them, and to this reason is ascribed the comparatively small number of *pariahs* or mongrels to be seen in most villages.

Wolves are few; they are of grey species, and usually haunt certain localities. They are very destructive to goats and sheep, but in no instance have they been known to molest human beings.

Wild dog (*Cuon alpinus*) is common in almost all the forests. In the north and west of Khondmals they are usually found in small packs, in which they systematically hunt game; the comparative scarceness of deer, etc., in certain localities, it is believed, is due more to these dogs than to the illicit shooting which was formerly common. When hunting their prey they are quite fearless and have reaptedly been known to follow up and kill *sambar* within a village clearing.

Jackals (*Canis aureus*) and fox (*Vulpes bengalensis*) usually prowl about the villages of which they may be said to be the scavengers. They also take off a number of poultry during the rains when the jungle is high.

Sambars (*Cervus unicolor niger*) are found but cannot be said to be plentiful. It is most difficult to get at them owing to the density of the forests and also because they usually resort to the hill tops from where they can watch the approach of danger. They are extremely destructive to crops and special precautions have to be taken to protect the fields against their inroads by erecting strong bamboo fencing, posting watchmen and burning bonfires. Numbers are killed every year by tigers and wild dogs and not a few fall to the gun of the poacher, who usually shoots them over a water-hole in the summer or salt-lick in the rains.

Chital or spotted deer (*Axis axis*) are plentiful only in certain localities where the forest is open and undergrowth scanty; like *sambar* they do great damage to the winter crops and also to the young paddy.

Bison (*Bos gaurus*) commonly known as *gayal* are found in small herds in the reserved forests in several well wooded localities where there is good pasturage. In rains they are prone to retire to the hills during the day to avoid the flies and come down at night to feed on the young grass. A very retiring animal, it lives in small herds with generally a fine bull in charge.

Nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*) are scarce and are only to be found on the slopes of hills and in the country round Kumbharkhol in the Khondmals.

Barking deer (*Muntiacus muntjac*) are plentiful everywhere in the hills.

Mouse deer (*Tragulus meminna*) occur in the forests. Larger herds of them formerly found in the Khondmals are not to be seen at present. They are now found only in the south-western corner of the subdivision.

Wild pigs (*Sus scrofa cristatus*) swarm in the forest tract and wander about in large herds doing great damage both to the young growth in the forest as well as to the crops in the fields, which they usually invade at night and from which it is well-nigh impossible to drive them once they effect an entry.

Hares (*Lepus nigricollis*) are plentiful and are found chiefly in scrub jungles. They are shot on dark nights during the monsoon when they come out on the dry ridges above the fields. The usual practice is for two men to go out together one carrying a jar on his head with a fire alight in it, which attracts the hares and gives the companion an easy shot.

Porcupines (*Hystrix indica*) are common and are very destructive to young trees, which they girdle with their sharp teeth.

Squirrel, both brown and red, are seen in the forests. The large brown squirrel is seen usually in pairs; it is hunted and eaten with great relish by the aborigines. Squirrels are kept as pets by the Kandhas in whose houses they make a nest under the thatch.

Two species of monkey are met with, the black faced Hanuman (*Presbytes entellus*), and in certain localities close to villages, the ordinary brown species. The former, which is more common, avoids all settlements and villages. It is hunted by a wandering tribe called Sabakhias who consider its flesh a great delicacy.

Among other wild animals met with may be mentioned the jungle cat, pangolines, mongoose, wild buffaloes (*Bubalus bubalis*) Indian badger, civet cat, wild boar, four-horned antelope (*Tetracerus quadricornis*). The four-horned antelope, black-buck (*Antilope cervicapra*) and wild buffaloes are rarely met with. The number of black-buck, Chita or leopard, golden cat, tiger and Indian wolf is steadily dwindling. Other rare species of wild animals declared protected throughout the year are wild buffalo, Indian pangolin, black-buck and four-horned antelope.

There are plenty of game birds in the district. In the forests of Khondmals snipe (*Capella gallinago*), quail (*Coturnix coturnix*) and green pigeons (*Treron phoenicoptera*) are common, but larger varieties are scarce, with the exception of pea and jungle fowl. Presumably owing to the absence of large rivers and disused tanks, geese, duck and teal are not found. The common pea-fowl (*Pavo cristatus*) are plentiful, but owing to the account of cover they can find, are difficult to beat out. They were frequently shot under cover of a coloured screen, on which a large peacock is drawn, which the birds presumably mistake for a live one as it flutters in the breeze. Being the national bird of India it is declared protected by law throughout the year. Red jungle fowl (*Gallus gallus*) and red spur fowl (*Galloperdix spadicea*) also occur in the forests. The white-winged wood-duck is gradually vanishing.

In the Mahanadi, Rohi (*Labeo rohita*), Bhakur (*Catla catla*) and Chital (*Notopterus chitala*) are found, and the Magur (*Clarias batrachus*) and other smaller varieties are reared in tanks. The Rohi and Bhakur are also found in the Bagh, Suna and Salki rivers and other hill streams in Khondmals.

The *Boa constrictor*, cobra, Chiti or krait (*Bungarus caeruleus*) and Russells-viper, whip-snake and ordinary grass snakes are found.

Game birds

Fish

Amphibians and Reptiles

**Mortality
from Reptiles
and Wild
Animals**

The Gharials (*Gavialis gangeticus*) are rarely found. The crocodiles, being a rare species, are protected under law and a scheme is undertaken for their development.

The wild animals and reptiles claimed fairly a large toll of human lives in the past. But in recent years their incidence has considerably declined. The following table indicates separately the figures of mortality from reptiles and wild animals during the period from 1968 to 1977.

Year	Death due to Snake bite	Death due to attack of wild animals				Total
		Elephant	Tiger/ Leopard	Bear and Wolve	Other wild animals	
1968	4	1	4	3	4	16
1969	5	2	..	1	2	10
1970	7	2	..	1	..	10
1971	7	2	..	3	..	12
1972	6	1	..	3	..	10
1973	5	3	..	4	1	13
1974	4	2	2	2	1	11
1975	7	2	1	2	..	12
1976	7	2	..	1	..	10
1977	3	3	4	..	..	10

Source : Superintendent of Police, Phulabani

Climate

The district lies within the Deccan plateau to the west of the Eastern Ghats. Its climate is therefore largely akin to the Deccan region. But owing to its situation in higher latitude the climate is tempered to a considerable degree. The year may be divided into four seasons. The hot season is from March to May; June to September is the rainy season; October and November constitute the post-monsoon season, and the winter endures from December to February.

Rainfall

Records of rainfall are available for nine stations for a sufficiently long period. The details of rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given in Tables 1 and 2. The average annual rainfall in the district is 1591.5 mm. It tends to decrease from the north-west to the south-east and the region around Balandaparha gets the highest rainfall. No large variation is recorded in the annual rainfall of the district. During the period from 1901 to 1949 the highest annual rainfall occurred in 1933 which amounted to 147 per cent of the normal. Similarly the lowest rainfall which was 65 per cent of the normal was recorded in 1948. In only three of the above 49 years the annual rainfall was less than 80 per cent of the normal. Table 2 shows that the rainfall in 35 out of 49 years in the district was between 1,300 and 1,800 mm.

On an average there are 77 rainy days (i. e., days with rainfall of 2.5 mm.-10 cents or more) in a year. This number varies from 66 at Boudh to 81 at Khajuriparha.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 395.0 mm. at Balandaparha on the 15th June, 1936.

The only meteorological observatory in the district is at Phulabani which started functioning in February 1959. The account of the climate that follows is mainly based on the records of this observatory supplemented by data for the stations from neighbouring districts. The hot season commences by about the beginning of March when temperatures rise rapidly. The month of May is the hottest month when the mean daily maximum temperature is 39° C. On individual days the maximum temperature may reach 44° C. With the onset of monsoon by about the second week of June, day temperatures drop appreciably and throughout the south-west monsoon season the weather is generally cool. After the withdrawal of the monsoon by the first week of October, both day and night temperatures begin to drop gradually. December is usually the coldest month of the year when the mean daily minimum temperature is 8.7° C. In the cold season short spells of colder weather occur in association with the passage of western disturbances and the minimum temperature drops down to about 3° C. The highest temperature ever recorded at Phulabani is 44.6° C. on the 10th May, 1973 whereas minimum temperature ever recorded is 1.5° C. on the 2nd January 1971.

The humidity of the air is generally high especially in the South-west monsoon and post-monsoon months. April is the driest month. Afternoons are comparatively drier and more so from March to May.

During the South-west monsoon season skies are generally clouded to overcast. In the summer and the post-monsoon months there is moderate cloudiness. In other months skies are generally clear or lightly clouded.

Winds are generally light to moderate with some increase in force in the South-west monsoon period. Winds are mostly from the directions between south-west and north-west in the monsoon season. In the post-monsoon and cold seasons they are between west and north-east. In the summer months the winds become variable in direction.

The district is affected by storms and depressions in the monsoon season and in October causing stronger winds and widespread heavy rain. Thunderstorms, mostly in the afternoons, occur in the summer months and in October. Rain, during the south-west monsoon season, is also often associated with thunder. Occasionally fog occurs in the cold season.

Temperature

Humidity

Cloudiness

Winds

Special weather phenomena

TABLE 1
Normals and Extremes of Rainfall

Station	No. of years of data	Normals and Extremes of Rainfall				
		January	February	March	April	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Phulabani	..	48	a 16.8 b 1.1	28.2 1.9	24.1 1.8	30.0 2.4
Balandaparha	..	46	a 16.3 b 0.9	25.1 1.6	23.4 1.7	24.1 1.7
Khajuri parha	..	22	a 13.5 b 1.2	38.3 2.5	31.7 2.0	37.6 2.8
Phiringia	..	19	a 9.1 b 0.9	30.0 1.9	22.6 1.8	27.2 2.6
Boudhgarh	..	46	a 14.5 b 0.9	24.6 1.4	17.5 1.5	20.1 1.6
G. Udayagiri	..	50	a 11.9 b 1.0	23.9 1.7	27.4 1.9	57.9 3.9
Baligurha	..	49	a 10.9 b 0.8	17.8 1.3	16.8 1.4	38.6 2.5
Daringbarhi	..	50	a 7.9 b 0.6	18.0 1.5	20.6 1.6	38.6 3.5
Posara	..	26	a 16.0 b 1.3	42.4 2.3	41.4 2.4	34.3 2.8
Boudh-Khondmals			a 13.0	27.6	25.1	34.3
District			b 1.0	1.8	1.8	2.6

TABLE 1—*Contd.*
Normals and Extremes of Rainfall

Station	No. of years of data		May	June	July	August
(1)	(2)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
Phulabani	..	48	a 61.7	233.2	390.9	361.7
			b 4.1	10.9	17.4	17.3
Balandaparha	..	46	a 42.7	336.5	595.9	588.0
			b 3.1	11.5	19.7	19.8
Khajuri parha	..	22	a 71.6	227.1	354.3	334.8
			b 4.5	10.9	17.2	17.5
Phiringia	..	19	a 54.1	283.0	439.4	392.9
			b 4.1	10.8	18.6	17.8
Boudhgarh	..	46	a 38.3	229.6	419.6	371.1
			b 2.6	10.0	16.9	16.0
G. Udayagiri	..	50	a 104.7	190.3	273.6	277.6
			b 6.3	9.9	14.9	14.5
Baligurha	..	49	a 54.6	245.4	428.2	402.8
			b 4.1	9.9	19.1	17.6
Daringbarhi	..	50	a 54.6	199.1	286.3	301.5
			b 6.1	10.2	15.5	15.3
Posara	..	26	a 73.4	207.5	328.7	334.0
			b 4.7	9.7	15.0	15.4
Boudh-Khondmals		a	61.7	239.1	390.8	373.8
District		b	4.4	10.4	17.1	16.8

TABLE 1—*Contd.*
Normals and Extremes of Rainfall

Station	No. of years of data						Annual rainfall
		September	October	November	Decem- ber		
(1)	(2)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
Phulabani	48	a 229.9	102.4	21.8	6.9	1,507.6	
		b 12.7	5.5	1.7	0.6	77.4	
Balandaparha	46	a 338.3	118.4	25.7	4.8	2,139.2	
		b 13.4	5.5	1.4	0.4	80.7	
Khajuriparha	22	a 258.8	142.0	40.4	5.8	1,555.9	
		b 13.6	6.9	1.7	0.6	81.4	
Phiringia	19	a 262.4	110.2	26.9	5.8	1,663.6	
		b 13.1	6.4	1.8	0.4	80.2	
Boudhgarh	46	a 213.4	80.5	16.5	3.3	1,449.0	
		b 10.0	4.0	1.0	0.3	66.2	
G. Udayagiri	50	a 247.9	157.5	45.0	8.6	1,426.3	
		b 13.6	7.2	2.6	0.6	78.1	
Baligurha	49	a 268.7	99.3	18.3	6.3	1,607.7	
		b 13.8	5.5	1.5	0.4	77.9	
Daringbarhi	50	a 239.3	153.4	40.9	9.1	1,418.4	
		b 13.1	7.0	2.2	0.7	77.3	
Posara	26	a 284.2	181.4	50.2	11.7	1,605.2	
		b 13.5	7.8	2.4	0.8	78.1	
Boudh-Khondmals District	a	260.3	127.2	31.7	6.9	1,591.5	
	b	13.0	6.2	1.8	0.5	77.4	

TABLE 1—*Contd.*
Normals and extremes of Rainfall

Station	No. of years of data	Highest annual rainfall as % of normal and year**	Lowest annual rainfall as % of normal and year**	Heaviest rainfall in 24* hours	
		(16)	(17)	Amount (mm)	Date
(1)	(2)			(18)	(19)
Phulabani	48	a 171	67	323.3	1925
		b (1933)	(1916)		June 28
Balandaparha	46	a 168	59	395.0	1936
		b (1936)	(1924)		June 15
Khajuriparha	22	a 160	70	218.4	1943
		b (1933)	(1930)		July 26
Phiringia	19	a 149	75	254.0	1944
		b (1933)	(1948)		Aug. 20
Joudhgarh	46	a 155	56	315.0	1934
		b (1936)	(1948)		Aug. 22
J. Udayagiri	50	a 148	60	276.9	1900
		b (1933)	(1935)		Oct. 7
Baligurha	49	a 141	65	266.7	1910
		b (1933)	(1931)		July 4
Daringbarhi	50	a 146	61	243.8	1900
		b (1933)	(1920)		Oct. 6
Osara	26	a 165	65	250.4	1933
		b (1933)	(1935)		Sept. 14
Joudh-Khondmals District	a b	147	65		
		(1933)	(1948)		

a) Normal rainfall in mm. (b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm. or more)

* Based on all available data upto 1970

** Years given in brackets

TABLE 2

Frequency of Annual Rainfall in the District

(Data 1901—1950)*

Range in mm.		No. of years
1001—1100	..	1
1101—1200	..	0
1201—1300	..	4
1301—1400	..	10
1401—1500	..	5
1501—1600	..	6
1601—1700	..	10
1701—1800	..	4
1801—1900	..	4
1901—2000	..	0
2001—2100	सत्यमेव जयते ..	3
2101—2200	..	1
2201—2300	..	0
2301—2400	..	1

* Based on 49 years data

TABLE 3

Normals of Temperature and Relative Humidity
(Phulbani) Boudh-Khondmals

Month	Mean Daily Maxi- mum Tempe- rature @	Mean Daily Min- imum Tempe- rature @	Highest ever recorded**	Maximum recorded**	Lowest ever recorded**	Minimum recorded**	Relative Humidity @	
							0830 1730*	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8) (9)
January	..	26.2	9.3	31.5	8-1-1973	1.5	2-1-1971	79 58
February	..	30.2	11.7	31.0	28-2-1969	3.3	2-2-1967	71 47
March	..	33.9	15.6	40.0	29-3-1971	6.0	5-3-1965	63 37
April	..	36.6	20.7	42.5	14-4-1973	7.7	18-4-1976	54 33
May	..	39.0	23.8	44.6	10-5-1973	12.0	4-5-1976	56 40
June	..	34.1	24.1	43.0	3-6-1972	15.2	14-6-1976	70 61
July	..	29.5	23.1	35.7	6-7-1966	15.2	11-7-1976	82 79
August	..	29.1	22.9	35.5	9-8-1970	14.2	14-8-1974	83 82
September	..	29.9	22.4	34.0	8-9-1974	14.7	27-9-1976	83 80
October	..	29.7	19.1	34.6	10-10-1976	9.2	29-10-1976	82 71
November	..	27.9	13.4	32.7	9-11-1976	2.7	30-11-1970	79 63
December	..	25.9	8.7	30.6	1-12-1963	1.7	31-12-1970	78 59
Annual	..	31.0	17.9	44.6	10-5-1973	1.5	2-1-1971	73 59

* Hours I. S. T.

** Based on all available data upto 1976

@ Normals are updated upto 1970

TABLE 4

Mean Wind Speed in km/hr.

Boudh-Khondmals (Phulabani)

Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septe- mber	Octo- ber	Nove- mber	Dece- mber	Annual
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1.8	2.6	3.0	3.8	4.2	5.0	5.3	4.9	3.4	2.1	1.7	1.5	3.3

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

PREHISTORY

The Kandhas were the principal inhabitants in the region now called Boudh and Khondmals. Being Dravidians, they were in this tract of the country before the advent of the Aryans. They have been classified under the ancient Gondid race of the Proto-Australoid group, which according to scholars like Risley, preceded the Aryans by many thousand years.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Besides Udayagiri in Cuttack district and Khiching in Mayurbhanj district, Boudh was a great Buddhist centre in Orissa¹. It is suggested by some scholars that there once existed two Buddhist *vihars*². Two remarkable Buddhist statues which are found in Boudh, are indicative of the fact that it was once a centre of Buddhist culture. One of the two statues is without head, the other is found in full form. Referring to this Buddhist statue situated in front of the palace of the ex-Raja of Boudh, R. D. Banerjee says that the great Buddha at Boudh is the best example of the second renaissance in Buddhist sculpture in the 10th century A. D.³. The image is still *in situ*. "The total height of this image is 6 ft. 9 inches of which the seated figure measures 4 ft. 3 inches in height and 3 ft. 10 inches from knee to knee. It is seated in the Bhumisparsa Mudra on a lotus throne 1 ft. 2 inches in height placed on a pedestal 11 inches in height and 4 ft. 6 inches in breadth. Like the great Buddha at Udayagiri in the Cuttack district, the whole image is built up in sections with separately carved stones. The only attendant figures are two Gandharvas flying with garlands in their hands on the sides of the head. On the whole this colossus of Baudh compares favourably with similar colossi at Udayagiri and Lalitgiri in Cuttack district. The image is uninscribed and beneath the pedestal is the ancient stone pavement of the original shrine."⁴ In the declining period of Buddhism, this region was influenced by what is called Tantric Buddhism. This is evident from the worship of Bhairabi, a *tantric* deity in many villages in the area. Later Saivism and Vaishnavism emerged to be popular.

There are several ancient temples in Boudh. In the field of architecture the twin temples of Gandharadi is a great contribution to the Orissan art. They were probably constructed in the 9th century A. D. In its style, size, arrangement and ornamentation the temple

1. R. D. Banerjee, Vol. II, p. 393

2. Prahallad Bisi collections (MS) p. 3

3. R. D. Banerjee, History of Orissa, Vol. II, p. 390

4. *Ibid.*

appears almost similar to the Parasurameswar temple at Bhubaneswar¹. "They are two temples built on one platform, which are exactly similar to each other. The one on the left hand is dedicated to Shiva named Sidheswar and its *sikhar* is surmounted by a Shiva linga. The second is dedicated to Vishnu named Nilamadhab and its *sikhar* is surmounted by a wheel of blue chlorite²".

A group of three temples of Siva at Boudh called the Rameswar or Ramanath temples, dating back to the 9th century A. D. are reputed for their special features. In the words of R. D. Banerjee,

"The decorative motifs and the plastic art of the three temples at Baudh are certainly superior to and older than the great Lingaraja-Ananta-Vasudeva group.....one particular feature of the Baujha temples is worth particular attention. Their plan is quite different from that of any other temples.....In plan these three temples are eight-rayed stars and the Argha-pattas of the *lingas* are also similar³".

With the spread of Saivism, Vaishnavism and a number of other cults numerous shrines dedicated to various deities were found in this region. At Boudh proper there are seven temples dedicated to Lord Jagannath, Bhairab, Raghunath, Madanmohan, Radhakrishna and Ramanath. A shrine for Hanuman was constructed on a large stone in the bed of the Mahanadi to the east of the town in the beginning of the present century. In Ghantaparha police station there are two shrines, namely, the Jagannath temple and the Dasabhuja temple. In Kantamal there is an old and broken temple of Lord Siva near the village Deuladunguri. There is a Siva temple at village Palasagora in Manamunda police station. In Manamunda proper there are two temples dedicated to Lord Dadhibaman and Lord Suvarnameru. In Bausuni there are two temples meant for Shri Dadhibaman and Lord Siva. At village Jagati there are two shrines i.e., the Nilamadhab temple and the Paschima Somanath temple. There is one shrine at Sarasara dedicated to Shri Baidyanath. At Harabhanga there are two temples one for Lord Jagannath, and one for Lord Siva. In the village Barabura there is a Siva temple. There are three shrines at Chandigal, Ramagarh and Karadi dedicated to Lord Siva.

There are also two mosques for the Muslims : one at Boudh and another at Manamunda.

1. R. D. Banerjee, History of Orissa, Vol. II, p. 341

2. *Ibid*, p. 344-45

3. *Ibid*, p. 355-56

EARLY
HISTORY

The early history of Boudh and Khondmals is still in obscurity. The origin of the ruling dynasties of the region is not definitely known. It is rather shrouded in legendary accounts. Even though some names of the rulers have come up which help in reconstructing the early history, their dates cannot be ascertained due to paucity of evidence.

The stray and unconnected information sometimes without mention of dates gives the impression that perhaps Angadi (Silabhanja) was the first ruler of Khinjali Mandala which, according to Pandit Binayak Mishra, comprised Ubhaya Khinjali Mandala. This constituted of Boudh and Ghumusar. It suggests that the Bhanja family during this time, not only ruled over Boudh, Daspalla, Sonepur, Ghumusar and Angul, but also over Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar.

The Bhanjas of Khinjali Mandala were a line of vassal kings to Bhauma Karas whose power was extended from the Ganges in the north to the Mahendragiri in the south.

Boudh and Ghumusar with some other regions continued to remain together under the feudatory Bhanja dynasty for a long time. After the death of Nettabhanja II, Boudh was separated from Gnumusar and each of them was ruled by a separate Bhanja line.

This Bhanja dynasty, which was subordinate to the Bhauma Karas, had to face two powerful waves of attack from the two powers, the Sulkis and the Somavamsis. The declining Bhauma Kara rulers failed to strengthen the hands of the vassal kings against the new dangers. The Sulkis invaded the vast Bhanja territory and occupied Angul areas and established their power over an extensive territory known as 'Kodalaka Mandala'. This resulted in the expulsion of the Bhanjas from Angul and in their move towards Boudh for consolidation of power.

The danger from the Somavamsis appeared when Janmejaya I Mahashivagupta consolidated his position in Kosala (Sambalpur—Balangir region) and made efforts to extend his territory to the east and the south. Ranabhanja, a ruler of the Bhanja dynasty who had ruled for 60 years, entered into a war with Janmejaya I Mahashivagupta and was at last defeated and killed. Thereafter, the Boudh-Khondmals region came under the Somavamsi kings. The Somavamsi united Utkal with Kosala and continued their power over Boudh and Khondmals. That their territory was further expanded to the south is evidenced by the fact that Jajati Mahashivagupta I had granted the village Chandragrama in the Marada Visaya of Dakhina Tosali (South Orissa)¹.

1. *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. III, p. 352

But their hold over so vast a territory did not last long. Udyot Kesari, son and successor of Jajati II Mahashivagupta, gave away the Kosala portion of the empire to a collateral branch of his family. Indrarath, of this family, was the last king of Kosala who was forced to enter into struggle with the Cholas under the leadership of Rajendra Chola. In this contest, Indrarath was defeated and Chola power was established on Kosala, which probably comprised Boudh and Khondmals.

It will not be correct to say that when the struggle for power continued between the Somavamsis and the Cholas, the Bhanja dynasty was extinct. On the other hand, it appears that the rulers of this dynasty, perhaps as tributary chiefs, were still holding their authority by paying allegiance to whichever overlord that came to exercise the sovereign authority over this region. Solan Bhanja, a notable ruler of the dynasty, transferred his headquarters perhaps from Boudh to Suvarnapur which has been identified by some scholars with Sonepur. Kanaka Bhanja, another ruler of the dynasty, was an ally of Rajendra Chola and for sometime, assisted him in fighting against the Palas and the Gaudas of Bengal. But he, as the other later Bhanja rulers, perhaps acknowledged the overlordship of the Cholas.

But the Telugu-Choda rule over Suvarnapur (Sambalpur-Sonepur region) was not destined to last for long as the Kalachuris challenged their power and drove them away from this region. Someswar III, the last Telugu-Choda king, was defeated and perhaps killed by the Kalachuri king Jallaldeva I in about 1119 A. D.¹

The Kalachuris entered into a protracted struggle with the Gangas for the expansion of their power. This struggle continued for about a century. Though at the initial stage the Kalachuris attained some success the struggle finally ended in favour of the Gangas. This is evident from the Chateswar inscription² (1220 A. D.) in which it is stated that Vishnu, the Commander of Anangabhima Deva III (1211—1238 A. D.), went on an expedition which resulted in the defeat of the Kalachuris. Thereafter Boudh along with Sambalpur and Sonepur came under the Ganga rule.

From the days of the decline of the power of the Somavamsis to the rise of the Gangas, the history of Boudh and Khondmals is uncertain, ambiguous and is mostly a record of a few names of some kings hardly referring to their activities or the extent of their territory.

1. Chronology of Bhauma Karas and Somavamsis of Orissa, K. C. Panigrahi, p. 45

2. Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XXIX, p. 125

A little more definite information is available about Boudh and its rulers in the first half of the 11th century when a new dynasty was established by Raja Ananga Bhanja. It appears that during the continued struggle and warfare between the Cholas and the Kalachuris, and the Kalachuris and the Gangas, the Boudh-Khondmals region might have been much affected and the Bhanja rulers would have lost their power and popularity. If Sonepur came to prominence as the citadel of power then Boudh's importance might have declined. This goes to the discredit of the Bhanja rulers and suggests the extinction of this line. According to legend, between the later Bhanja dynasty and the new dynasty established by Raja Ananga Bhanja, there emerged a Brahmin ruling dynasty at Boudh. Though the name of the founder of this dynasty is available*, again in legendary account, the date surmised is based on defective ground, and therefore not to be relied upon.

It is said that Gandhamardan Deb was the last ruler of the intervening Brahmin dynasty. When he was ruling Boudh and Khondmals, the Raja of Keonjhar died. After his death, his eldest son occupied the throne. But the younger son of the deceased Raja Braja Kishore Bhanja picked up some quarrel with his elder brother, and in disgust left the palace with his family to be settled at a village called Kuturi. Soon after his death his widow along with her two sons left the place and moved to Boudh and settled there finally. Gandhamardan Deb, the Raja of Boudh, was childless and was in search of a suitable heir. He welcomed the bereft family, granted an allowance for the maintenance of the widow and adopted both the sons. The boy named as Ananga Bhanja succeeded to the throne of Boudh after the death of Gandhamardan, changing his title Bhanja to that of 'Deb'. He was now called as Ananga Deb, instead of Ananga Bhanja. This inaugurated a new line of kings that continued thereafter to rule the territory.

Ananga Deb and some of his successors managed to extend the territory in almost all directions. The boundaries of the State extended from Kaminala (now in Khandapara) in the east ; to Amai river (now in Sonepur) in the west ; and Ghumusar and Badakhemidi in the south ; to Bonai State in the north¹. It seems to have covered an area of 120 *kos* in length and breadth.

MUSLIMS

There is paucity of materials to give a clear picture of the relation of the Muslims with Boudh. Since the Muslims generally dealt with Mugalbandi and had their contact with it from Bengal, Boudh was

* Manibhadra

1. Completion Report of the Baudh Settlement of 1907, p. 1

almost side-tracked unless there was a plan of the Muslims to approach Cuttack through Jhadkhand or through Barmul pass. Yet the Raja of Boudh found it expedient to maintain good relations with the Muslim power at Cuttack. During the rule of Raja Pratap Deb some Muslim officers with their contingents were passing through the State towards Puri. Some of them caught fever and the party was forced to halt there for about a month. The Raja of Boudh provided them hospitality and helped them in their treatment. This friendly behaviour of the Raja won for him the goodwill of the Muslim authority and secured for him from the Muslim power the title "Swasti Sri Dhirlakhya Dumbadhipati, Jharkhand Mandaleswar"¹ which was used by the Rulers of Boudh till the time of Raja Banamali Deb.

As it appears, unless and until the Raja was forced to pay tribute, he was not paying any peshkush to the Muslims.

The Maratha contact with the territory of Boudh was felt more during the Maratha rule in Orissa than under the Muslim rule. The reason for this was that the Maratha administration at Cuttack was controlled by the supreme Government at Nagpur and there was a regular march of Maratha troops from Nagpur through Barmul pass or through other routes in western Orissa. As this vital communication link between the Bhonsla Raja of Nagpur and Cuttack passed through the territory of the Raja of Boudh, Boudh drew special attention of the Maratha Government at Cuttack. The Raja of Boudh, like the other Rajas of this region, was paying tribute (*peshkush*) to the Maratha Government and is found to have maintained friendly relation with it. Once some Maratha officers went to Sonepur for the collection of *peshkush*, but some people at Sonepur entered into a conspiracy to kill them. At the sudden rising of the people, the Marathas were frightened and fled to Boudh for shelter. The insurgents of Sonepur continued to chase them even into the territory of Boudh. As a friendly gesture to the Maratha Government the Raja of Boudh imprisoned these miscreants and sent them to Nagpur. The Raja of Nagpur was very much pleased with such friendly behaviour of the Raja of Boudh. As a result, it is said, the Raja was conferred the title 'Swasti Shri Prabala Pratapditya Pratapdansamparnna Jharkhand Badashaha²'. But such friendly relationship was strained between Boudh and the Maratha Government in 1800 A. D. Vyankoji, the Maratha leader, came from Nagpur to pay a visit to Jagannath at Puri and was expecting reception from the Raja of Boudh on the way. The Raja did not pay

MARATHAS

1. Completion Report of the Baudh Settlement of 1907, p. 4

2. Ibid.

any such honour and thus sell a victim to the wrath of the Maratha leader. As a result, he sent a detachment from Cuttack to punish the Raja. Instead of making submission, the Raja took shelter in the fort. The Marathas invaded the fort which was at last captured. The pride of the Raja was thus crushed and being fully subdued, he continued to be a feudatory of the Raja of Nagpur by paying regular tribute.

British conquest

The British attacked the Marathas in Orissa from three sides. After giving a feeble resistance here and there the Marathas took shelter in the fort of Barabati at Cuttack. When the British captured the fort, the Marathas under their general Sankar Bapu fled and took shelter in the territory of the Raja of Boudh. The Raja of Boudh did not readily tender his submission to the British as others did, because he observed that the Marathas were mobilising their forces at Barmul pass, a few miles west of Tikaraparha which was the key to the route to Nagpur. He thought it proper to wait till the result of the resistance of the Marathas at Barmul was definitely known. A British force under the command of Major Farbes arrived at this place and forced the Marathas to leave the Barmul pass. Thereafter the Raja of Boudh submitted to the British and entered into a treaty engagement with the East India Company on the 3rd March, 1804.

Even though there was a provision in the treaty between Welleselly and the Marathas that the western Oriya speaking tracts would be restored to the Marathas, the East India Company, however, did not surrender particularly Boudh and Sonepur for their strategic importance to protect Cuttack from any incursion from the west. As a result, the Raja of Boudh discontinued the tribute he was previously paying to the Marathas. In 1810 the question of Boudh was again raised by the Raja of Nagpur who claimed to include it in his territory. Such claim was recognised by Captain Roughsedge who recommended the cession of Boudh to the Marathas. But the British Government was not prepared to cede it at once because of its strategic position. But in the long run Boudh was transferred from the British to the Raja of Nagpur and the Raja thus succeeded in exercising control over it. This arrangement, however, proved to be temporary. After the 3rd Maratha war, in 1826, Madhoji Bhonsla Appa Sahib ceded Boudh along with Athmallik to the British. The British included Boudh in the Ranchi group of States in the South-West Frontier Agency established under the Agent of the Governor-General for the sake of administration and this arrangement continued to be in force up to 1837 when it was brought under the Superintendent of Tributary Mahals, Cuttack.

In 1821, Chandra Sekhar Deb, the Raja of Boudh, executed a Kabuliyat to pay Rs. 3,750 (Kaldar Sicca) to the British

for a period of five years i.e., from 1821 to 1825. After the retransfer of Boudh from the Raja of Nagpur to the British, the successor of the Raja of Boudh had to execute another agreement for the payment of the same amount, as paid previously to the British. But there was a considerable reduction in the amount of *peshkush* to the British after the alienation of Athmallik from Boudh. The British reconquered Chhatisgarh from the Raja of Nagpur in 1818 and on 30th May 1819 Athmallik was constituted a separate state. The Samanta of Athmallik executed a deed and agreed to pay a tribute of Rs. 3,600 to the British. In view of this changed situation i.e., the separation of Athmallik from Boudh, the latter had to suffer. Consequently, in 1875 a fresh Sanad was granted by the British to Pitambar Deb, the Raja of Boudh. His tribute to the British was fixed at Rs. 800.

The vast territory over which the early rulers of the Boudh Raj family were ruling became subjected to a process of dismemberment. In course of time certain portions of it were dismembered from it.

Vivisection of Boudh

During the time of Raja Sidheswar Deb, a strip of country called Daspalla and extending from Kamaimuhan near Kantilo to Udandimuhan in the east of the state belonged to Boudh. Its distance from the headquarters rendered it impossible for the Raja to administer the tract properly. To relieve the people of that portion of the country from difficulties and inconveniences which they had to face by coming to the headquarters on trifling affairs, the Raja in 1420 of the Saka era, i.e. in 1498-99 A.D., made a gift of this portion to his uterine younger brother Narayan Rai on the condition that he should govern it under the orders of the Raja and that only cases of minor importance should be disposed of by him, those of greater importance being sent up to the Chief. This condition Narayan Rai fulfilled for sometime, but gradually began to exceed his powers by disposing of serious cases himself. Hearing this, the Raja sent for his brother who in fear of punishment took shelter under the Raja of Khandapara to whom he made over possession of the tract extending from Kamai to midway between Khandapara and Daspalla. A council of the Sardars (headmen) and the people was called by the Raja of Boudh and it was unanimously resolved to recover possession by force. Instead of carrying out the resolution, the Raja sent emissaries to Narayan Rai who appears for sometime to have again complied with the condition on which he held the grant and had returned to allegiance. Narayan Rai, however, again relaxed his obedience and after the death of Raja Sidheswar Deb gradually asserted and practically obtained his independence, though it was never formally admitted by the Boudh State".¹

Separation of Daspalla

1. L. E. B. Cobden Ramsay, Bengal Gazetteers, Feudatory States of Orissa, p. 134

"The strip of country lying between the Karang river on the west of Baud and Amaimuhan, was given in 1521 (Saka era) i.e., 1599-1600 A. D. by Raja Madan Mohan Deb to his two daughters as a maintenance grant on their marriage, reserving, however, full authority over the area in all matters of administration. All the cases from this tract were for a long time committed to the Raja for trial, but there being no fixed rules for administration, and the Raja relying too much upon his son-in-law they gradually asserted their independence and eventually paid homage to the Chief of the Patna State to whom they were related. No action was taken against them but their independence was at no time recognised by the Raja of Baud"¹.

**Loss of
Panchar
Pargana**

There are two views regarding the separation of the Panchar Pargana (lying between the Baghnadi and the Meherani Jor). The Boudh State records give the following account.

"This Pargana which originally belonged to the Baud State was made over to Sonepur for rendering military help to Baud in times of trouble and in lieu thereof to enjoy the revenue rights of the Pargana. Thus the Sonepur State enjoyed a conditional title to the Pargana subject to the superior interest of the Chief of Baud. But with the assumption of Paramount authority by the British power, the condition entered into with Sonepur regarding the Pargana became necessarily inoperative²."

The British version concerning the position of Sonepur gives a different account. L. E. B. Cobden Ramsay is of the view that, "in 1780-81 A. D. the Raja of Baud obtained a loan from the Sonepur Raja. For the liquidation of this debt he made over *pargana* Panchar lying between Baghnadi and Meherani³." The latter view seems to be more dependable than the former one.

**Separation of
Athemallik**

"The State which was known as Athemallik is alleged to have been once a part of Baud and not an independent State"⁴ "For the collection of rents in that portion of Baud which lay to the south of the Mahanadi the Khonds and Sudhas were appointed *Sarbarahkars* (headmen) of *muthas* (fiscal division of the Khonds) and a similar arrangement was in force for the tract lying to the north of the river and known as Athmalik, where a single *Sarbarahkar* was in charge of the collections. The only difference was that the former

1. L. E. B. Cobden Ramsay, Bengal Gazetteers, Feudatory States of Orissa, p. 134-35.
2. Records of the S. D. O. Office Boudh, Gr. No. 4, Rack No. 4/Sl. No. 345, Shelf No. 345 preserved in Orissa State Gazetteers Library.
3. Bengal Gazetteer, Cobden Ramsay, Feudatory States of Orissa, 1950, Howrah, p. 135
4. In the Treaty Engagement of 1804, the chief of Baud is mentioned as the Raja of Baud and Athemallik.

being in charge of comparatively small areas were called *sardars*, while the latter was called *samanta*, on account of the greater importance of the charge. There was no material difference between them, nor was the *Samanta* of Athmalik vested with greater powers. The Athmalik *samanta* was Sardar of eight *maliks*, just as there are in Baud officers called *satmalik* and *Baramalik*, who are in charge of seven and twelve *muthas* respectively. On the death of a *sarbarahkar* or *samanta* his successor on paying a *nazar* was recognised receiving a *sari* (a piece of cloth) from the Raja in return. In former days Athmalik apparently had no distinct *Purohit* (priest and spiritual guide) of its own, but under the orders of the Raja of Baud one used to go there from Baud. On the British conquest of Orissa the Chief went to Sambalpur to make his submission and have his tribute settled¹. After the Raja had returned home Laxmidhar Deo Samanta also went to Sambalpur and got a separate tribute fixed for Athamallik by representing to the British Officer that Athamallik was independent of Boudh. He continued, however, to make an outward show of allegiance to the Boudh Raja. After the death of Laxmidhar Deo Samanta his son Ramachandra Samanta also took the Sardari *Sari* from Raja Chandrasekhar Deb of Boudh. All this time the Athamallik Samanta had continued to pay tribute to the British Government and had obtained receipts from it, and no objection had yet been raised on the part of Boudh.²

Till 1819, the Raja of Boudh had jurisdiction over Athamallik. But that year the British made a separate Kabuliyat with the Samanta of Athamallik. "The territory of Baud together with Athmalik was included in the South-West Frontier Agency till 1837, when they were transferred to the Orissa Division. The Chief of Athmalik was then officially known as the Zamindar and was being addressed as Samanta. In 1874, the Chief of Athmalik was officially recognised as a Raja and he was allowed to have the hereditary title of Raja. In 1890, the then Raja Narendra Dev Samanta was given the title of Maharaja as a personal distinction on account of his good administration. But Athmalik was not treated as a separate State till 1894 when the Chief was granted a Sanad, the terms of which were identical with those contained in the Sanads of the other chiefs of Orissa".³

The Khondmal subdivision of the present district of Boudh-Khondmals was a part and parcel of the ex-State of Boudh since early times.

Separation of
Khondmals

1. Bengal Gazetteers, Feudatory States of Orissa, p. 135

2. Completion Report of the Baudh Settlement of 1907, p. 2

3. Dhenkanal District Gazetteer, p. 68-69.

"It is noteworthy that the maps prepared under the directions of the Surveyor-General of India shows that even up to the year 1903 there was no line of demarcation between Baudh and Khondmals. The name of Khondmals does not even find a place on that map. It is only laterly that the southern hill tracts of Baudh have been designated as Khondmals by Government."¹

Though the Chief of Boudh enjoyed the overlordship over Khondmals, in practice he exercised no effective control over that tract of land. "As early as 1837 Mr. Ricketts reported that he had no power over his Khond subjects, and in 1844 Mr. Mills stated that the Khonds had long been at feud with him, paid no revenue, were under no kind of control, and were in the habit of making encroachments on the lands of the Raja"². Madhab Kahanara and Nabaghana Kahanara, were two influential Khond chieftains. They were not prepared to recognise the Raja's authority beyond what was then called the Khalsa.

"The circumstances leading to the separation of the Khondmals from Baudh fall into several stages beginning from the year 1845. In that year was passed the Act for suppression of MERIAH sacrifices in the hill tracts of Orissa being Act XI of 1845 whereby Baudh Daspalla and some other States were placed under the direct charge of the agency appointed by the Governor-General in Council for the suppression of human sacrifices prevailing at the time. The Agent thus appointed was with extensive powers, and as long as the said agency subsisted, the chief had little or no occasion to take any active measures for the suppression of crimes or the apprehension of criminals. He only helped the Agent with the local knowledge and resources which he possessed.

That in the year 1853 or 1854 while the above agency was still at work, one Chakra Besoi raised a rebellion in Ghumsur in the interest of the deposed Raj family there, and upon its suppression took shelter with the Khonds in the southern hill tracts of Baudh. From his safe and inaccessible retreat in the adjoining Ghumsur country and also in some parts of Daspalla and Nayagarh and succeeded for a time in evading the pursuit of the agency troops and those of the Baudh Chief, about the year 1855 immediately after the Baudh State had been replaced in charge of the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals of Orissa. The Superintendent Mr. Samuels accompanied by some troops command

1. Completion Report of the Baudh Settlement of 1907, p. 3.

2. L. S. S. O' Malley, Bengal District Gazetteer, Angul (1908), p.-31.

by European Officers visited Baudh and for some months was engaged in stamping out the rebels and bungers (dacoits) from the jungle haunts. Raja Pitambar Deo (No. 42 in the Appendix I) accompanied Mr. Samuels to the hill tracts, supplied him with men and rations as far as his limited means and the resources of the country permitted, and did everything in his power for the restoration of order and the suppression of crimes. Ultimately Chakra Besoi and his followers were driven out of the country and peace and order restored".¹

After this Samuels occupied the Khondmals region and established a stockade police Thana and appointed an Agent or Tahsildar through whom the *maliahs* were to be administered. On 15th February, 1855, Samuels, the then Superintendent of Tributary Mahals, issued a proclamation annexing the Khondmals with British territory².

The British conquest took place during the reign of Raja Sri Chandra Sekhar Deb,³ and he went to Sambalpur to tender his submission and entered into treaty engagement in respect of his tribute. He was succeeded by his son Raja Pitambar Deb.

During the rule of Raja Pitambar Deb, British Government recognised his title of "Raja" and a Sanad was granted to him in 1875. He loyally co-operated with the British Agency in suppressing human sacrifice and rebellion in Ghumusar and Khondmals. He was succeeded by his son Jogendra Deb.

He was a benevolent and generous ruler during whose reign English education was introduced for the first time in the State. To popularise education he opened schools throughout the State and devoted a considerable part of the revenue for their maintenance. The English school at the capital with a fine building and commodious hostel was dedicated to the memory of King Emperor Edward VII. He died in March 1913 leaving the State in a sound financial condition. He was succeeded

Boudh under some prominent Rajas during British rule
Chandra Sekhar Deb

Raja Pitambar Deb

Raja Jogendra Deb

1. Completion Report of the Baudh Settlement of 1907, pp. 2-3.

2. Bengal District Gazetteer, L. S. S. O' Malley, Angul (1908), p. 32.

3. Completion Report of the Baudh Settlement of 1907.

by his son Narayan Deb who was a minor. The State came under the management of the British Government from 1913 to 1925. Narayan Deb was installed to the *Gadi* on 31st March 1935.¹

During his reign, Raja Jogendra Deb received a Sanad in 1894 and his tribute was fixed in perpetuity (Rs. 800 per annum).

Narayan Deb

When Narayan Deb succeeded his father Jogendra Deb and installed to the *Gadi* he was made to accept certain conditions in regard to the appointment of his Dewan and also in the matter of management of the forest, education and public works department, and for sending a copy of the budget to the Political Agent and Commissioner, each year. This reduced the powers of the ruler to a considerable extent and for all practical purposes, it appears, the State was under the grip of the Political Agent. During his reign, a political agitation was organised by a secret association in 1930-32 which was mercilessly suppressed. The 'Prajamandal' was formed in 1945 and stubborn measures were adopted to suppress it. His reign saw the merger of Boudh with the province of Orissa on the 1st January, 1948. Narayan Deb died in 1956.

Political agitation in Boudh

There was practically no agitational activities in the ex-State of Boudh since the suppression of the Khond rising up to the year 1930. In about that year a secret association was formed with a view to organise an agitation in the Boudh State against the oppressive and tyrannical rule of the Raja, his state officials, and against the increase of land revenue in the Settlement of 1930 and against forced labour. The active members of this secret association were Rai Sibakumar Deo, a near relation of the Raja; Prahallad Bisi, a High English School teacher; Prema Sankar Patnaik, a congress and social worker; Krupasindhu Meher, Muhammad Azim Khan, Chakradhar Misra, Basa Karana, Gaurisankar Rajguru, Sashisekhar Misra, Chintamani Tripathy and some others. They published news about the oppressive rule of the Raja and his officials and criticised the enhancement of land revenue and the practice of forced labour. The Raja came to know about the formation of this secret organisation and adopted severe measures to suppress the agitators. Rai Sibakumar Deo was put under house-arrest and his properties were confiscated. Prahallad Bisi, Premasankar Patnaik, Chintamani Tripathy and Balaram Misra were physically assaulted and humiliated. False cases were filed against them. Some of them, namely, Premasankar Patnaik, Chintamani Tripathy and Sashisekhar Misra were imprisoned. Both the movable and immovable properties of Muhammad Azim

1. Memorandum of the status and position of Baudh State. Office of the S. D. C. Baudh, Group No. 4, Rack No. 4, Serial No. 345, Shelf No. 345 (Orissa State Gazetteer library.)

Khan and Rai Sibakumar Deo were attached and sold. The repression was vigorous and thorough. The association, as a result of such high-handed measures adopted by the Raja, could not proceed any further. "This marked the end of an early attempt to start popular agitation in Boudh against the misrule of the Raja"¹. After the suppression of the secret association, there was no sign of any agitational activity in the State for a pretty long time. Even in 1938, when a wave of Prajamandal movement swept over a number of feudatory states of Orissa and there was widespread agitation against the misrule of the Rajas of Nilgiri, Dhenkanal, Talcher, Ranapur, etc., there was no such movement in the ex-State of Boudh.

The Prajamandal of Boudh was formed in 1945 under the presidentship of late Damodar Danduasi² to organise popular movement against the misrule of the Raja and to demand constitutional reforms. There was a regular but small upheaval in the state³. The Raja took recourse to oppressive measures to suppress the movement. When Sarangdhar Das, the Prajamandal leader of Orissa, was invited to address a Prajamandal meeting at Boudh, the State police charged with lathi and dispersed the gathering causing injuries to many. The Raja arrested all the leading members of the movement and put them into Jail. Once again the organised popular movement in Boudh became dormant. But the agitational spirit of the people, once set in motion, could not completely be wiped out. There were sporadic agitations against Forest Laws, free labour extracted for catching elephants, etc. Some people under the leadership of late Dambarudhar Meher of village Banapalli in Boudh police station cut trees from the reserved forests. They were arrested and cases were instituted against them. The students of the state also agitated against the increase in the school fees and concerning some of their grievances in the hostels. Six of the students were rusticated by the administration and as there was no further organisation of the students to sustain this movement against the repressive acts of the Raja, students' agitation ended there.⁴ No popular agitation could stand against the stern repressive measures adopted by the Raja. The movement failed in bringing about any substantial change in the political condition of the people and left no impression on the Raja and his administration.

1. Who's Who Freedom Workers in Orissa (Boudh-Phulbani district), p. ii

2. Ibid. p. I.

3. Ibid. p. II.

4. Ibid. p. II and III.

APPENDIX I

List of Rulers in the ex-State of Boudh

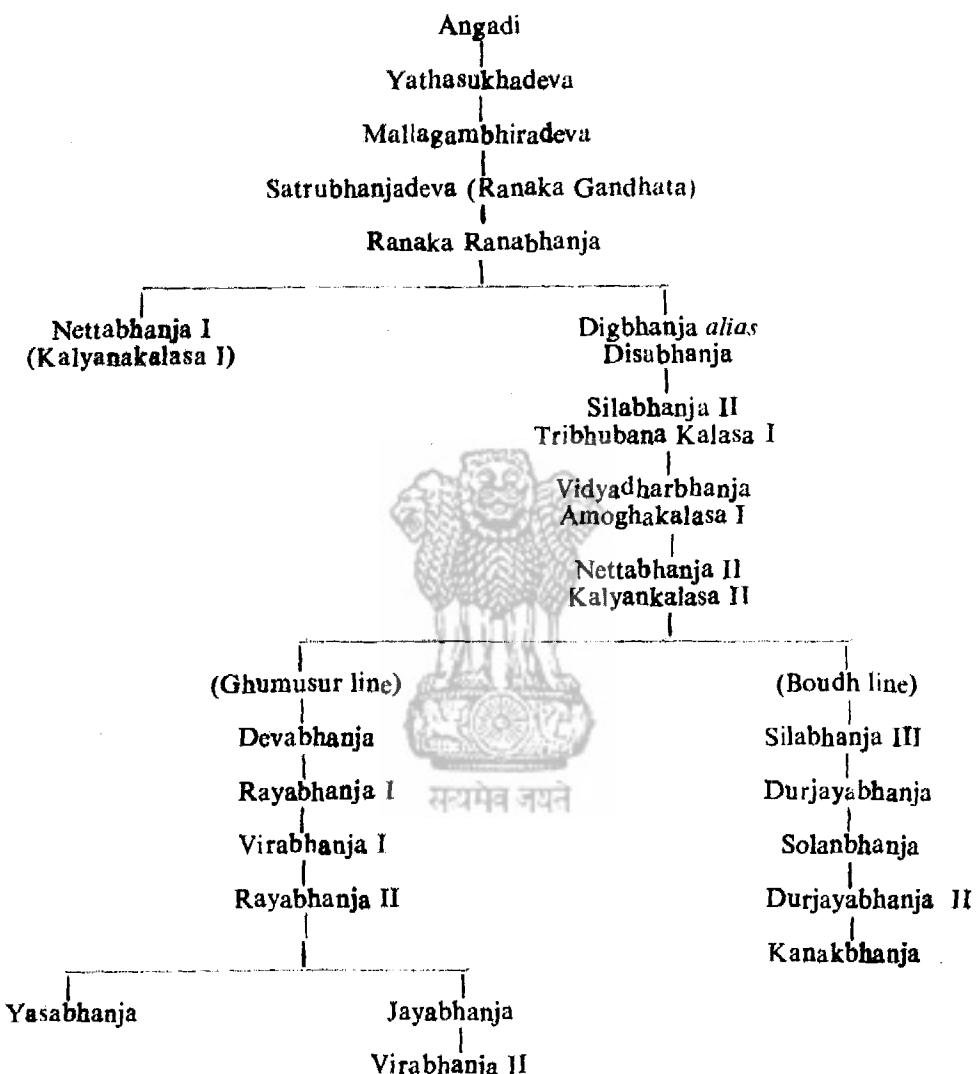
1. Ananga Deb	23. Ramachandra Deb
2. Anirudha Deb	24. Harrudra Deb
3. Balabhadra Deb	25. Pratap Deb
4. Damodar Deb	26. Arjun Deb
5. Jagannath Deb	27. Birabar Deb
6. Dhanurjoy Deb	28. Bisolakhya Deb
7. Padmanav Deb	29. Sidheswar Deb
8. Basudev Deb	30 Chandra Sekhar Deb
9. Banamali Deb	31. Madan Mohan Deb
10. Govind Deb	32. Banamali Deb
11. Abadhuta Saran Deb .	33. Damon Deb
12. Sadananda Deb	34. Gajendra Deb
13. Raghunath Deb	35. Nilambar Deb
14. Narasingha Deb	36. Sarangadhar Deb
15. Pitambar Deb	37. Tribikram Deb
16. Mrutunjoy Deb	38. Madhusudan Deb
17. Gopinath Deb	39. Jagateswar Deb
18. Mukunda Deb	40. Biswambar Deb
19. Bhubaneswar Deb	41. Chandrasekhar Deb
20. Ramakrushna Deb	42. Pitambar Deb
21. Gadadhar Deb	43. Jogendra Deb
22. Gangadhar Deb	44. Narayan Deb



सत्यमेव जयते

APPENDIX II

Bhanja Rulers of Boudh in the Bhanja Genealogy*



* History of Orissa, Vol. II, H. K. Mahtab, p. 161

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

POPULATION

According to the 1971 Census * the population of Boudh-Khondmals district was 621,675 of which 310,233 were males and 311,442 females. It is divided into 3 subdivisions, 4 Tahsils and 14 police-stations. The population of each such administrative unit is given below :—

Subdivision/Tahsil/Police station	Males	Females	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Khondmals Subdivision</i>	55,678	55,323	111,001
Khondmals Tahsil	55,678	55,323	111,001
Phulabani P. S.	18,886	17,900	36,786
Phiringia P. S.	23,324	23,525	46,849
Khajuriparha P. S.	13,468	13,898	27,366
<i>Boudh Subdivision</i>	114,576	113,326	227,902
Boudh Tahsil	114,576	113,326	227,902
Boudh P. S.	45,157	44,278	89,435
Ghantaparha P. S.	20,173	20,425	40,598
Manamunda P. S.	28,590	28,179	56,769
Harabhanga P. S.	20,656	20,444	41,100
<i>Baligurha Subdivision</i>	139,979	142,793	282,772
Baligurha Tahsil	79,622	80,527	160,149
Baligurha P. S.	37,135	37,307	74,442
Belaghar P. S.	6,920	6,926	13,846
Kotagarh P. S.	13,591	13,466	27,057
Daringbarhi P. S.	13,162	13,104	26,266
Bamunigan P. S.	8,814	9,724	18,538
G. Udayagiri Tahsil	60,357	62,266	1,22,623
G. Udayagiri P. S.	40,639	41,980	82,619
Raikia P. S.	19,718	20,286	40,004

* Census of India, 1971, Part II-A, General Population Tables, pp, 44—46

During the last seventy years the population grew from 334,036 in 1901 to 621,675 in 1971, an increase of 86.11 per cent which is less than the State average growth of 112.09 per cent during the same period. The growth of population from decade to decade is given below: *

Growth of population

Census Year	Males	Females	Total	Decade variations	Percentage decade variation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1901	..	165,955	168,081	334,036	..
1911	..	187,789	190,250	378,039	+44,003 +13.17
1921	..	186,534	189,821	376,355	-1,684 -0.45
1931	..	203,618	208,051	411,669	+35,314 +9.38
1941	..	222,690	227,369	450,059	+38,390 +9.33
1951	..	226,733	230,157	456,895	+6,836 +1.52
1961	..	255,685	258,742	514,427	+57,532 +12.59
1971	..	310,233	311,442	621,675	+1,07,248 +20.85

It is evident from the statement that the decade 1901 to 1911 was favourable for the growth of population in the district. Although the failure of mango and mohua crops in 1907 and 1908 caused distress to the Scheduled Tribes, it was a temporary phase. The Census of 1911 showed an increase of 13.17 per cent. The decade 1911-21 was a miserable period as the death rate on account of epidemics enormously increased. Repeated failure of crops led to famine in 1919 in the southern part of the district. There was a moderate increase of population by 9.7 per cent in Boudh while the population of Khondmals was practically steady. Baligurha lost heavily so that the district as a whole suffered loss of population to the extent of 0.45 per cent. In the following decade 1921-31 there was speedy recovery as public health had improved. There was a gain of 9.38 per cent in the growth of population. The same growth of population was maintained during the decade 1931-41 in spite of the set-back caused by epidemic diseases. The population rose to 450,059 in the 1941 Census, an increase of 9.33 per cent. The decade 1941-51 was worse than the previous decade on account of shortage of foodstuffs. There was marked deterioration of public.

health. Death rate on account of fever had increased considerably. At the end of the decade, there was a nominal increase of 1.52 per cent in population.

The next decade (1951—61) was more favourable than the previous decade and there were signs of recovery. Special schemes for the tribal people were introduced through National Extension Service Blocks. As irrigation facilities were not extensive, much progress in agriculture could not be achieved although the food problem was far better than the previous decade. General improvement in public health was noticed as the death rate on account of Agency fevers had come down. In the Census of 1961, population rose to 514,427, marking an increase of 12.59 per cent.

The last decade 1961—71 has recorded the highest growth of population, i.e., 20.85 per cent. But it is less than the corresponding State average growth of population which is 25.05 per cent. The reasons for the growth of population are generally the excess of births over deaths and the general improvement in public health and personal hygiene. Another important factor for the increase of population is the migration of a large number of persons from neighbouring districts of the State. The industrial and commercial developments at Boudh, Phulabani, G. Udayagiri and Baligurha have also attracted many persons to these places.

Density

According to the Census of 1971 the density of 56 persons per sq. km. in the district is much below the State average which is 141 persons per sq. km. The density of 46 persons per sq. km. in 1961 was equally low compared with the then State figure of 113 persons. The density of the district thus continue to be low in the Censuses of 1951 and 1971. This is because the area has neither the natural advantage to sustain higher density of population nor are there industries and projects coming up to attract persons from outside.

The Census of 1971 also recorded the highest density of population, i.e., 66 persons per sq. km. in Boudh subdivision and the lowest (50) in Baligurha subdivision. Further analysis reveals that G. Udayagiri Tahsil is the most densely inhabited area whereas Baligurha Tahsil is the most sparsely inhabited area in the district. Among police-stations, Khajuriparha tops the list with 108 persons per sq.km. and Belaghara ranks the lowest with 19. Of the two urban centres in the district, Phulabani, the district headquarters, leads with an average of 676 persons.

Rural Urban distribution

The total population of 621,675 persons in the district is distributed into 602,107 rural and 19,568 urban in the ratio of 96.85 per cent and 3.15 per cent, respectively.

In 1971, there were 4,397 inhabited and 238 uninhabited villages in the district. The total rural population of 602,107 persons (299,742 males and 302,365 females) live in these inhabited villages. The average population size per inhabited village thus comes to 137. It is very much less than the State average which is 428.

Rural population

Further, this district records the lowest average population among all the districts of Orissa. In the following statement, the proportion of different size of villages to the total number of villages and the population of such villages to the total rural population (in percentage) is shown according to the Census of 1971.

Villages with population of	No. of villages	Percentage of No. of villages to total No. of villages	Rural population	Percentage of rural population to total population of the district
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Less than 200	..	3,505	79.71	2,61,214
200—499	..	748	17.01	2,22,322
500—999	..	122	2.78	81,698
1,000—1,999	..	18	0.41	24,403
2,000—4,999	..	4	0.09	12,470
5,000—9,999
10,000 and above

It is evident from the foregoing statement that the number of villages with population less than 500 is the highest in the district. These villages constitute 4,253 or 96.72 per cent of the total number of villages. The villages of this category accommodated 80.31 per cent of the total rural population of the district. These figures, though significant, in 1971 have registered a fall when compared to the 1961 Census figures which recorded 97.76 per cent and 84.33 per cent respectively. Correspondingly an increase in the percentage of medium and large-sized villages is noticed. This trend is on par with the State figures.

The urban population of 19,568 persons (10,491 males and 9,077 females) is spread over Phulabani and Boudh towns of the district. The former is the district headquarters and is the Class IV town with a population of 10,677. The other town is Boudh which belongs to the category of Class V town (with population varying from 5,000 to 9,999).

Urban population

It appears from the Census records that Boudh was the only town in the district from 1941 to 1961. Phulabani acquired urban status in 1971. Thus the number of towns has increased from one in 1941 to two in 1971. The following statement gives a picture of the growth of population in the towns since 1941.

Town	Population			
	1941	1951	1961	1971
Boudh	..	5,740	5,498	6,088
Phulabani	10,677

Of the two towns, Boudh, the primary and industrial town, has increased its population by 46.04 per cent within a decade (1961—71). The urban population of the district also increased from 6,088 in 1961 to 19,568 in 1971 with the declaration of Phulabani as an urban area.

Displaced persons As a result of the partition of the country a large number of persons from West Pakistan (present Pakistan) and East Pakistan (present Bangladesh) were displaced not only geographically but also socially and economically. They were settled in different parts of the country. The total number of such migrants to this district from 1946 to 1951 was 122 (65 males and 57 females) of whom 29 have settled in rural areas and 93 in urban areas. All the displaced persons have adopted non-agricultural professions.*

Age-group The distribution of population by age and sex according to the Census of 1971 is given below. **

Age-group		Males	Females	Total	Percentage of district population
0—14	..	1,28,971	1,29,499	2,58,470	41.6
15—59	..	1,65,467	1,64,674	3,30,141	53.1
60 years and above	..	15,735	17,200	32,935	5.3

* Census of India, 1951, Orissa, Part-II-A, pp. 148—155

** A Portrait of Population, Orissa, 1971, pp. 158—173

The statement shows that children below 14 years constitute 41.6 per cent of the total population while persons in the working age-group 15—59 constitute 53.1 per cent. The other districts which have a relatively high percentage of population in the working age-groups are Sambalpur (54.6 per cent), Koraput (53.6 per cent) and Balangir (53.3 per cent). Persons above 60 years are only 5.3 per cent of the district population. In the age-groups 0—14 and 60 years and above greater survival of females than males are noticed.

In 1971 the number of females per thousand males in the district was 1,004, higher than similar ratio of 988 for the State as a whole. The following statement presents the sex ratios of Boudh-Khondmals district from 1901 to 1971.*

Census year	Number of females per 1,000 males			
	Rural	Urban	Total	
1901	..	1,013	..	1,013
1911	..	1,013	..	1,013
1921	..	1,018	..	1,018
1931	..	1,022	..	1,022
1941	..	1,021	1,029	1,021
1951	..	1,016	961	1,015
1961	..	1,013	949	1,012
1971	..	1,009	865	1,004

The statement makes it clear that the district has maintained a surplus of females since 1901. In this respect the position of Boudh-Khondmals in the State was third in 1971. The higher female ratio is also noticed in rural areas. It is probably due to the absence of male members who have moved out in search of livelihood to urban areas. Scarcity of women is found in the urban areas from 1951. But the urban female sex ratio of the district is higher than the State urban female sex ratio of 845 in 1971.

* Census of India, Orissa, Part II-A, 1971, p. 106

Migration

In 1971 the migrants to this district constituted 6.30 per cent of the total population of whom 0.21 per cent were born outside the State. The migrants from outside the State hail from Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. As Boudh-Khondmals district is not contiguous to any other State, there is no predominance of migrants in relation to a particular State. The small number of migrants from the above mentioned States indicate the lack of economic development of the district which would have otherwise provided sufficient incentive for infiltration from outside the State. The immigrants from countries like Nepal, Pakistan and Ireland to this district numbered 40 persons. Of these, 10 persons were from Ireland. These persons of Irish origin are mostly engaged in Christian Missionary Work in G. Udayagiri area. The distribution of population on the basis of place of birth is as follows.

Place of birth	Males	Females	Total	Percentage to total population
Persons born at the place of enumeration	247,584	171,028	418,612	67.33
Persons born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	45,166	117,725	162,891	26.20
Persons born in other districts of the State	16,523	21,344	37,867	6.09
Persons born in other States in India	610	615	1,225	0.20
Persons born in country in Asia beyond India	10	20	30	0.01
Persons born in country in Europe	..	10	10	Negligible
Unclassifiable	340	700	1,040	0.16

The predominance of females in all the categories of migrants, except those born at the place of enumeration, indicates that they have moved from one village to another and from one police-station to another consequent to their marriage, while participation in economic pursuits may be the secondary aspect thereof.

In 1971, ten languages were recorded as major mother-tongues in the district. Of these, Oriya is the predominant language and is spoken by 418,328 persons or 67.29 per cent of the total population. Kui, a tribal language, is next in importance with 196,312 speakers. The following statement gives the distribution of population according to language in Boudh-Khondmals district as per the 1971 Census.*

Language

Name of mother-tongue	No. of speakers	Percentage to total population
Oriya	418,328	67.29
Kui	196,312	31.58
Gondi	2,208	0.36
Khond/Kondh	1,727	0.28
Telugu	1,165	0.19
Urdu	617	0.10
Hindi	496	0.08
Tamil	214	0.03
Bengali	154	0.02
Savara	81	0.01
Total	621,302	99.94
Others	373	0.06

* A Portrait of Population, Orissa—B. Tripathy, Census of India, 1971, p. 250

Bilingualism

Of the total population in the district 67,162 persons are returned as speaking a language subsidiary to their mother-tongue. The following statement gives the total bilingual population in the district and also the principal subsidiary language spoken by them.*

Mother-tongue	Total No. of Speakers	Total No. of persons returned as spe- aking a language sub- sidiary to the mother- tongue	Principal subsidiary languages				
			Oriya	Hindi	English	Kui	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Bengali	..	122	68	32	3	33	..
Gondi	1,930	1,146	1,014	1	3	128	..
Hindi	510	153	123	..	29	..	1
Khond/Kondh	11,818	1,140	1,140	..	..	..	..
Kol	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kui	1,82,736	41,925	41,557	52	273	..	43
Laria	52	10	10	..	..	..	..
Mundari	17	1	1	..	..	..	..
Oriya	2,74,708	21,403	..	1,191	3,659	16,180	373
Savara	41,129	418	418	..	..	..	..
Telugu	671	501	411	8	81	1	..
Urdu	557	397	359	25	13	..	..
 Total	 5,14,251	 67,162	 45,065	 1,280	 4,091	 16,309	 417

* Census of India, Orissa, Part II-C, 1961, pp. 126-132

It is observed from the table that Oriya is the most important subsidiary language of all the non-Oriya speakers in the district. Kui, English and Hindi are the other important subsidiary languages.

The Oriya script is in vogue all over the district. Even the tribals who speak Kui, Khond/Kondh or Savara language prefer Oriya script while writing their dialects. The people speaking other Indian languages use their respective scripts. Scripts

The Hindus are found in great majority in Boudh-Khondmals district. Their strength in 1971 was 579,671. They were followed by the Christians (40,561), the Muslims (1,427), the Sikhs (15) and the Buddhists (1). The statement below illustrates the religious divisions of the people of the district and their growth rate during the decade 1961—71. Religion

Name of the religion	Number of followers in the census year		Percentage decadal growth rate, 1961—71
	1961	1971	
Hindus	497,684	579,671	16.47
Muslims	446	1,427	219.96
Christians	16,247	40,561	149.65
Sikhs	21	15	-31.82
Buddhists	17	1	-96.30
Jains	1	..	-100.00
Other religious & persuasions	..	..	..
Religion not stated	..	..	..

The foregoing figures indicate the increase of Hindu, Muslim and Christian population during the decade 1961—71. The decade has recorded steady decline in the population of Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains. The analysis also reveals that the Hindu population is not increasing in par with the Muslim and the Christian population.

Among the Hindus most of the people are semi-Hinduised aborigines. They have adopted Hindu customs and worship Hindu gods. They claim to be orthodox Hindus, but side by side worship their Hinduism

own tribal gods and sylvan deities. In every village there is almost invariably a village priest who is known as *guru*, *dehuri*, *jani*, etc. They appease the evil spirits and the sylvan deities of the tribe with sacrifices of buffaloes, goats and fowls. The villagers do not conduct any auspicious work without worshipping the village deities which are represented by a log of wood or a stone smeared with vermillion and usually located in a dense forest. The village deities are worshipped on the occasion of every religious ceremony and also on special occasions like the outbreak of epidemics, famine, etc. The priests get remuneration from the villagers for their service. These village deities are also worshipped as Durga, Bararaul, Jogini, etc. The worship of the *grama devati* is conducted with great pomp and show on the Mahastami day of the Durga Puja. At some places goats and buffaloes are sacrificed.

The Hindus of the district are polytheists. They worship gods and goddesses in temples dedicated to Lord Jagannath, Siva, Radha-Krushna; Sakti in her various manifestations; and other deities. The people congregate near these temples on different festive occasions like Ratha Jatra, Durga Puja, Sivaratri, Dola Jatra, etc. Usually in a Hindu household when a child is seriously ill, the parents make religious vows to offer special *puja* before some deity for the recovery of the child and perform puja in the prescribed manner. In case it is not done a fresh danger of a more serious magnitude is apprehended. Women also offer special *puja* to deities in the hope of having male issues.

The Hindus worship the Sun-god daily while bathing and a libation of water is made in his honour. Many abstain from eating fish or meat on Sunday which is ceremonially observed as it is the sacred day for the Sun-god. The Earth is described as the holy mother of all living things and the giver of all good and is regarded as a benevolent female deity. The people worship the Earth goddess during agricultural operations. Besides the Sun and the Earth, the planets like *sani* and *rahu* are also worshipped on certain occasions. Thursday is considered an auspicious day for goddess Lakhmi and is observed with religious devotion mostly by the women folk.

The Pipal (*Ficus religiosa*), Banyan (*Ficus bengalensis*), Bel (*Aegle marmelos*), mango (*Mangifera indica*), Anla (*Phyllanthus emblica*), Duba (*Cynodon dactylon*), Asoka (*Janesia asoka* *saraca indica*), Barkuli (*Zezyphus*), Bakul (*Mimusops elengi*) and Tulsi (holy basil) are held sacred by the Hindus. In almost every Hindu household there is a *chaura* or a sacred place where Tulsi is planted and worshipped. Every evening, lighted wicks are offered by the housewife before the *chaura*.

Siva is the most popular among the gods in the Hindu Pantheon. Because of his benign qualities Siva has become a very familiar god among the common people. The followers of Saivism worship Him in the name of Mahadev, Nilakantha, Rudra, Sankar, etc. The Siva temples at Boudh, Jagati, Sarsara, Mallisahi, Bandhugora in Boudh police station; Bisiparha in Phulabani police station; Baligurha in Baligurha police station; Dapala in Manamunda police station; Bhejigora, Burubuda and Raniganj in Harabhanga police station; Chakapad, Purunagarh and Dungi in G. Udayagiri police station; Dadagamaha and Daniguda in Raikia police station; and Kotagarh in Kotagarh police station are known as important centres of Siva worship in Boudh-Khondmals district. The pilgrims usually visit these places on the Sankranti day and during Sivaratri festival and worship the deity. The devout Saivites use three horizontal lines of sandal wood paste on their forehead as religious mark and wear *rudraksha mala* round their neck.

The district has been a seat of Saktism and Sakti worship from hoary past. Of the Sakta Pithas, the places Bandhagarh and Balaskumpa are important. The goddess Bararaul at Bandhagarh in Phiringia police station is worshipped with great pomp and ceremony in the month of Jyaistha (May-June) which attracts a large crowd consisting mostly of the Kandhas. The object of worship is a piece of stone said to have been unearthed by a Kandha while ploughing the field. The other Sakta Pitha is at Balaskumpa in Khajuripara police station. The village contains a shrine of Bararaul, a goddess identified with Durga of the coastal districts of Orissa. The blessings of the deity are invoked in wedding and other ceremonial occasions and her aid prayed for in times of sickness. In the bright fortnight of Aswina (September-October) of every year there are large gatherings when offerings of rice, milk, sweet-meats, goat, sheep, fowl and buffalo are made.

The Sikhs residing in the district are mostly immigrants from outside the State. They numbered 15 according to the Census of 1971 and are mostly found in the Khondmals subdivision. They have no Gurudwar in the district.

In Boudh-Khondmals district traces of Buddhism are found in the ex-State of Boudh. This reminds one of the days when Buddhism reigned in the area. In course of time the number of followers of the religion declined and in 1971 only one person was found to have professed Buddhism.

The Census of 1971 has recorded 1,427 Muslims in the district. They have faith in God. According to them, Mohammad is the last

prophet and there will be no prophet after him and they accept Quoran as the Holy book of the Almighty God. The Muslims of Boudh-Khondmal are of Sunni sect. They abide by the teachings of one of the four Imams (guides) i. e., Imam Abu Hanifa.

In 1912-13 when the Raja of Boudh was a minor the estate was under the management of the court of wards. At that time Rahimullah, a resident of Punjab, was working under the court. He constructed the mosque at Boudh alongwith the mosques at Rairakhol and Athmallik. In 1978 ,there were six mosques in Boudh-Khondmals district. These are located at Phulabani, G. Udayagiri, Boudh, Manamunda, Subarnapalli and Baligurha. Of these, the mosque at Subarnapalli under Manamunda police station is a new one. It was constructed in the year 1972.

Christianity

Christianity has the second largest following in Boudh-Khondmals district as per 1971 Census. The followers of this faith number 40 ,561 and account for 6·53 per cent of the district's population and yet they come next to the Hindus. In 1961, they also ranked second in the district.

The Christians found in the district are mostly Roman Catholics or belong to the Church of North India. Christian Missionaries belonging to the other denominations are also found in the district. Most of the local Christians are aboriginal converts. There is a larger concentration of aboriginal Christians in Baligurha subdivision.

Mahima Dharma

The followers of Mahima Dharma or Alekha Dharma are found mainly in Boudh subdivision of the district. They believe in one God, i. e., Param Brahma, the Supreme Being. He is indescribable, indivisible and invisible. He is believed to have created the universe. The founder of this cult was Mahima Gosain whose name, parentage, age and place of birth are not known. His disciples believe that he is an incarnation of Param Brahma. According to Biswanath Baba* this religion flourished in the ex-State of Boudh during the middle of the 19th century. During that period, Gobinda Baba, the first disciple of Mahima Gosain in the Abdhuta order was preaching Mahima Dharma in this region. Once Mahima Gosain visited Balasinga and from there proceeded to Rairakhol with Gobinda Baba and initiated Bhima Bhoi, the great saint-poet of Orissa. (For a detailed account of this cult see - Orissa District Gazetteers, Dhenkanal, Published in 1972).

CASTE

Caste plays an important role in the socio-economic life of the people of the district. For a detailed description of each caste, caste wise population figures are essential. But since 1951, no enumeration in regard to different castes is made in the Censuses. In the absenc-

* Biswanath Baba—Satya Mahima Dharma Itihasa

of such statistics, much of the valuable information relating to the life and economy of the people could not be incorporated in the present work. However, a general discussion of various castes is given below.

The Bhulia is a weaver caste. They are said to have emigrated from Chhatisgarh and speak Laria Language. The Bhulias of the district occupy a higher rank than the ordinary weavers and assume the honorific title of Meher. Their settlements are found in the areas from Ghantapara to Bhutapali in Boudh subdivision.

The Brahmins are a few in the district. They are divided into two classes, viz., Jhadua and Oriya or Utkaliya. They act as priests and are engaged to worship the deities during fairs and festivals. They also conduct marriages. Before the arrival of the Bhanjas, according to legend, the ancestors of Jhadua Brahmins were ruling the old Boudh or Jharkhanda areas. At that time many Brahmins got Jagir lands and were engaged in cultivation.

Magadha and Nanda Gauras are found in the district. They claim to belong to Jadubamsa and worship Lord Krishna. They pay special reverence to the cow. The traditional occupation of the caste is to tend cattle and to deal with milk and milk products. Some of them have now changed to other occupations.

Oriya and Jhadua Karans are found in the district. Their number is very few. In the past they helped the rulers in administration.

The Kosthas are weavers. They deal in *Kosa* or tusser silk. They do not prefer to establish marital relationship with the Bhulias, a weaver caste dealing in cotton.

The Kumbharas of the district prepare earthen pots like *handi*, *mathia*, *surei* and sell the products in the weekly markets. They are found almost in every village of the district but Ghulghulapadar appears to be their main centre.

The Lohars are found mostly in Ghantapada and Boudh area of the district. They manufacture agricultural implements like sickle, axe, spade, crowbar etc. They collect crude iron-ore from the neighbouring areas and prepare the required implements by smelting iron ore.

The district was a seat of tantra. Even today Bhairabi temples are found in different villages. Siva temples are also seen in many villages. The Malis mostly act as priests in these temples. Among the Malis there is a section who are known as *Saga Malis*. Cultivation of vegetables is their main profession.

Bhulia

Brahmin

Gaura

Karan

Kostha

Kumbhar

Lohar

Mali

Vaisa Bania

The Vaisa Banias are known as Putli Banias. They live mostly in Panchara, Khalipali, Dantapali, Boudh, Mahulpali, Birgarh, Bamanda, Takuda and Khajuria villages of Boudh subdivision. They earn their livelihood by cultivation.

Dumal

Dumals belong to the agricultural community. But most of the Dumals identify themselves as Nanda Gauras. They worship Sthambeswari or Khambeswari as their presiding deity on the fullmoon day in the month of Aswina (September-October). They place their tutelary deity in the north-east corner of a dark room and worship.

About the origin of the Dumals some say that they have come out from Dimba (ଦିମ୍ବ). Others are of opinion that they were the cowherds of the Raja of Puri. Everyday they used to supply milk, curd and Ghee to the Jagannath Temple. Once a vulture sat on the temple. The Pujapanda had a dream and came to know that the Ghee served to Jagannath was impure. For this Jagannath was dissatisfied and the vulture appeared on the temple. This news was communicated to the Raja. The Raja was annoyed with this and decided to punish the cowherds. One official of the Durbar secretly informed the cowherds about the Raja's decision. Those who had supplied Ghee to the temple left the place at night with family and moved towards west. After many days they settled at Dumbagarh in the Athmallik region of Boudh. In course of time these cowherds of Dumbagarh came to be known as Dumal Gauras.

Boudh is their main centre of habitation. From here they have spread to other places. Due to the heavy concentration of this caste in Boudh, the Raja of Boudh was known as *dedhalakhya dumbadhipati* or king of one and a half lakhs of Dumals.* The Raja employed many of the Dumals in responsible posts. He gave some Dumals as dowry to the Raja of Patna. Those Dumals adopted Mahakhur as surname. Afterwards Mahakhur became Mahakhuda, Mahakuda and Mahakul.

Many old Dumals worship *nisan baja* (semi-circular drum with the sticks). During fairs and festivals they first worship this drum and then perform other worships.

Keuta

The Keutas or Kaibartas are fishermen by caste. Fishing, net making and plying of boats are their main profession. The females prepare fried paddy (ପାଦ୍ଧ, ଲାଅ), and fried rice (ଗୋଟି) and fried pressed paddy (ଚାତି) which they sell in weekly markets.

*S. P. Das—History of Sambalpur, 1969, p.13

The Keutas of Boudh have the reputation for their patience, courage and skill in plying boats safely in the narrow and rocky beds of the river Mahanadi. They earned a lot from the traders whose boats used to ply between Sambalpur and Cuttack. Now due to the opening of new roads and the popularity of motor transport, river transport in the Mahanadi has considerably decreased.

They observe Chaitra Parab as their caste festival on the full moon day in the month of Chaitra (March-April). During this festival they worship goddess Basuli.

The number of Kshatriyas is few in the district, found mostly in the Boudh subdivision. They belong to the warrior caste and observe *Upanayan*. The ex-Ruling House of Boudh is a branch of the Bhanjas of Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj who claim to be Suryavamsi Kshatriyas.

According to a legend the Kulthas migrated from Ajodhya and settled in Boudh. The Raja of Boudh gave one family of Dumal and five families of Kulthas to the Raja of Patna as dowry during the marriage of his daughter. The surnames of those four families were Pradhan, Sahu, Naik and Biswal. Besides that, Bholi title is also found among the Kulthas. The Kulthas of the district are steady and industrious cultivators. Many of them are quite prosperous and rich. Sarasara and Jagati of Boudh are the main centres of the Kulthas. Hanuman is their tutelary deity. Though the Chasas have some similarities with the Kulthas marital relationship between the two was not common. Some of the Kulthas have migrated from the ex-State of Boudh and have settled in different parts of the Sambalpur district. Even today the Kulthas of Sambalpur identify themselves as the Sarasara Kulthas and Jagati Kulthas.

The Sudhas or Suds are a community with traditions of having formerly been the dominant power in Boudh, with whose chief they claim to have relationship. Though now mostly cultivators, they used to serve as soldiers or paiks and worship the gun and other war weapons in their houses.

The chief deity of the Sudhas is goddess Khambeswari, represented by a wooden pillar (Khamba) fixed in the ground. The deity is worshipped with elaborate rituals in the month of Bhadra.

Besides the above castes, people belonging to Sitara (bell metal utensil maker), Khadra (bell metal bangle maker), Sunari (gold and silver ornament makers), Tcli (pressing and selling oil), Guria (sweetmeat maker), Paik (feudal militia), Sundi (distillers of liquor and money lenders) and Khitibamsa or Matibansa (teach children in Chatasalis) castes are also found in the district.

Kshatriya

Kultha

Sudha

Other Castes

SCHEDULED
CASTES

The Census of 1971 enumerated 117,987 Scheduled Castes (59,335 males and 58,652 females) in the district. This constituted about 18.98 per cent of the total population. With this percentage Boudh-Khondmals heads the list among the districts of Orissa. It is closely followed by Balasore (18.51 per cent) and Cuttack (18.06 per cent). This district (Boudh-Khondmals) was also the first among the districts in 1961 with 19.32 per cent.

Of the 40 Scheduled Castes returned in 1971, the most numerous were Dhoba (4,909), Dom (1,631), Ganda (18,580), Ghasi (5,441), Haddi (4,692), Khadala (1,023), Pan (69,072) and Tanla (3,408). The above 8 Scheduled Castes comprised 92.17 per cent of the total population of Scheduled Castes in the district.

The Scheduled Castes are concentrated in the rural areas of the district to the extent of 97.74 per cent. The 1971 Census recorded the highest Scheduled Castes population in the Baligurha subdivision (51,204) and the lowest in the Khondmals subdivision (24,227).

Further analysis revealed that the proportion of Scheduled Castes is much higher in G. Udayagiri (16,623), Boudh (16,205), Baligurha (11,690), Harabhanga (10,647), Manamunda (9,362), Phiringia (8,346) and Khajuri-parha police-stations than in other police-stations of the district.

In 1971, the literate and educated persons among the Scheduled Castes numbered 17,283, i.e., 14.64 per cent of their total population in the district. The analysis revealed that 25.80 per cent of males and 3.36 per cent of the females were literate. This indicated that education has spread very little among the females.

Among the Scheduled Castes 54.60 per cent were workers and the rest non-workers. Majority of the workers were engaged in agricultural occupations, household industries and other services. In addition to these works, 585 persons were engaged in unwholesome activities like scavenging and tanning and currying of hides and skins.

Examining the marital status of the Scheduled Caste population by their broad age-groups it is found that the number of married persons in the age-group 15—44 is the highest in both the sexes, while large number of widows are found in the age-group 45 and above. The evil of child marriage has not been completely rooted out as small number of married persons are still found in the age-group 0-14.

Chamar

In the 1971 Census, 156 persons were enumerated as Chamar, Mochi, Muchi or Satnami in the district of whom 22.43 per cent were described as literates. They speak both Oriya and Laria languages and deal with leather and footwear. The creed adopted by them is the Satnami. This religion was preached by one Ghasidas belonging to the Chamar Caste in early 19th century. Among Satnamis idolatry of every form is eschewed.

The traditional occupation of the Dhobas or Dhobis is to wash garments. They collect dirty clothes from house to house. After washing they return the clean clothes with or without ironing. For this work they get remuneration either in cash or in kind. This system is still prevalent in the district. Their services are also essential for the people on social occasions like birth, death, etc.

As regards education, it was found in the Census of 1971 that 21.53 per cent of the Dhobas were literate.

The population of Doms, Domos or Duria Doms, according to the 1971 Census was 1,631 (910 males and 721 females). They are said to be clever people. The Kandhas treat them as their advisers. They are, however, now turning to agriculture and other allied professions for their sustenance.

As regards their education, it was found that 130 persons, i. e., 7.97 per cent of the total population were literate in 1971.

The strength of the Gandas in the district was 18,580 (9,435 males and 9,145 females) of which 11.71 per cent were literate in 1971. They are found almost in every village of the district. They worked as Chowkidars and reported to the police about the law and order situation of the village.

They play musical instruments like Dhol, Nisan, Changu, Tamka, Tasa Madapa (one type of war musical instrument) and Mahuri on ceremonial occasions and lead the procession.

Most of the Gandas of the district are cultivators and agricultural labourers. Some of them weave clothes and identify themselves as Tantis. The Gandas were also known for their criminal habits in the district. Some of the Gandas bear the surname 'Rakshyasa'.

The Census of 1971 returned 5,441 (2,699 males and 2,742 females) Ghasi Ghasis or Ghasias in the district. They worked as sweepers and grass-cutters to horses. The incidence of literacy among them was confined to 12.95 per cent in 1971.

According to the 1971 Census, Hadi or Hari numbered 4,692 (2,624 males and 2,068 females) in the district. They worship Hindu deities. They have their own community priests who perform marriage and other ceremonies. Most of them work as scavengers in Phulabani, Boudh, Baligurha and G. Udayagiri. Some persons earn their livelihood as cultivators and agricultural labourers. They also act as drummers in social functions. In 1971, literacy among them was confined to 16.13 per cent.

Khadalas numbering 1,023 (500 males and 523 females) constituted 0.86 per cent of the district Scheduled Caste population in 1971. Of their

working population, the majority are engaged as cultivators and agricultural labourers. They are comparatively advanced in education and follow Hindu rites and customs.

Pana

Numerically Pan, Pana or Pano is the largest Scheduled Castes community in the State and also in Boudh-Khondmals district. Their population in 1971 was 69,072 (34,368 males and 34,704 females). They are found almost in every village and have close relationship with the Kandhas. Nearly 70 years ago O' Malley* observed "In the Khondmals, the Pans were the serfs of the Khonds. They worked on their farms and wove cloth for them, in return for which they obtained a small area of land, grain for food and all their marriage expenses; they used also to procure victims for the Meriah sacrifices. Their serfdom was so well recognised that if a Pan left his master and worked for another, it caused serious dissensions among the Khond community. To this day there is a settlement of Pans—a kind of Ghetto—attached to every large Khond village, where they weave the cloth the Khonds require and work as farm labourers". The picture remains more or less the same today except for the Meriah sacrifice. In lieu of Meriah, buffaloes are being procured for sacrifice. The Panas also acted as intermediaries and exploited the tribal people economically.

A survey** undertaken by the Tribal and Harijan Research-cum-Training Institute in 1973 revealed that the image of the Pana as a cunning, wicked and unscrupulous person has inadvertently emerged out of some old records. This image is far from true. The stigma attached to them is partly a legacy of the British period when certain groups were treated as hereditary criminals. It has been established on historical evidence that the Pana migrated from the plains and settled in the tribal areas. The reasons of this migration are obscure. Coming from more sophisticated areas it was but natural on their part to develop into a cleverer and more advanced section of the local people.

The Panas worship Vima Devta at the time of illness. They worship Dharni Devta on all occasions and Sikerpata Devta for harvesting bumper crops and for forest produce. Sikerpata Devta is also known as Danger Devta in the district. The people of this caste also participate in the Durgapuja, Diwali and Rahas Jatra festivals. Due to the influence of the Christian Missionaries a considerable number of persons of this caste have been converted to Christianity in Kotagarh, Tumudibandh, Baligurha, Nuagan, Phiringia, Daringbarhi, Raikia, G. Udayagiri and Phulabani regions of the district. The converted Panas have changed

* L. S. S. O.' Malley, Bengal District Gazetteers, Angul, 1908, p. 42

** Report on Benchmark Survey of Baliguda Project Area in Phulabani district, 1973, p. 2

their pattern of living and are more clean, health conscious and educated. In 1971, literacy among the Panas was 48.37 per cent in the district. This shows their advancement in education.

According to the 1971 Census, the population of the Tanlas in the Boudh-Khondmals district was 3,408 (1,526 males and 1,882 females). Only 13 persons were found in the urban areas while the rest were in the rural areas. They are mostly concentrated in the Boudh and the Khondmals Tahsil of the district. Tanla

The traditional occupation of the Tanlas is tending of cattle. But nowadays they mostly live on cultivation. Some of them work as casual labourers.

They worship Goddess Banadurga in the month of Margasira (November-December). They have their own priests. Bride price system is prevalent among them.

The Tanlas have caste council. The headman of the council is called Pradhan. He is assisted by some persons who are known as Beheras.

They speak Oriya and Kui languages. In 1971, 19.57 per cent of them were found literate in the district.

As per 1971 Census the number of tribal population in the district was 250,605 (122,802 males and 127,803 females) accounting for 40.31 per cent of the total population of the district as against 23.11 per cent in Orissa State and 6.94 per cent in India as a whole.

SCHEDULED TRIBES

Of the 62 tribes notified as Scheduled Tribes for the State as many as 29 tribes are found in this district. Of these, five tribes, viz., Gond, Kandha, Saora, Kandha-Gauda and Kotia are numerically important. These five tribes together constituted 96.21 per cent of the total tribal population of the district in 1971. Kandhas alone constituted 89.11 per cent of the total tribal population. Tribal people are found throughout the Boudh-Khondmals district but their concentration is larger in Baligurha subdivision (157,694) followed by Khondmals (60,884) and Boudh (32,027). Among the police-stations, G. Udayagiri (43,872), Baligurha (40,289), Phiringia (29,074), Phulabani (17,698), Daringbarhi (16,964), Kotagarh (15,776) and Boudh (6,367) claimed comparatively more tribal population than the other police-stations of the district.

The tribal people in the district live mostly in far off interior regions inside the forests. Their primary activity is cultivation of land by primitive methods, hunting and collection of forest produce. They constitute the weaker and the most neglected section of the community. Their average

annual income from all sources may be around Rs. 200/-. In some of the other districts of Orissa, the tribal people are being absorbed in the main stream of life by working in mines, factories, road construction, etc., but the tribal people of this district are not yet exposed to such forces of economic advancement. Majority of them still work on land, but the yields are extremely low due to primitive methods of cultivation and lack of irrigation facilities. Most of them are also landless. The harmful practice of shifting cultivation is widely prevalent among them. Turmeric is their main crop. They also raise millets and oil-seeds. They cultivate only the traditional crops and a second crop is practically unknown to them. Due to inadequate transport and marketing facilities, they get very low price for their products. The economy is not yet monetised and as a matter of fact, barter prevails on a large scale. The village weekly markets are of great economic importance in the life of these people. They are often exploited by the local merchants and the non-tribals. These people have also their peculiar social customs and practices. Much of their income is spent on rituals and drinks. They have practically no savings. Indebtedness is a common feature with them. They have to borrow heavily in the lean season from local money-lenders against promise to repay the loan in kinds after the harvest. Much of their produce is thus spent in repayment of debts and as a result, they have to live in a vicious circle of poverty and debt.

The State Government have taken a large number of welfare measures to ameliorate their distressing conditions. Out of the 15 Community Development Blocks in the district, 9 are declared as Tribal Development Blocks* to undertake special tribal welfare measures and to ensure rapid economic development of the area. Besides Khondmals, Baligurha and G. Udayagiri Tahsils have been declared as "backward areas" so that various Departments of the Government would keep these areas in view while undertaking development programmes. The above three Tahsils covering 2,952 square miles (7,645.68 sq. km.) have also been declared as "Scheduled Area" under the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution. The Agency Marketing Co-operative Society at Tikabali has been organised with a view to providing marketing facilities to the tribals for their crops and collected forest products at remunerative prices. Two purchase, sale and fair price shop schemes have been taken up departmentally by the State Government at Belaghar and Subarnagiri area in Baligurha Tahsil with the object of providing marketing facilities to the Adivasis for their produces at remunerative prices and selling them their daily necessities of life at reasonable prices in fair price

* The name of the 9 Tribal Development Blocks are Baligurha, Nuagan, Kotagarh, Tikabali, G. Udayagiri, Raikia, Chakapad, Phulabani and Khajuriparha.

shops. These schemes, however, have gone a long way in safeguarding the economic interests of the tribals, but on the whole, the people are still largely backward and live a precarious existence.

The Census report of 1961 revealed that among the Scheduled Tribes 97.68 per cent professed Hinduism and the rest Christianity. Out of 29 tribes, Christianity seems to have influenced only four tribes, i. e., Kandha, Gond, Kuli and Pentia.

As regards education of the Scheduled Tribes, it was found in the Census of 1971 that 12.87 per cent of their total population were literate. This percentage was higher than similar State average of 9.5 per cent.

Numerically the second most important Scheduled Tribe of Boudh-Khondmals is the Gonds or Gondos. They numbered 9,734 (4,760 males and 4,974 females) according to the 1971 Census. Gond

They are very industrious. Their main occupation is agriculture. They supplement their income by the collection of forest products. Bow and arrow are their main weapons.

The Gonds are divided into a number of clans. Marriage within the same clan is strictly prohibited. Like other tribes, they have bride price system in the society. They believe in the malevolent deities who, according to them, bring considerable harm in the form of disease, death, loss of cattle and property. They also worship the Hindu deities. They celebrate Pausa Purnima and Dasahara with much pomp and show.

The educated Gonds have given up dancing, singing and alcohol drinking on social and religious occasions, but others still retain these habits.

In 1971, literacy was confined to 14.84 per cent among them.

The Khonds, Konds, Kandhs or Kandhas are a Dravidian tribe. They are the most important and numerically the most significant tribe in the State as well as in the Boudh-Khondmals district. They numbered 223,322 (109,356 males and 113,966 females) in the district, according to the 1971 Census. Kandha

The word Kandha is difficult to derive. It may be derived from the Telugu word Konda which means a hill, or from Oriya word Kanda (କଣ୍ଡା), an arrow. The Oriyas most probably have kept the word Konda as it is, and called the hill people Kandha by aspirating it.

The Kandhas have good physique. They are not much dark in complexion. Among them some fair-skinned persons are also noticed. The men are slim, active and of average height. The women, though

short, are robust and sturdy. A study* of the ABO blood groups of the Kandhas of Daringbarhi was made in the year 1972-73. It is reported that among the Kandhas the incidence of blood group B is the highest (36.6 per cent). It is followed by blood group O (33.3 per cent), A (20.0 per cent) and AB (10.0 per cent).

The Kandhas are very simple frank, naive and credulous in nature. Their behaviour is pleasant and they are extremely hospitable. They are very courageous before the fierce wild animals, but extremely timid before an unarmed stranger. They formerly practised human sacrifice and female infanticide. The human sacrifice was locally known as Meriah sacrifice. In this respect accounts have been graphically described by various British Administrators who were in charge of the Khondmals in the 19th Century. In this connection the names of Major Macpherson, Colonel Campbell, Colonel Mac Neile, Mr. Ravenshaw, Captain Mac Vicar, Mr. Russel and Lieutenant Hicks may be mentioned. They have worked hard to stop these barbarous practices.

The dress of the Kandhas is very simple. The men wear a long and narrow cloth which passed round the waists and between the legs. The ends of this cloth are brightly coloured and hang down behind like a tail. The Kandha men used to wear long hair which they fastened in front by a knot. In this they invariably stuck cigars, comb, metal pins and feathers of favourite birds.

The Kandha women wear two cloths. One around the waist and another for the upper portion of the body. The Kutia Kandha women wear only one loin cloth. This, of course, has changed to some extent with the ingress of civilisation and now some of them wear dresses normally as worn by the clean caste women. They have intense love for ornaments and wear gold and silver necklaces, ear-rings, nose-rings and hair ornaments. Coloured beads are highly prized in their society and are generally used as necklaces. The most interesting is the ornamentation of the ear. They bore the entire rim of the ear into which small thin sticks are inserted. After marriage the sticks are replaced by silver rings. They tattoo their faces before marriage. In the past, a Kandha never accepted a girl who had not so adroned herself. The Kutia Kandha women do not have tattoo marks on their faces. Most of the old customs among the Kandhas are now fast disappearing.

The Kandhas live with the Panas, the Gandas and other castes in the plains as well as in the hilly areas. The Panas generally act as their creditor and advisor.

* Sangram Keshari Nayak and Srisha Patel, Distribution of blood groups among Kondhs—Indian Medical Gazette, Vol. XV, No. 4, 1975, pp 165—167.

They live in houses made of wooden walls and spilt bamboos, with a thatching of forest grass and leaves of date palm. Their houses are generally neat and tidy and the women folk take pride in it. Though clean, it lacks ventilation and domestic animals, fowls and men are all huddled together in two or three rooms. They live in small villages. A group of villages is called a *mutha*. The *mutha* is governed by a sardar who is known as *mutha malika* or *mutha sardar*. He settles social disputes.

The Kandhas have many family titles suffixed to their names of which the most common are Malika, Kahanra, Padhan, Majhi, Naik and Ghatal. Besides these, the names Jhankar, Jani, Dehuri and Bahauk are applied to those who perform priestly functions or assist at sacrifices. Malika, Kahanra, Jhankar and Jani are purely Kandha titles and the rest appear to have been borrowed from Sundi, Sudha and Keuta castes.

The Kandhas are divided into three classes, viz., the Kutia, Dangaria, and Desia. The Kutia Kandhas are found mainly in Kotagarh, Tumudibandh and Belaghara area of the Baligurha subdivision. The Dangaria or Malua Kandhas live in high lands in hilly areas of the district. The Desia or Oriya Kandhas live in the plain areas with the non-tribals. The Kandhas have intermingled with other sections of the people belonging to the Hindu community and have adopted many of their customs, although a large number of them still follow some of the rites and rituals of their animistic past. The Kutia Kandhas and Malua Kandhas do not marry with the Desia or Oriya Kandhas of Boudh.

The Kandhas freely admit into their fold members of other castes excepting the Panas, Doms and Ghasis. The new entrant has to entertain with a huge feast in which drinking plays an important part. He also presents buffaloes. The Kandha-Lohars, the Kandha-Gauda, the Kandha-Kumbhar, etc., have adopted the religion, customs and practices of the Kandhas. But the Kandhas do not intermarry or eat with them. In every Kandha village admixture of the Kandha tribes and the Hindu artisans are thus noticed.

Exogamy is strictly observed among the Kandhas. According to Major Macpherson, among the Kandhas inter-marriage between persons of the same tribe is considered incestuous and punishable with death. Their matrimonial alliances are regulated by avoiding common ancestors.

In their society the parents generally choose a girl with the help of a Desari who is supposed to be the agent of the gods and the spirits. Accordingly they start negotiation with the parents of the concerned bride. If the bride's parents accept the proposal then the question of bride-price

comes up. Marriage is settled after the bride-price is fixed. Generally it is paid in the shape of money, ornaments, buffaloes, cows, goats, utensils and other articles. The period of payment may extend for many years if the boy's father is not able to pay it all at once. A man who is unable to pay the bride-price is asked to work under his would-be father-in-law until the required quantity is realised. After that the marriage date is fixed. On that day the pieces of broom sticks are removed from the bride's ear and she wears gold or brass rings. On the day of marriage the bridegroom and the male relations of his go to the bride's house in a procession. That evening and the next day morning is spent in feasting. The marriage is solemnised by Jani, the village priest. After the marriage is over the bride and bridegroom are carried on the backs of the bridegroom's friends to his house where the marriage is consummated. On the way, a mock fight is held between the bride's party and the bridegroom's party. The bride's party pretend to take back the bride with oral as well as physical opposition but fail to do so. At last the bride's relations return to their village.

The next day the bride and the bridegroom worship Dharma Pennu, one of their principal deities, by offering fowls, rice and liquor.

Conjugal fidelity is strictly observed among the married Kandha couple. In their society polygamy is not resorted to, but if a woman proves to be barren, the husband may take another wife. Even then he does not forget to give equal treatment and privileges to both the wives.

In Kandha society the pollution in connection with child birth ends on the fifth day. On that day the father of the child sacrifices a fowl and offers cooked meat, rice and liquor to the ancestors so that no ill may befall the child. Some households perform this ceremony on the seventh day. After one month the head hair of the child is shaved off and a feast is given to the neighbours.

They burn their dead but bury the bodies of pregnant women and babies. On the following day the priest purifies all the people who attended the funeral by sprinkling some oil over their heads with a small broom made of twigs or blades of grass. The members of the family of the dead do not eat meat and drink liquor until a ceremony of propitiation and purification is performed. No particular period of mourning is observed. After a few days they renew all the earthen vessels and perform a sacrifice and libation to the departed spirit. On this occasion they give a feast to the relatives and villagers.

The chief occupation of the Kandhas is agriculture. The Kandhas living in the plain areas learnt cultivation from their non-tribal neighbours. Those living on the hills in the Baligurha and Khondmals subdivisions

practise shifting cultivation (*podu chasa*) on the hill slopes. The yield from shifting cultivation is very less in comparison with wet land cultivation. The paddy grown are also of crude type. The Kandhas also grow ragi, turmeric, Kandul and Mandia. They spend all their income from the field within four to six months. For half of the year they live only on the powder of tamarind seeds, mango stones, edible roots and tubers.

Their needs are few and they want to remain aloof from the civilised people of the plains. They utilise their leisure time mostly in drinking and in dancing with their women folk. They sing love, marriage and harvest songs. For this purpose they use musical instruments like *nagara*, *singha*, *dhol*, *changu*, *nisan*, *mahuri*, *khanjani* and *gini*. The last two are not tribal musical instruments. They have introduced these items recently after coming in contact with the people living in the plains. They generally keep the musical instruments in *dhanger basa* where unmarried boys and girls sleep at night.

The Kandhas of the district drink *peja* (gruel of rice) and also use it as a sick diet. They eat rice with boiled green leaves and vegetables. They never use their fingers for taking rice when they are out of their village, but use a scoop made of leaf. They do not take milk, but are very fond of meat. On social and religious functions they kill buffalo, goat, fowl, *sambar* and eat their meat. They do not take beef. Fish is eaten when available.

They smoke and chew tobacco leaves. Both men and women consume excessively *salapa*, *handia* and *mohua* liquor on all occasions.

The Kandhas are keen sportsmen. They chase bison, deer, wild boar with bows and axes. Their aim with bow and arrow is very accurate.

In 1961, there were 198,995 Hindus and 4,801 Christians among the Kandhas in Boudh-Khondmals district*. Majority of the Kandhas follow Hindu customs and rites. They worship eighty-four deities of which the chief is Dharani Penu or earth goddess. She is also known as Tana Penu. They observe Kedu (Jagadi), Anaka, Parbata Debata Puja, Thakurani-Maa Puja and Matu Puja. They also celebrate car festival of Lord Jagannath, worship Ganesh and Saraswati and offer Puja to Siva.

They speak a dialect called Kui. This is their mother-tongue. But most of them speak and understand Oriya.

As regards their education, the 1971 Census has recorded 195,729 illiterates and 27,593 literates among them. The incidence of literacy is thus confined to 12.35 per cent.

* District Census Handbook, Boudh-Khondmals, 1961, p. 226

Kandha
Gauda

Out of 7,185 Kandha-Gaudas in the State of Orissa, 2,460 were found in Boudh-Khondmals district according to the Census of 1971. Literacy was confined to 12.64 per cent among them.

Kotia

In the 1971 Census, 3,131 (1,540 males and 1,591 females) persons were enumerated as Kotia of whom only 1.91 per cent were described as literate. They mostly live in rural areas and depend on agriculture for earning a livelihood.

Saora

The Saoras are also known as Savara, Saura or Sahara in the district. They live mostly in rural areas. Their total strength was 2,465 in 1971.

Among the Saoras marriage within the village is prohibited and they do not countenance cross-cousin marriage. In their society polygamy is in vogue. They follow Hinduism. They offer pig, buffalo, fowl and liquor to please their tribal deities. In 1971, literacy among them was 13.38 per cent.

CUSTOMS AND
PRACTICES

Important customs observed by all the Hindus are those relating to *garbhadhana* (pregnancy), *vivaha* (marriage) and *swargarohana* (death).

Birth

After the first pregnancy the pregnant mother generally goes to her parent's house for her first confinement. On the birth of a child the mid-wife cuts its umbilical cord and the placenta is disposed of in a ditch made outside the house. On the night of the sixth day after birth, the *sasthi puja* is performed, when *Vidhata* or the goddess of destiny writes the child's future. On this day the new born baby and the mother take first purificatory bath. She takes second purificatory bath on the 12th day and is allowed to change her room. The child is named on the 21st day which is popularly known as *ekoisa*. On this occasion *Satyaranayan puja* is held amidst much rejoicing. The next important ritual among the Hindus are *mundan* or shaving of the head, ear-boring and *bidyarambha* or initiation to learning. The *upanayana* or sacred thread ceremony is a vedic *samskara* performed to invest the boy with the sacred thread. For the *dwijas* *upanayana* is an essential *samskara* or purificatory rite which formally initiates one to *brahmacharyashrama* or the stage of celibacy and student-hood. Besides the Brahmins, the Kshatriyas are entitled to perform *upanayan*.

In tribal society the pregnant women observe various taboos for the safety of the child. Delivery generally takes place in a separate room where one or two elderly women of the village or family who are familiar with the process attend her. After delivery the umbilical cord and the placenta are buried near the house. The child is bathed in tepid water. The mother cleans her clothes and washes in warm water. She usually does not eat or drink on the day of birth. She is not allowed to touch cooking pots or other

household articles for five or seven days as she is considered defiled. Even members of her family do not touch her. If anybody accidentally touches the mother or child during these days he or she is required to take bath. After the end of birth pollution the head of the family or the father of the child worships the local deities. Generally the child is named after a dead ancestor, but this practice is not being strictly followed nowadays among the educated tribal people. Similar customs are also followed among other sections of the people belonging to other castes, especially in the rural areas.

The Hindus follow the Prajapatya type of marriage. It is generally settled after the examination of the horoscope of both the bridegroom and the bride by the astrologer. He predicts whether the stars of the couple are in harmony or not. If the horoscopes of the couple are found compatible then the marriage takes place on an auspicious day according to the almanac. Marriage

The marriage rites and ceremonies to be performed at the *vivaha* or wedding are generally the same among all the Hindus, though they may vary in some minor details according to caste. The principal rites commonly in vogue are in order *kanyadana*, *vivaha homa*, *panigrahana* and *lajjahoma*. In the marriage a Brahmin officiates as priest.

Among the tribals, marriage is usually settled by the guardians of the parties but the consent of the bridegroom or the bride is not ignored. They select a bride and fix up an auspicious day for the marriage after consulting the *Desari*. Before marriage the bride price is fixed. It is generally paid in cash, kind or both. In their society marriage is solemnised by the *Jani*, the village priest.

The Kandhas usually prefer marriage by negotiation. The other systems of marriage by way of elopement, capture, service and intrusion are gradually dying out in the community with the spread of education among them.

In Hindu society the corpse is carried on a bier by the members of the family and the relatives of the deceased to the cremation ground. There the dead body is either cremated or buried. *Mukhagni* or lighting of the funeral pyre is performed by the eldest son of the deceased. The death pollution continues for ten days. During this period the members of the family observe certain restrictions with regards to food, etc. The Hindus perform *sudhikriya* or after-death ceremonies for the salvation of the departed soul on the 10th day. On the 11th day food which were restricted during the period of mourning are allowed to all concerned. On this occasion all the clean castes get the services of the Brahmin, the Dhoba and the Bhandari. Every year the Hindus perform *shradhas* in memory of the deceased person. Mortuary custom

The tribal people often believe that death occurs due to the anger of the gods and spirits, and for the ill-effect of sorcerers and witches. When death occurs they usually perform a series of rituals at different stages. They adopt cremation for some and burial for others like children, victims of epidemics and snake bite and so forth. The Jani performs the rituals and purifies the members of the household as well as those who took part in the cremation. The period of pollution varies from three days to ten days at different places. Animal sacrifice in honour of dead ancestors and feasting the members of the community are common observances. It is believed that without a feast funeral rites are incomplete. They worship their ancestors once a year by offering sacrifices and prayer.

The Muslims and the Christians like their co-religionists in other parts of the country observe the customs and practices connected with child birth, marriage and death prescribed by their respective religions.

Inter-caste Relations,

The traditional division of the Hindus into castes, though basically still intact, has lost much of its social rigidity due to the impact of western civilisation. The drive of Mahatma Gandhi against the social disabilities of the untouchables has broken the barriers between the high castes and the untouchables. As untouchability is now punishable under law, people of various castes do not hesitate to dine on a common table in restaurants and hotels. They are also not reluctant to travel together in public conveyances. The change of occupations, spread of education and appointment of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in public services have shrunken the traditional differences between various castes. Inter-caste marriages, though rare in the district, are now tolerated. Under these circumstances the traditional structure of the Hindu society based on caste is undergoing a steady change. However, old beliefs die hard. Notwithstanding legal provisions and high and lofty preachings by eminent social reformers from time to time, the Hindu society mostly in the rural area, have not yet been fully freed from the curse of untouchability.

The tribals of the district have preserved their individual identity based on clans and dialects, but they have cordial relationship and reciprocity among themselves. Sometimes marriage between members of two different tribes, though not socially approved, are endured without protest. Although social relationship of the converted Christians is almost confined within their own group, they do not forget to participate in the socio-religious functions of the tribes to which they originally belonged.

New religious leaders and movements

During the past few decades, new religious leaders like Shri Aurobindo and Shri Maa, Sathyasai Baba, Swami Sivananda of Divine Life Society, Thakur Anukul Chandra, Thakur Nigamananda,

Aviram Paramahansa and Namacharya Baya Baba have exerted considerable influence mostly on the educated people of the district. The teachings of these new religious leaders or *gurus* are not different from the basic principles of Hinduism. At many places, study circles, *bhajan mandalis* and other religious functions are being organised to propagate the teachings of these religious leaders. But all these new fangled creeds have little effect on the tribals and the common masses in the district.

The people of the district are mostly Kandhas. They are aborigines and have no special law, and cases relating to property and inheritance are decided in view of prevailing customs on the principles of equity and good conscience. By and large, the Kandhas have adopted the Hindu law of inheritance. As far the non-Kandha population of the district are concerned, they are governed by the law of inheritance as in vogue in other parts of the State.

The joint family system was in vogue in the district. But with the passage of time, the old bonds which bound the family together have begun to relax. The desire for individual liberty has brought a change in the income of the family. The increasing needs of the higher educated separates them from the family. On the completion of their studies, many have a tendency to settle in towns and establish a separate household, as villages offer little scope for employment. Another factor affecting the joint-family system is the migratory tendency of the people who move outside and settle either on a permanent or a semi-permanent basis in distant places. The individualistic tendencies are also gaining ground day by day and the former ties which bound the family together are gradually disintegrating. The younger generation prefers to live separately if they can afford to do so. They are becoming more conscious about their own needs and comforts than about the needs of the other members of the family. Despite these changes, the joint family system still survives, though the spirit of sacrifice and regard for common welfare have considerably slackened.

Prior to the implementation of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, polygamy was permissible in Hindu society. But it has now been legally banned. The Christians are monogamous, but the Muslims follow polygamy. Though Muslim religion permits four wives, most of the Muslims are found to be monogamous. In Hindu society marriage customs have considerably changed with the spread of education, enactment of laws and pressure on the purse. A number of social practices like horoscope reading of the bride and the bride-groom, consideration of *gotra* and the ceremony of *nirbandha* which

Property and inheritance

Joint family

Marriage and morals

were rigidly observed in the past are not strictly adhered to nowadays. The practice of child marriage which was common in former times has well-nigh disappeared and the age of marriage has substantially advanced in all caste groups.

Civil marriage

Only 8 civil marriages were registered in Boudh-Khondmals district from 1968 to 1977. This shows that the society is still predominantly tradition-bound and the people are not much conscious about the procedure of marriages to be solemnised under the Special Marriage Act, 1954.

Widow re-marriage

Widow re-marriage is no longer frowned upon in the society. However, even now it is mostly confined to the educated section of the society. Among the scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and other backward castes widow re-marriage is permissible by tradition.

Divorce

From 1968 to 1977 no suits or cases under the Divorce Act were instituted in any of the civil courts in the district of Boudh-Khondmals. The custom of divorce is prevalent among the tribals and some other lower castes.

The place of women in the society and their economic dependence

The position of women in Indian society has been held high ever since ancient times. It was only after the Muslim invasions of India that the status of women declined in the country. Tattoo marks, pardah or seclusion of women came into vogue as a measure of safety and self protection. The *pardah* system is gradually vanishing from Hindu society with the spread of education and urbanisation.

In the past, difficulty of finding a suitable husband for a daughter and demand of a large amount in dowry gave birth to the cruel practice of female infanticide which was prevalent among the Kandhas of the district. The practice no longer exists now. The position of women has, however, changed for the better after Independence. In the rural areas of the Boudh-Khondmals district, women of some of the poorer segments of the society in addition to their domestic chores also help the male members in agricultural operations. They also earn independently by working as labourers. Rope making, basketry, leave plate making, pottery, beverage preparation work, laundry work, midwifery, cloth weaving, bead and lac bangle making, making of country cigar and forest produce gathering also provide employment to some women.

In urban areas the women are mostly dependant on men and do not take part in any economic activity. Out of the total number of 34,253 female workers enumerated in the district in the 1971 Census,

only 1,066 were from the urban areas. Thus it is evident that the females, in general, are more dependant on the males in the urban areas than in the rural areas. Economic stress and strain of modern life have, however, forced the educated urban women to take to various professions. Many of them are now serving as mid-wives, health visitors, teachers, clerks, typists, etc. The uneducated women earn their livelihood as cooks, maids and sweepers.

Prostitution has been banned by law. Hence organised brothels, cases of prostitution and trafficking in women have not come to the notice of the police. Prostitution, drinking and gambling

Drinking is rampant in this district and the tribal people are the worst victims of this vice. Tribal women are also addicted to it. They use *salapa* juice and *mahua* liquor regularly as a part of their social custom.

No regular gambling is reported from these areas. Action is taken under the appropriate provisions of law for the detection and punishment of such offences.

In 1971* there were 1,55,785 houses in Boudh-Khondmals district, of which 1,51,175 were in the rural areas and 4,610 in the urban areas. The distribution of houses and the uses to which they were put in the district are given below:—

Type of houses	Number
1. Houses vacant at the time of house listing	7,735
2. Occupied houses used as—	
(i) Residence	1,26,340
(ii) Shop-cum-residence	1,705
(iii) Workshop-cum-residence including household industry.	3,685
(iv) Hostels, Sarais, Dharmashalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses	220
(v) Shops, excluding eating houses	680
(vi) Business houses and offices	600
(vii) Factories, workshops and worksheds	415
(viii) Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	115
(ix) Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar) excluding places of worship.	255
(x) Places of worship (e.g. Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwara, etc.,)	2,220
(xi) Others	11,815
Total houses	1,55,785

* Census of India, Housing Report and Tables, 1971 p. 84

As evident from the foregoing statement there are as many as 1,26,340 dwelling houses, 1,22,895 of which occur in the rural areas and 3,445 in the urban areas. This gives a density of about 1,141 houses per 100 square kilometres in the district.

The statement also reveals that majority of the houses are used as residences. Workshop-cum-residence, including household industry, constitute the second largest group, and the lowest category includes restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places.

According to the 1971* Census Boudh-Khondmals district has the second largest proportion of houses in the State with walls made of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo; 14·4 per cent of these being in the rural areas and 13·0 per cent in the urban areas. In this district forest is very close to inhabited areas. Hence, the poor people prefer this inexpensive and poor quality material for walls. Though these materials for wall are available easily with no extra cost still then the percentage of such houses in the rural areas has considerably decreased from 20·0 per cent in 1961 to 14·4 per cent in 1971. On the other hand, the percentage of houses using grass, leaves, etc., for wall has significantly increased in the urban areas, i.e., 3·5 per cent in 1961 to 13·0 per cent in 1971. The reason for such increase may be due to the cheap temporary hutments fast coming up to accommodate the wage-earning labourers, petty hawkers and others who migrate to towns to earn their livelihood. Due to the increasing influx of such persons to the towns of Phulabani and Boudh, slums consisting of clusters of cheap improvised hutments have come up.

Due to urbanisation, burnt brick as wall material is gaining popularity among the people. Use of metal sheets, stone and cement concrete as wall material is negligible in Boudh-Khondmals district as most of the people are poor.

In 1971**, the incidence of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch or bamboo, etc., as roof material in the rural areas was the highest (95·90 per cent) in the Boudh-Khondmals district, followed by Balasore (94·7 per cent), Cuttack (93·7 per cent), Dhenkanal (93·4 per cent) and Puri (90·6 per cent). In the urban areas, the proportion of houses with thatched roofs is more than 60 per cent which is also the highest in the State. Compared to 1961, there is a consistent decrease in the proportion of thatched houses during the decade 1961-71. This is a clear indication of the fact that there is not only a growing preference for better roofing materials than grass, leaves or thatch, etc., but

* Census of India, Housing Report and Tables 1971, p. 29.

** Ibid. p. 35.

with improving economic condition, a larger number of people are now able to provide better roofing to their houses. The use of tiles, metal sheets, asbestos cement sheets and reinforced cement concrete as roof materials is negligible in the district. But well-to-do persons nowadays prefer these materials for roofs.

Generally people in the urban areas use various types of furniture for a comfortable living. Well-to-do families usually possess chairs, tables, bench, stool, almirah, bed-steads and other furniture made of wood or steel according to their need, taste, status and capacity. They also possess radio sets, transistor sets, clocks and table or ceiling fans. People belonging to the lower income group remain content with a wooden chair, table, bench, stool or cot of ordinary make. The poor families in the villages do not have more than one *charpai* or stringed cot. The head of the house usually uses the *charpai*. It is also offered to guests for sitting.

Furniture,
utensils and
decorations

Most of the villagers in the district are poor and do not have much utensils. They mostly use cups and plates made of leaves. Sal and Siali leaves are collected from the jungle and stitched together to form eating or drinking vessels. Grain is stored in baskets of spilt bamboo or containers of Siali leaves. Each household has a few earthern cooking utensils and receptacles for water. Aluminium jugs, plates and bowls are used in almost all the households. Very few households have brass pitchers, jugs and bowls. In most of the houses one can occasionally find glass tumblers, cups and saucers. Most of the households do not possess lanterns. Those who possess lanterns use them only when something is required to be done outside the house. Lighting inside a house is usually done by *dibri* (uncovered tin lamp). In the interior, the villagers depend mainly on wood for light and heat. Rural electrification has made some progress in the district of Boudh-Khondmals, but very few villagers have the means to use electricity for domestic purposes.

Though the people of Boudh-Khondmals are living in a region surrounded by hills and forests, still they possess an innate artistic sense. It is evidenced from the interior decoration of their households and the paintings drawn on the walls of their dwellings. The walls of the dwelling houses are smeared with cowdung and sometimes with coloured earth. In socio-religious functions they decorate the walls and floors of their houses with *chita* or *alpana* designs. The well-to-do persons in the urban areas decorate their houses with door and window screens, photographs, pictures, calendars, toys, etc.

Generally, men in the rural as well as urban areas wear *dhoti*. Some of them also use *lungi* and *gamchha*. The tribals use *lungi* or *dhoti* and rarely use any upper garment. In winter when they

Dress

feel cold, they cover their body with a piece of *chadar* or *gamchha* made by the local weavers. Nowadays, due to external contact the people have started using western garments such as trousers, shirts, bush shirts and mill made *dhotis*. These garments are not only found in the urban areas but also have entered into the rural areas.

Women, irrespective of caste and social condition, wear *sari*. In urban areas they wear *sari*, blouse and petticoat, but in rural areas only *sari* is commonly used to cover lower as well as the upper part of the body. Sometimes two pieces of cloth or two towels of small size are used in place of a *sari*. One is tied round the waist and the other covers the upper portion of the body. This type of dress is generally used by the Kandhas of the district.

Very few people in the district use shoes, slippers and umbrellas as the economic condition of the people is not good.

Ornaments

The people of Boudh-Khondmals wear a variety of ornaments on different parts of their body. Most of these are gold, silver, aluminium, brass, coloured glass beads and rolled gold. The design, size, weight and contents of the ornaments have undergone change from time to time according to the prevailing fashion. They also differ from one community to another. The ornaments used in the past were generally simple in style and heavy. Those in vogue at present are much lighter and refined in designs. The principal ornaments used by the women are Chaurimundi, Khilpin, Panpatri, Padia for head; Khagla, Chapasari, Pohalamala, chain for neck; Fasia, ear-ring, Kissidi, Chitikini for ear; Nakafula, Dandi, Notha, Guna for nose; Armlet, Bahasuta for arm; Kateria, Bandria, Chudi, Mathi, Bala for wrist; Mudi for finger; Antasuta for waist; Poinri for anklet; Godamudi for toe.

Some of the ornaments such as Chaurimundi, Khilpin, Fasia, Khagla, Dandi and Notha have lost their popularity and are now confined to a very few womenfolk in the rural areas.

Besides the metal ornaments, the tribal women also use feathers, Kaincha, coloured beads, etc. to deck their body.

Food and Drink

Rice is the staple food of the people. A few people use wheat. Besides rice and wheat, people also take ragi, mandia, kandul, maize, mushrooms, various kinds of roots and tubers. The principal meals are usually taken with salt, chillies and tamarind, and occasionally with boiled green leaves and vegetables. Fish and meat are eaten when available. But meat is an indispensable item for social and religious functions. On such occasions people kill goats, sheep and fowl. The tribals in addition to these animals, take the flesh of buffaloes and

pigs. In between principal meals people usually eat rice, cakes, *mahua* flower cakes, fried rice, parched rice, etc. Every tribal household generally reserves mango stones, tamarind seeds and jackfruit seeds for eating in the off season.

Food is cooked in earthen pots. Well-to-do persons use aluminium, brass and bell - metal utensils. In the past, the tribal people of the district used to eat vegetables, roots, mushrooms, fish and meat just by baking on a fire and adding salt to it. Vegetarian and non-vegetarian curries are generally prepared by boiling and adding only chillies and salt. But nowadays they have changed their food habits and are using groundnut oil, onion, spices, etc. to make curries. Besides groundnut oil, people of the district also use mustard oil, *mahua* oil, *til* oil and *pesi* (linseed) oil for cooking purposes. Only on festive occasions people use *ghee* and various brands of hydrogenated oil.

The consumption of liquor is common among the tribals. Most of the non-tribals of the district are also addicted to it. They drink *mahua*, *handia* and *salapa* liquor. Their favourite alcoholic beverage is *handia* which is prepared in almost every tribal household. Sundi caste people also prepare liquor and sell it in the market. Liquor is an important item in every social and religious function and social etiquette demands that guests and visitors be offered liquor.

Smoking of tobacco is very common among the males. The tribals and other poorer class of people in the district smoke a kind of cigar called *Kaheli*. It is made of tobacco rolled in *sal* leaf. The non-tribals generally consume *pan*, *bidi* and cigarettes of various brands. Besides smoking, some people are also addicted to opium, *ganja* and *bhang*.

The important centres of pilgrimage in the district are Chakapad, Rushimal in Daringbarhi; Boudh, Balaskumpa in Khajuriparha and Bandhagarha in Phiringia. Details about these places are given in Chapter-XIX (Places of Interest).

COMMUNAL
LIFE
Pilgrim
Centres

Various types of dances are prevalent in the district. These are usually held during socio-religious functions.

Communal
Dance

The Dhangda-Dhangdi dance* is also known as Lasani Enda dance by the Kandhas. It is performed both by the Kandhas and the Kutia Kandhas, but the style and music of the dance differs from one tribe to another. This dance is generally performed on the occasion of fairs, festivals and social functions. In the Kandha society the Dhangdas of one village do not

Dhangda-
Dhangdi
Dance

*Folk Dance and Music of Orissa, Phulabani, 1961 pp. 8-10

dance with the Dhangdis of the same village. They dance with the Dhangdis of other villages. Such dances generally form a prelude to love making and marriage between the young girls and boys.

The Dhangdas wear their usual dress, but the Dhangdis wear special costumes during the dance. They wear a piece of beautiful cloth known as *Kabta* which covers the lower part of their body from the waist. They put another piece on the upper part of their body covering their breast. They do not wear blouses.

They wear chains of silver coins (rupees) on the waist and bangles (*bala*) around the feet. The *balas* produce a typical sound during the dance as they join and disjoin their feet rhythmically while dancing. The males and females stand in lines opposite to each group. The male members sing and play on a musical instrument known as *Khanjani* which is held by the left hand and played on by the right hand. The girls do not sing. They perform the dance by moving forward, and backward. When the male participants move forward, the girls move backward and vice versa. The girls sometimes bend their bodies forward and dance. Sometimes they dance in sitting position and make circling movements in that position. Sometimes the girls hold small pieces of cloth in their hands and wave them this side and that while dancing.

The Dhangdas sing songs in Kui language. Love, beauties of nature, devotion to tribal gods and goddesses are the usual themes of these songs. The *tal* of the songs is generally *dadra* and the tunes are confined to only four to five notes.

Due to the impact of modern civilisation and change in the outlook of the people the dress, music and style of the dance has changed in some villages. But in remote villages the traditional methods of dance are still followed.

The Kutia Kandhas also perform Dhangda Dhangdi Dance which is known as *Gaichinamu* in their dialect. Unlike Kandhas, the Kutia Kandha boys and girls of the same village dance together without any restriction. The male members sing songs and the girls repeat the same. Instead of *Khanjani*, the Kutia Kandhas use musical instruments such as *Changu*, *Nagara*, *Singha* and *flute*. The themes of their songs are the same as that of the Kandhas.

Krahenda
Dance

The Krahenda Dance* is a hunting and warrior dance. It has much resemblance with the Paik Dance of Cuttack and Puri districts. The Scheduled Castes people also take part in the dance with the tribal members. About twelve male members perform the dance. The dancers wear *dhotis* or *saris* making *ghagra* and put on horns with turban

* Ibid, p.10

as their head-dress. They use *ghagudi* and *ghungur* too which produce sound during the dance. The dancers hold axes, bows and arrows in their hands. A joker generally dances with the troupe in typical humorous dress and helps in creating laughter in the audience. The steps and movements of the dancers are not systematic as in Paik Dance.

There is no song for this dance. Drums and flutes (*nisan* and *nahuri*) are the instruments which produce the music of the dance. The drum-beaters also dance with the dancers.

The dance is nowadays performed on the occasion of social gatherings and religious functions. This is also performed for welcoming dignitaries in the villages. The dance is in its vanishing stage as in many villages the people have forgotten the style of the dance and do not possess the costume, horns and other materials used in the dance.

Dalkhai is one of the popular folk dances in the western part of Orissa. This dance is common in the districts of Sambalpur, Kalahandi and Balangir. But the Dalkhai festival and the Dalkhai dance of the Kandhas are quite peculiar and different. The Dalkhai festival of the Kandhas is held on the Thursday in the month of Margasira. On this occasion the Kandhas worship the goddess of forest and the goddess of crop, *i.e.*, Laxmi. To satisfy the goddess of the forest, they perform animal sacrifice in the forest and then come in a procession to the village with a Kalashi (waterpot) worshipped by them. The participants hold branches of 'Anla' tree while returning to the Dalkhai Gudi or house of Dalkhai. They visit their friends and relatives on this occasion and make the house neat and clean. The festival starts on Wednesday and ends on Thursday. All the villagers including their friends and relatives dance on the occasion and the dance is known as Dalkhai dance. The steps and movements of this dance are like other Kandha Dances.

Dalkhai
Dance

Dhol and Mahuri are the accompanying musical instruments. The Kandhas sing vulgar songs in their own dialect on this occasion. The *tal* and the tunes are same as the other songs of the Kandhas.

Probably Dalkhai is not the original dance of the Kandhas, it might have been imported from the neighbouring districts of Kalahandi, Balangir and Sambalpur. But they have not succeeded acquiring the real Dalkhai dance and songs. The worship of Laxmi is been added to the worship of the goddess of the forest at a later stage as a result of contact with other castes of people who settled this district. They are known as 'Odias' by the Kandhas. The called 'Odias' perform 'Manabasa' or 'Manas osha' which means

'Laxmi Puja' on each Thursday in the month of Margashira (November-December), i. e., the harvest season of Orissa. The singing of vulgar songs is being discouraged by the younger generation of the Kandhas.

The Dalkhai dance of Boudh is different from that of Khondmals and Baligurha, and is more akin to the Dalkhai dance performed in the neighbouring districts of Sambalpur, Balangir and Kalahandi. The people of Boudh perform this dance during the month of Aswina (September-October) on the occasion of Bhajjuntia (Bhatri Dwitya).

**Karama
Dance**

The Karama dance of Boudh is quite different from the Karama dance of the Oraons of Sundargarh district. In Boudh, the Ghasis perform this festival and dance. They observe Sana Karama festival on the 11th day of the dark fortnight in the month of Bhadrab (August-September) and Karama festival on the 11th day of the bright fortnight of the same month. On both the occasions, males and females belonging to Ghasi community perform the Karama dance. The girls sing Karama songs and the boys play on the Mrudanga and Madala. They generally sing songs relating to goddess Karama whom they worship on the occasion.

**Nachunia or
Pithakhia
Dance**

The Nachunia dance is generally performed on the occasion of marriage ceremony. Two males participate in the dance—one in male and the other in female attire. They are usually professional dancers and earn their livelihood by dancing.

Danda Nata

Danda Nata is a ritual dance and is popular in Boudh, Khondmals, Baligurha, Tikabali and Chakapad area of the district. But it is more popular and developed in Boudh than in other places. The participants of the dance are the devotees of god Hara and goddess Parvati. They perform the dance in the month of Chaitra (March-April) and Vaishakha (April-May). Danda begins on an auspicious day before the Chaitra Sankranti or Meru Parba with traditional worship and fasting. This dance consists of a series of different dances which are performed one after another by the male members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and other backward castes. In this dance the Ghasis provide the music with the help of Dhol and Mahuri. The dance has a rich repertory Parva dance is the first item of the repertory. The Prabhakar and the Prabhakariani, dressed in multicoloured dress, dance in the beginning. The dancer places a piece of cloth on his shoulders and holds the ends of the same in front with both the hands. He moves his hands forward and backward, right and left, to the rhythm of the dance. A semi-circular plate, made of bamboo sticks and covered with coloured and decorated cloth with ornamental border, is tied to the back of the Prabhakar. The Prabhakar wears multicoloured skirt and jacket. The Prabhakariani, a male in female role, dresses himself in *sari* and *kanchala* (blouse).

The Prabhakariani holds a piece of coloured handkerchief in his hand. After the Parva dance is over the Hara-Parvati dance begins. Then a group dance of Fakir and Fakirani is performed. The dances of Savara and Savarani, Chadeya and Chadouni, are performed one after another. Then the party performs a *leela* based on a story from the Ramayan or the Mahabharat or from any other Puran through songs and dances. Patarasaura and Patarasaurani perform their dance at the end of the *leela*. The last, but not the least, is the Binakar who closes the performance with his most significant songs and dances.

The music of the Danda Nata is different for different dances. The songs are of different tunes for different characters. The songs are mainly devotional and mostly based on the stories from the epics. Humorous songs are sometimes sung by the dancers. Sometimes they put questions in songs and their counterparts give the reply in songs. The songs are of folk and Odissi style. The dance originated from tribal dances, but has been much influenced by the *yatra* and *pala* performances of the State. Danda Nata is being gradually modernised in respect of music, dance, costume, style and make up. It is thereby losing its original simplicity and traditional characteristics. The dance was being patronised by the ex-Rulers of the States which is no longer available after the States merged with the province of Orissa in 1948.

The Hindus of the district observe a number of festivals all the year round. These festivals may broadly be divided into two categories, viz., domestic festivals observed in each household and public festivals and fairs where people congregate in large numbers on some auspicious days. The domestic festivals are confined to the worship of family deities, observance of *ekadashis*, various *vratas*, etc., most of them being guided by phases of the moon. The public festivals are usually religious ceremonies attended by a large number of men, women and children who come for worship as well as entertainment. An account of some of the important festivals in the district is given below :

Matu Puja is held on the Akshaya Trutiya day in the month of Vaishakha (April-May). The Puja is performed in every household by the head of the family. Some offer fowl as sacrifice on this occasion. On this day seeds are sown in the cultivated land.

Fairs and
Festivals

Matu Puja

The Parbat Debata Puja is observed in the month of Jyestha (May-June). The villagers fix a day for this Puja. They arrange a he-goat, rice and other materials for the Puja. On the day of the festival the villagers go to the hill (Parbat) with the Dehuri and the Puja materials in a procession. There the Dehuri performs Puja. At the end of the Puja, the Bahuka sacrifices the he-goat. A feast is held to mark the occasion.

Parbat
Debata Puja

Kedu Jatra

The Kandhas of the district observe the Kedu Jatra in the month of Chaitra (March-April). This festival is held to please the goddess Earth by killing buffaloes so that the land would yield more crop, especially turmeric. The Kedu Jatra has its origin in Meriah sacrifice or human sacrifice which was formerly practised by the Kandhas. Due to the intervention of the British administrators this inhuman practice was abolished. Instead of Meriah, buffaloes are now sacrificed. This festival is generally celebrated for five days with different rites being observed on each day. Sacrifices are offered on the third and the fourth day of the festival. Guru or the priest plays the important role in this festival.

According to Sasibhusan Thiady*, in Boudh a similar function is observed in the last Friday of Margasira (November-December) wherein both males and females gather in a place and scold each other in filthy languages and also fight each other. The conception behind this is that by such function the land will yield good crops. This festival is called Chuda Khai Jatra. In Sarangagarh this Jatra is known as Rahas Jatra.

Thakurani Puja

This Puja is held in the month of Magha (January-February) and Aswina (September-October). The object of this Puja is to protect the villagers, buffaloes, goats and cows from the attack of wild animals and epidemics. The villagers gather in a place on an appointed day and decide the time for the worship of goddess Baral. In this Puja the Bahuka (man who sacrifices the animal) and the Dehuri (priest) play important roles. These posts are hereditary. The day preceding the day of sacrifice is known as *bara* (ବାର). On that day a pole is fixed on the ground in the place of sacrifice. That pole is known as *chhata khamba* (ଛତା ଖଂବ). On that particular place the Dehuri performs worship with *bel* (ବେଳ) leaves and turmeric smeared *arua* (ଅରୁଆ) rice. The villagers offer milk to the pole when drums begin to beat. Next day morning they prepare *muan* (ମୁଆ), fried paddy smeared with sugar or *gur*. At noon they pour water at the base of the pole. The Puja begins in the afternoon. On this occasion two he-goats are usually sacrificed. At places buffaloes are also offered as sacrifice.

Bali Jatra

The Gandas of the Boudh-Khondmals district perform Bali Jatra. It is generally held for seven days after Sunia, i. e., the 12th day of the bright fortnight of Bhadrab (August-September). In every village there is a Balighara or Bali house. There the people gather and dance. They use musical instruments like Dhola, Tamaka and Mahuri. The boys and girls also play on Ghumura on this occasion. On the last day a he-goat is sacrificed. The priest drinks the blood of the sacrificial goat

* Sasibhusan Thiady—Phulbani, the Khond land, 1965, p. 41.

and walk on the burning charcoal placed in a ditch. Some of the devotees who are present also follow the priest. During these seven days the villagers keep the cereals in the Balighar and distribute those to every villager. The Dhangdas (unmarried boys) play on Ghumura and the Dhangdis (unmarried girls) dance while the cereals are being distributed.

The Kandul Jatra is observed by the tribals after the harvest is over. This festival is very popular in Baligurha area of the district and is usually held in the month of April.

The Baruni Jatra is observed by the people in the month of Chaitra (March-April) in the hill Rusimal under Daringbarhi police station. The Rusikulya river has its origin in these hills. About 5,000 people gather here on the occasion and perform holy dip (Buda). Many people from the neighbouring Ganjam district attend this festival.

The Ratha Jatra or Car Festival of Lord Jagannath is held on the second day of the bright fortnight in the month of Asadha (June-July). This festival is observed at some places in the district of which Boudh is most important. Over 5,000 people gather at Boudh on this occasion. The three deities—Lord Jagannath, Balabhadra and Subhadra are taken in a car from the main temple to the Mausima temple. The deities stay there for seven days.

Laxmi Puja is observed in almost all Hindu households on every Thursday in the month of Margasira (November-December). The Hindu women celebrate this festival with great austerity and devotion. On the Thursdays the house and the courtyard are decorated with *chita* or *alpana* designs and Laxmi, the goddess of wealth and prosperity, is evoked and worshipped. The last Thursday of the month marks the end of the Puja when rice cakes and other preparations of sweets are offered to the goddess.

Nuakhai is an agricultural festival. It is observed more or less in all the parts of the district. This ceremony generally takes place in the bright fortnight of Bhadraba (August-September) on an auspicious day fixed by the astrologer. On this occasion preparations of the new rice are offered to gods, goddesses and ancestors after which members of the family along with friends and relatives partake of the new rice. The head of the family officiates in this function.

Sivaratri festival is observed in all the Siva temples on the 14th day of the dark fortnight in the month of Phalgun (February-March). The devotees remain awake throughout the night and worship Lord Siva. At midnight a lamp called Mahadipa is taken to the top of the temple and is kept burning throughout the night. The devotees break their fast

Kandul Jatra

Baruni Jatra

Ratha Jatra

Laxmi Puja

Nuakhai or Nabarna

Sivaratri

after seeing the Mahadipa. This festival is observed with great pomp and splendour in the Siva temple at Bisiparha in Khondmals subdivision; Boudh, Jagati, Sarsara, Mallisahi, Bandhugora, Dapala, Bhejigora and Raniganj in Boudh subdivision; and Baligurha, Jalespata, Kotagarh, Purunagarh, Dungi, Chakapad, Dadagamaha and Damigoda in Baligurha subdivision.

Durga Puja and Dasahara

The Durga Puja and Dasahara festivals are celebrated during the bright fortnight in the month of Aswina (September-October). Generally this Puja continues for four days from Saptami up to Dasami. The images of goddess Durga are worshipped in a few places in the district of which celebrations held at Boudh deserve special mention.

Durga Puja is also celebrated with due ceremony at several Sakta shrines in the district of which the worship of goddess Bararaul at Balas-kumpa in Khajuriparha police station is important. The devotees offer rice, milk and sweetmeat to the goddess. Animals such as goats, sheep, fowl and buffaloes are also sacrificed on the Mahastami day. According to custom the tribal people of the district offer *bhetis* (presentations) to their hill-chiefs and Mutha-heads as a token of respect during Dasahara.

Dasahara has a special significance to the warrior caste. They worship their old weapons of war and exhibit physical feats on the occasion. Their heroic forebears used to start on fresh military expeditions during this season of the year.

Dola Jatra

Dola Jatra is observed in the villages under Phulabani, Phiringia, Boudh, Ghantaparha, Manamunda, Harabhang, Baligurha and G. Udayagiri police stations of the district. But the celebration of this festival in Boudh deserves special mention. Dola Jatra is usually celebrated from the day of Phagu Dasami to Phagu Purnima. In some places it is observed from the next day of Phagu Purnima to Chaitra Krushna Panchami. On this occasion the images of Radha and Krishna are placed in a decorated *bimar* and carried in procession to the accompaniment of music. At places the *bimans* carrying Radha-Krishna images from different places assemble together for a community worship. This assembly of the gods called *melan* is usually celebrated with great pomp and show. This is the main festival of the people belonging to Gaura caste. They worship the cow and play *naudi* (a play with sticks) by singing songs relating to Radha and Krishna.

Puajuntia and Bhaijuntia

The Puajuntia ceremony is celebrated on the 8th day of the dark fortnight in the month of Aswina (September-October). On this occasion almost all the mothers worship the deity Dutibahana for long life and prosperity of their sons.

On the 8th day of the bright fortnight of Aswina (September-October) Bhaijuntia is observed. The sisters worship goddess Durga on this occasion for the long and happy life of their brothers.

These festivals are mainly held in Boudh subdivision. This subdivision is very near to the districts of Balangir and Kalahandi where Puajuntia and Bhaijuntia are widely observed.

The Christians of the district observe New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Saturday, Easter Sunday, Easter Monday, Christmas Eve and Christmas Day with great pomp and show.

The Muslim inhabitants celebrate Id-Ul-Fitre, Id-Ul-Zuha, Shab-E-Barat, Shab-E-Quadar, Juma-Tul-Wida, Muharram, Shab-E-Meraj, Milad-Un-Nabi, and Ramzan like their fellow brethren in other parts of the State.

Leisure and recreation are essential for life. People usually gather in the evening at the temple or in a common place where the priest or Puran Panda recites and explains from the religious texts like the Bhagabat, the Mahabharat, the Ramayan, the Haribansa or other Puranas. Singing of Bhajan or Kirtan accompanied with musical instruments like *khanjani*, *gini*, *mrudanga* or harmonium is also another popular form of entertainment of the people. Occasionally acrobatic feats, monkey dance, bear dance and snake charming and magic performed by itinerant professional groups also provide entertainment to the people.

In the tribal areas the *dhangda* and *dhangdi ghar* provide recreation to the unmarried boys and girls. Here they pass the night by gossiping, dancing and singing. Fishing, hunting and cock fighting are also the traditional pastimes of the aborigines of the district. The festivals and other socio-religious functions round the year never leave the people in want of mirth. The rural people also enjoy folk performances like the dance and *jatra*. Radio sets supplied by the Government to different institutions of the district also provide recreation to the rural folk.

In urban areas cinema is a common source of entertainment. There is only one cinema hall in the district, located at G. Udayagiri. Besides cinema, itinerant hall and theatre parties also provide entertainment to the people. There are 12 recreational clubs and associations functioning in the district. These are located at Phulabani, Boudh, Narayangarh, Ainlapalli, Manamunda, Kantamal, G. Udayagiri and Baligurha. They provide entertainment to the people by organising various cultural programmes, sports and athletic meets. Besides private clubs and Associations, 30 educational institutions take active part in the sports and games organised by the Phulabani District Athletic Association. To popularise games, Rural Sports Centres have been opened at Baligurha, G. Udayagiri, Nuagan Baida and Phiringia. Each centre is manned by a physical training instructor who imparts coaching to the youths of the area in different games and sports. The Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs supplies games articles to these centres.

Christian
festivals

Muslim
festivals

Recreation

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There is only one park in the district called Trivedi Park, located at Baligurha. Charisambhu and Sitalpani of Boudh are well known picnic spots in the district. A large number of students and other people go to these places for sight-seeing and picnic.

Hotels and Restaurants are also places for social gathering and amusements. At Phulabani, Boudh, Baligurha and G. Udayagiri there are a few good hotels and restaurants.

From recreational, religious or commercial points of view the other important places in the district are Tikabali, Raikia, G. Udayagiri, Chakapad, Bandhagarh and Balaskumpa.

Impact of abolition of Zamindari system on Social life

There was no Zamindari either in Khondamals or in the Baligurha subdivision. Panchara, the only ex-Zamindari of the Boudh subdivision was a part of Sonepur ex-State before the formation of the district of Boudh-Khondmals. There were Maufidars in the ex-State of Boudh and hill-chiefs or Muthadars and Mutha-heads in Baligurha subdivision. The Muthadars were only the service tenure holders. They were realising Mamuls from the inhabitants of their Malihas. However, with the implementation of the Orissa Estate Abolition Act, 1952, the Zamindari of Panchara was vested in the Government in November 1952. The Government also by the executive orders of 1954 abolished the Muthadar system. Gradually the Maufis and Mutha-head systems were also abolished. Persons holding tenures in lieu of service in the ex-State period were given occupancy status in their holdings. With the abolition of the intermediaries the age-old feudal system came to an end. Thus direct contact between the Government and the tenants was established. The abolition of the intermediary system has brought rational system of land revenue collection and the cultivators are now assured of their right over the land they cultivate. This is a vital change in the socio-economic life of the people of the district in general.

The traditional leadership of the society usually came from the Ruler, the hill-chiefs and the Mutha-heads but under the changed circumstances they have lost their old prestige and status. With the spread of education and intellectual awakening, leadership is gradually passing into the hands of the common man. The tribal people are also getting accustomed to the modern ways of life.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Boudh-Khondmals is primarily an agricultural district, agriculture accounting for 81.9 per cent of the total working force (1971 Census). This is not because agriculture is well developed in the district but due to the fact that opportunities of gainful employment outside agriculture are extremely limited. The district is in a high rainfall zone but several areas are chronically drought-prone due to the uneven distribution of rainfall and the hilly terrain. Boudh area is agriculturally prosperous to some extent due to irrigation facilities. Ordinarily, rainfall is adequate for a fairly good *kharif* crop and for light crops in the *rabi* season. But heavy rainfall in the earlier part of the rainy season and long spells of drought towards the end cause frequent failure of crops. The water holding capacity of the soil is very poor in the hilly tracts which is yet another factor for crop failure.

INTRODUCTION

Agricultural practices in the district are primitive and very backward, specially in Khondmals, Baligurha and G. Udayagiri *tahsils*. There is very little artificial irrigation. Manure is little used. Implements are of a crude type. The district presents mostly a picture of single crop agricultural economy. A second crop is hardly raised due to the absence of assured irrigation facilities.

सन्यामेव जयने

The climate and topography in Baligurha, G. Udayagiri, and Khondmals Tahsils are suitable for horticulture. The district is noted for mango and jack-fruit which are mainly grown in Chakapad, Phulabani and Kharjuripartha Community Development Block areas.

Land utilisation in the district is conditioned by its topographical features. In the plains of Boudh Tahsil, the land is fertile and suitable for intensive cultivation and the area is fairly well provided with small irrigation works, tanks and wells. The land under utilisation in Boudh Tahsil area is therefore comparatively more. The Khondmals, Baligurha and G. Udayagiri Tahsils, however, consist of a net work of hills and forest, interspersed here and there with small villages with patches of cultivated land around them. The area available for cultivation in these Tahsils is comparatively less.

LAND UTILISATION

The statement below gives a picture of land utilisation in hectares in 1977-78. *

Total cropped area	..	2,62,000
Net area sown	..	2,11,000
Fallow	..	34,000
Forest	..	8,29,000
Other uncultivated land including groves and pastures	..	9,000
Culturable waste	..	5,000
Area not available for cultivation	..	16,000

Shifting Cultivation

Shifting cultivation or 'Podu Chas' is widely practised by the local tribal farmers. Among various factors responsible for denudation of forest wealth in the district shifting cultivation has played no minor role. Shifting cultivation is mostly carried on in Khondmals, Baligurha and G. Udayagiri Tahsils. Under this harmful system, the vegetation on the hill tops and slopes are cut and burnt during the months from February to May. The felled materials are left on the field to dry out. These are later burnt and the ash is spread over the soil. On the approach of rains, the patch of land is ploughed if the slope is moderate or worked by manual labour if the slope is steeper. Various crops often in a mixed pattern are grown on the fields so prepared. Generally, rice, turmeric, minor millets, maize, tur, black-gram, castor, niger, mustard, etc., are grown on these lands. The fertility of the piece of virgin land so reclaimed lasts for about two or three years after which its cultivation is given up and the farmer shifts to a fresh patch and repeats the process. This is a wasteful method of cultivation which has caused acute soil erosion in the area and depleted valuable forest wealth which also affects environmental conditions. The hill tribes are being constantly pursued to take up settled cultivation in place of shifting cultivation. But it is difficult to change this habit of the tribals because of their deep-rooted traditions in this regard.

Soil Conservation

The land everywhere is undulating, cultivated level land is scarcely found. So the tribal people who predominantly inhabit the district, practise shifting cultivation described earlier in the chapter. Due to this pernicious practice of agriculture not only the valuable forest wealth is destroyed, but the vegetative cover of land is disturbed and soil is exposed to the ill effects of heavy run off. Rain water rushes down with high speed from barren hill slopes carrying the fertile top soil and also causing rill and gully erosion. A net-work of gullies is formed breaking the cultivated land into pieces and making cultivation quite difficult. Being subjected to severe erosion, the water regime of the area gradually decreases and perennial streams get dried up. The district suffers from all these ill effects resulting from soil erosion.

* Source—Director of Agriculture and Food Production, Orissa.

In order to combat this evil, the Soil Conservation Organisation started its activities in the district from 1959-60. Two water-shed management units were established, i.e. one around G. Udayagiri in the Kakalabeki catchment and the other around Baligurha in the Kodogo catchment. These areas were menacingly affected by shifting cultivation. Comprehensive soil conservation works were also taken up in small water-sheds covering the catchment areas of the tributaries of river Mahanadi. Steep hill slopes were covered by tree plantation, mild slopes terraced by stone walls, uplands contour-bunded, cultivated land field-bunded, gullies protected by check dams and erodable stream-banks stabilised by growing vegetation.

To prevent erosion and to maintain soil fertility, sloping cultivated lands of farmers covering 10,574.47 hectares in the eroded catchment of rivers Salki, Raul, Kodogo and Chaudhua have been contour-bunded and stone-terraced. Several measures, such as putting up of check dams, diversion bunds and periphery bunds have been taken up to control gully erosion in 210.44 hectares of land. Also 274 earthen and stone check-dams were constructed to prevent eating of gully into the cultivated land and arrest speedy run off of rain water, thereby increasing silt deposit in the gully bed. The medium lands suitable for paddy cultivation covering an area of 321.32 hectares have been field-bunded so as to retain rain water. Water impounding structures like farm pond in 65 selected sites have been constructed across the gullies to serve as reservoirs for future irrigation.

Large areas of culturable land are lying fallow on account of soil erosion and poor fertility. Till 1977-78, 3,299.41 hectares of such type of land were reclaimed around Belaghar in Baligurha subdivision and were made cultivable.

River-bank erosion is also a serious problem especially on the river Mahanadi. The erodable bank of this river at village Marzakud near Boudh has been stabilised by turfing it with soil-binding grass, and by creating fringe forests. The hillocks cleared by burning of forests are being covered under vegetation by plantation of mango, jack-fruit, cashew-nut, sisal and eucalyptus. Such plantations have been done in about 499.38 hectares of land with a view to get economic return also. The soil and the climate being favourable, coffee has been grown over 37.13 hectares. Experiments show that coffee can be successfully grown in the district on higher altitudes, especially on hill slopes. As an inducement for tribal cultivators to take to settled agriculture, orchards have been developed by growing pineapple, banana and guava. Sisal plantations cover 95.10 hectares. Over

BOUDH-KHOND MALS

and above this, more than 809.37 hectares of eroded land suitable for sisal plantation have been selected to be worked upon in a gradual manner.

Through the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, land shaping and land development programme is being undertaken in the ayacut area of Salki Irrigation Project covering parts of Boudh and Harabhanga Community Development Blocks. Needy cultivators desirous of developing their lands with assured irrigation facilities are being given long term loans through Land Development Bank. Since 1970-71 to 1977-78, 410 farmers have been given Rs. 8.68 lakhs as loan and about 1084.56 hectares of land have been developed by the farmers under the technical guidance of the Soil Conservation Organisation.

A soil conservation demonstration centre was established at G. Udayagiri in 1960-61 on a barren land covering 29.16 hectares to demonstrate various measures of anti-erosion and suitable land use. The Divisional Soil Conservation Officer has his office at Phulabani. He is assisted by two Assistant Soil Conservation Officers stationed at Phulabani and G. Udayagiri.

Land
Reclamation

Waste land is being leased out every year to landless persons for cultivation. These people are also granted loan for this purpose under the Agriculturists Loan Act and other State-aids. Besides, the poor cultivators are being provided with loan from the Land Development Bank and Government subsidy for reclamation. This constitutes a part of the accepted policy of the Government to encourage people to cultivate waste lands for growing crops.

The position of distribution of Government waste land since 1974-75 is as follows:

Year of distribution	Extent of Land distributed (in hectares)	No. of persons benefited				Total
		Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Others		
1974-75	11,369.40	12,660	4,377	2,266	19,303	
1975-76	9,503.30	7,775	3,290	2,457	13,522	
1976-77	3,607.76	4,693	1,629	1,020	7,342	
1977-78	2,891.59	771	368	297	1,436	
Total	25,369.04	25,899	9,664	6,040	41,603	

Compared with some other districts of the State, Boudh-Khondmals is rather deficient in irrigation facilities. The district has a satisfactory rainfall, but it is frequently affected by droughts due to untimely rain and its uneven distribution. Canals are the only dependable sources of irrigation. Other sources of irrigation available in the district are tanks, wells, minor irrigation projects and lift irrigation from rivers.

Almost all the areas of the district are prone to frequent recurrence of drought condition which affect agriculture very badly. At present cultivation is largely confined to the Kharif season. Most of the irrigation currently available is used during the rainy season. Of the total net sown area of 2,11,000 hectares in 1977-78, only 31,000 hectares (14.69 per cent) were under irrigation. During the Kharif season 30,636 hectares of land were irrigated. Irrigation facility in Rabi season was negligible (3,880 hectares). Irrigation facilities are somewhat developed in Boudh subdivision, but such facilities are scanty in Khondmals and Baligurha subdivisions which are worst affected in the years of drought.

Irrigation facilities available in the district are discussed below.

The river Salki is one of the major tributaries of the river Mahanadi. It takes its origin in Baligurha subdivision and after traversing 30 km. in hilly area finally falls in the Mahanadi at about 16 km. west of Boudh.

The construction of a diversion weir across river Salki was started during 1958-59 and completed in the year 1966-67. It has two canals on both the sides which irrigate 16,000 hectares during Kharif season and 2,000 hectares during Rabi season in Boudh subdivision. Subsequently an extension programme was taken up in the right canal system to further irrigate 3,640 hectares during the Kharif season. The extension portion of the project has been completed during 1976-77 and the project is irrigating 19,870 hectares during Kharif season and 2,020 hectares during Rabi season.

The revised estimate of the project is Rs. 2.29 crores.

The Pila Salki Irrigation Project in Khondmals subdivision near village Burupada is under execution. This project was started in 1974-75 with an estimated cost of Rs. 167.8 lakhs. The designed irrigation potential of this project is 1,791 hectares in Kharif season and 1,056 hectares in Rabi season. The project is expected to be completed by 1980-81. After its completion 26 villages of Khajuri-purha and 8 villages of Phulbani Community Development Blocks will be benefited.

Medium
Irrigation
Project
Salki
Irrigation
Project

Irrigation
Projects
under
execution

**Bandapipli
Irrigation
Project**

The Bandapipli Irrigation Project envisages construction of a dam across a tributary to Chauldhua Nala near village Bandapipli in Baligurha subdivision. It has been sanctioned under the Drought Prone Area Programme with an estimated cost of Rs. 1.49 crores. After the completion of the project it will provide irrigation to 1,500 hectares in Kharif season and 750 hectares in Rabi season.

**Bagh
Irrigation
Project**

The Bagh Irrigation Project envisages the construction of a masonry dam across the river Bagh near village Kanapa to utilise the potentiality of 1,098 sq. kms. at the dam site and to irrigate an area of 20,000 hectares during Kharif season and 9,200 hectares in Rabi season. Moreover, this project will feed the Salki river through its right main canal with an adequate water supply to the pick up weir of the Salki Irrigation Project to irrigate about 9,936 hectares of Salki ayacut during Rabi season. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 12.91 crores.

**Gumedi
Irrigation
Project**

The main features of the project is the construction of a masonry dam across the river Gumedi at about 11 km. away from Baligurha to utilise the potentiality of 491 sq. km. at the dam site and to irrigate an area of 3,992 hectares in Kharif season and 1,743 hectares in Rabi season in the Baligurha subdivision.

The survey and investigation of the project has been completed. The anticipated cost of the project is about Rs. 2.70 crores.

**Irrigation
Projects
under investi-
gation**

It is proposed to construct a dam across the Daramanda Nala near village Sambari of Baligurha subdivision. The project will provide irrigation to 2,023 hectares during Kharif season and 910 hectares during Rabi season in Kotagarh Community Development Block which is a chronically drought affected area.

**Simanbarhi
Irrigation
Project**

It is proposed to construct a dam across the Sundiajajcdi Nala 6 km. away from the village Simanbarhi of Baligurha subdivision. After completion, it will submerge an area of 244 hectares and will irrigate 1,230 hectares during Kharif season and 810 hectares during Rabi season.

**Lambaku-
mpa
Irrigation
Project**

It has been proposed to construct a dam across Salki river near village Lambakumpa. The project will provide irrigation for 2,832 hectares during Kharif season and 1,416 hectares during Rabi season.

**Kodogo
Irrigation
Project**

The Kodogo Project is a major irrigation project. There is proposal for a reservoir scheme which envisages construction of a dam across the Kodogo river near village Chaunribali of Baligurha subdivision. It

will provide irrigation to an area of 46,580 hectares during Kharif season and 23,290 hectares during Rabi season. The anticipated cost of the project is Rs. 17,284 crores.

The district at present has 42 completed minor irrigation projects which irrigate 6,371.80 hectares during Kharif and 1,034.78 hectares during Rabi season. Most of these projects provide seasonal irrigation. Construction of 11 more projects are now in progress which are proposed to irrigate about 5,665.62 hectares in Kharif season and 3,035.15 hectares in Rabi season.

Minor Irrigation Project

The entire district, excepting an area of about 20 sq. km. in Phiringia Community Development Block, comes under consolidated Archean formation. Narrow valley fills occurring between hills and high land can have open wells for irrigation purpose in this tract.

Lift Irrigation

The district has been covered by the preliminary phase of geohydrological survey. It has been estimated that annual recharge received into the ground water reservoir is 1,29,000 hectare metres which can sustain 14,580 numbers of standard irrigation wells to create irrigation potential for 29,160 hectares.

At present 25 river lift irrigation projects have been started in the district which irrigate 730 hectares in Kharif and 440 hectares in Rabi season. There is moderate scope for the installation of more Kharif oriented river lift projects in the district.

The district has a large number of tanks of varying sizes which are used for irrigation. Wells irrigate only small plots of land and their water level goes down in the Rabi season and in summer. Tanks are utilised for irrigation mostly in Boudh and Khondmals Tahsils while irrigation from wells are prevalent mostly in G. Udayagiri Tahsil.

Tanks and Wells

The district has mostly red soil which is generally deficient in nitrogen, humus and lime. The soil in Khondmals, Baligurha and G. Udayagiri Tahsils is of sandy loam and of red laterite type which is poor in organic contents. The Boudh Tahsil has got black soil and has rich deposits of alluvial soil and the best arable lands are found in its riverine plains.

Soil

The red soil favours growth of maize, jowar, *bajra*, ragi, turmeric, *arhar*, niger, groundnut, early paddy and fruits like guava, mango, papaya, lemon and pine-apple.

In lateritic soils, jowar, maize, paddy, niger and fruit plants like mango, jack-fruit, guava, pine-apple, papaya and sapeta are grown.

Alluvial soil suits the cultivation of paddy, maize, groundnut, *til*, castor, *arhar*, *mung*, *biri*, gram, wheat, jowar, cotton, sugarcane, vegetables, and fruit plants like guava, orange, lemon, mango, litchi, sapeta and banana.

Black soil is congenial to the growth of cotton, castor, *til*, mustard groundnut, paddy, wheat, maize, sugarcane, coriander and pulses. Fruit trees, such as, orange, palm, guava and pomegranate are also suitable to this soil.

Land Classification

The land in the district is highly uneven and undulating comprising hill slopes, plateaus, valleys and plains with varying slopes. The agricultural land of the district has been classified into four broad division depending on the gradients of the land (i) Att, (ii) Mal, (iii) Berna and (iv) Bahal. Berna and Bahal are low-lying lands which are mostly used for paddy cultivation. Mal (locally called Majhikhandia) is medium land and Att (locally called Dhepaketa or Dhipa) is high land. Att and Mal are suitable for light crops like pulses, millets, oil-seeds and root crops. In the hilly areas of Khondmals, Baligurha and G. Udayagiri Tahsils, the high lands lying on the hill tops or on the slopes of the hills are known as 'Dongar' and are used for cultivation of dry crops like turmeric, oil-seeds (niger, castor, mustard, gingelly, etc.) and minor millets like maize, *bajra*, ragi, etc. The low-lying land in the valley between two hill ranges are called 'Jhola' where water is available for wet crops like paddy. Jhola lands are the best cultivable lands in these areas.

Crops

The principal crops grown in the district are paddy, ragi, maize, wheat, minor millets (jowar, bazra, kudo, gurji, etc.) and pulses like arhar, Mung and blackgram. Among the commercial crops, turmeric, pota tobacco, fruits and vegetables are important. Turmeric is the chief commercial crop; the district is noted for turmeric cultivation in the State. The Khonds of Khondmals, Baligurha and G. Udayagiri tahsil, widely cultivate turmeric which is their hereditary crop. The district is also noted for some oil-seeds like niger, mustard, gingelly, groundnut and castor. Boudh tahsil is the chief rice-growing area of the district where soil is fertile and irrigation facilities are available. The plain of Boudh tahsil area is agriculturally most prosperous and is considered as the principal granary of the district. While rice, potato, sugarcane, tobacco, groundnut and vegetables are mostly grown in Boudh tahsil area; ragi, millets, oil-seeds and turmeric are extensively grown in the other three tahsils.

Out of the gross cropped area of 262,000 hectares in 1977-78, food grains covered the largest proportion at 68.16 per cent (178,592 hectares). Paddy is the principal crop which alone accounted for 32.81 per cent (85,960 hectares) of the gross cropped area. Next to paddy, maize was also widely cultivated which covered 5.35 per cent (14,014 hectares). Besides paddy and maize, other cereals and millets accounted for 12.1 per cent (31,864 hectares) of the gross cropped area, whereas pulses which were grown rather extensively accounted for 17.85 per cent (46,75

hectares). Turmeric which is the main commercial crop of the district accounted for 5.26 per cent (13,783 hectares) of the gross cropped area in 1977-78. Oil-seeds which are also important commercial crops in the district covered 16.07 per cent (42,112 hectares) of the gross cropped area. Other commercial crops like sugarcane, tobacco, mesta, vegetables, chilli, fruits, etc. are grown to a limited extent and the area under each of these crops is below one per cent of the gross cropped area. Major part of the arable land is single cropped, excepting some areas where irrigation is available. The area under different crops and their yield rates are given in Appendix I.

L.S.S.O.'Malley has stated the following in his Angul District Gazetteer, (1908) which relates to cultivation in Khondmals subdivision in the beginning of the present century—"The Khonds grow but little rice except on the slopes of the hills, the majority of the good embanked rice lands being in the hands of Oriyas. They cultivate maize, millets, and oil-seeds; but the crop which they chiefly affect is turmeric, generally grown on the hill slopes in sandy soils. It takes two years to come to maturity, but it suits the disposition of the Khonds, as it requires little labour. The growth of this crop is almost a religious rite with these wild people and it was to improve its colour and outturn that human sacrifices* used to be performed. It is their chief source of income, as they export it in large quantities, bartering it for grain and salt to drivers of pack-bullocks, who come from Ganjam, Sambalpur, Cuttack, Puri and the Tributary States. Of late, however, they themselves have begun to take turmeric to other places for sale and thereby obtain fair money prices".**

Rice is the most important crop and is extensively grown in the district. During 1977-78 it covered an area of 85,960 hectares and 82,320 tonnes of rice was produced. The average yield being 10.38 quintals (in terms of cleaned rice) per hectare.

There are three regular rice crops, namely, Autumn, Winter and Summer. Generally the monsoon sets in during the last part of May or the early part of June. Before the onset of monsoon the cultivators prepare their high land (Dhipa) to grow the Autumn rice which is also a short duration variety. Mostly they broadcast the local varieties of paddy like Punia in the month of June and the crop is harvested in September. During the last five years special care have been taken for improvement of agriculture and the farmers of the district are being persuaded to grow short duration high-yielding varieties of rice like CRM-13, Annapurna, Pusa, Kaling, Kaberi, etc., in the high lands.

* During the past 75 years many changes have taken place. No human sacrifice is reported at present. Considerable progress has been made both in the mode of cultivation and in the marketing of agricultural products.

** L.S.S.O'Mally-Bengal District Gazetteers, Angul, 1908, p. 96

The cultivators are also encouraged to grow drought resistant varieties of millets like ragi, jowar and maize in the high lands in place of Autumn rice.

The Winter rice is grown on medium low lands. In June-July the cultivators make their field ready for transplanting and broadcast of the favourable local varieties like Jhalka, Gurumi, Chinama, Nadiasuta, Sunakhadi, etc. The rice crop is harvested in November and December. During recent years the local varieties are being gradually replaced by high yielding varieties like Jagannath, Padma Jaya, Hema, Rajeswari, Bijaya, Ratna, etc.

The cultivators of Boudh-Khondmals grow summer rice as a second crop near perennial streams and in the ayacut areas of irrigation projects. The irrigation potentiality is also very poor, which is about 12 per cent of the total cultivated area of the district. Mostly the high-yielding varieties are cultivated. The seedlings are transplanted in January and the crop is harvested in April and May.

Although high-yielding varieties of improved paddy have been introduced in the district, its scope is now limited due to lack of assured irrigation facilities. It has not yet been popular with the tribal farmers who cultivate only traditional crops of local varieties. During 1977-78 high yielding varieties were grown in only 13,307 hectares in Kharif season and 920 hectares as summer rice.

Wheat

Wheat is grown as a second crop during the Rabi season. Its cultivation is confined to the areas having irrigation facilities specially in the Community Development Blocks of Boudh, Harabhang and Kantama, which are irrigated by the Salki Irrigation Project and some Lift Irrigation points. Wheat is also grown in G. Udayagiri, Raikia and Tumudibandha areas where there is facility for irrigation from irrigation projects and perennial streams. During the last five years high yielding varieties of wheat like Janak, Sonalika, etc., have been introduced in the district. Introduction of the improved varieties have completely replaced the common varieties cultivated earlier. In 1977-78, wheat cultivation covered an area of 1,848 hectares, the production was 2,772 tonnes and the yield was 15 quintals per hectare.

Maize

Maize is a very important crop of the district. Most of the high lands of the district are covered by millets, out of which maize occupies 14,014 hectares (1977-78). The introduction of composite maize varieties, viz., Vikram, Vijaya, Jowahar, Protina, etc., have helped the cultivators in getting a higher yield by using their own seed stock. But still the local varieties are extensively cultivated in the district. During 1977-78 an area of 2,573 hectares was put under hybrid maize, whereas the common local varieties were cultivated in 11,441 hectares. Maize is mainly grown as a

Kharif crop. Its cultivation in Rabi season is very much limited. The total production of maize during 1977-78 was 8,293 tonnes and the yield was 5.92 quintals per hectare.

Ragi is cultivated fairly extensively in the district. It is mainly grown during the Kharif season and the area covered in the Rabi season is negligible. During 1977-78 an area of 12,865 hectares was put under this crop. The total production was 9,846 tonnes with an yield rate of 7.65 quintals per hectare.

Jowar was grown in an area of 1,463 hectares in 1977-78, the production was 774 tonnes and the yield rate was 5.29 quintals per hectare. High-yielding varieties of Jowar have been introduced in the district which covered 144 hectares during 1977-78.

Pulses like *biri* (black gram), *mung* (green gram), *arhar*, cow pea, etc., were extensively cultivated throughout the district in the Kharif season. During recent years measures are being taken by the Agriculture Department for pulse cultivation twice or thrice in a year. The medium and low lands which remained fallow after the harvesting of paddy are now grown with various pulses. The cultivators are being encouraged to grow the short duration and high-yielding variety Pusa-Baisakhi *mung* and T. 9 *biri* thrice in a year. Every year a large area is covered with *kulthi* in fallow lands during Kharif season and also as a 2nd crop after the harvest of oil-seeds and millets. Pusa-Baisakhi *mung* is being grown in summer as the 3rd crop where there is irrigation facility. The improved strains are gradually replacing the local varieties. The modern methods of cultivation are being conducted in the fields of the farmers for demonstration. *Mung*, *biri*, *kulthi*, field pea, gram, etc. were cultivated as 2nd crop in an area of about 27,070 hectares in 1977-78. The total area under pulses was 46,754 hectares in 1977-78. Production was to the tune of 18,692 tonnes with an yield rate of 4 quintals per hectare. Among the pulses *kulthi* is the most important crop which covered 16,844 hectares followed by *mung* covering 8,494 hectares and *biri* covering 6,458 hectares in 1977-78.

The district is noted for some oil-seeds like niger, mustard, gingelly, groundnut and castor. The oil-seeds are extensively cultivated during the Kharif season. During Rabi season the cultivators grow mustard, niger, sunflower, safflower, gingelly, castor, etc., either as a single crop or as a 2nd crop. Niger and mustard are cultivated as single crop during the middle of August or in early part of September when there is scope for receiving rainfall. Usually these lands are left fallow during the Kharif season. In some cases these oil-seeds are also grown as a 2nd crop in rice fields and other high lands after the harvest of paddy and millets. The farmers are being advised to take up these cash

Oil-Seeds

crops in irrigated pockets by adopting the modern and scientific methods. The improved and high-yielding varieties of oil-seeds like Ak-12-24 groundnut, M-27 and TJSEL-14 mustard, NPH-1 castor, etc., are gradually becoming popular among the farmers of the district. To popularise the improved seeds demonstrations are being conducted every year during Kharif season and Rabi season in the farmers' fields. During 1977-78, oil-seeds covered an area of 42,112 hectares. The production figure was 13,169 tonnes with an yield rate of 3.13 quintals per hectare.

Sugarcane

Sugarcane is an important cash crop of the district. Its cultivation is more conspicuous in Boudh subdivision due to the availability of irrigation facility. This crop is grown in compact patches in Boudh subdivision whereas it is scattered in other two subdivisions. Its cultivation is gradually increasing in the Boudh area due to easy transport facility of sugarcane to the Bargarh Sugar Factory. Improved varieties of sugarcane like Co-997, Co-62172, etc., have been popularly introduced among the cultivators for more yield. During 1977-78, sugarcane fields covered an area of 900 hectares and 36,000 tonnes of *gur* was produced.

Vegetables

The main vegetables cultivated in the district are sweet potato, onion, cole crops, tomato, pumpkin, ridge gourd, bottle guard, bean, etc. Generally vegetables are grown in lands lying close to the habitation and with easy irrigation facility. The climate of this district is congenial to the growth of cole crops and other vegetables. During 1977-78 sweet potato was cultivated in 1,823 hectares and onion in 810 hectares. The total area under vegetable cultivation was 14,324 hectares.

Condiments and spices

Chilli, coriander, garlic, ginger and turmeric are cultivated in the district. Next to paddy which is cultivated mostly in the plains, turmeric is widely cultivated in the hilly tracts of Raikia, Baligurha and G. Udayagiri, which are the main turmeric growing areas. During 1977-78 turmeric cultivation covered an area of 13,783 hectares and 6,891 tonnes were produced. Ginger was cultivated in 803 hectares and the production was to the tune of 401 tonnes. Chilli cultivation was done in 1,154 hectares and 635 tonnes were produced.

Fruits

The climate and topography of Baligurha, G. Udayagiri and Khondmals Tahsils are suitable for horticulture. These areas grow mostly mango, jack-fruit and banana. Other fruits grown in the district are papaya, citrus fruits, pine-apple, cashew-nuts, etc., the area under each being nominal. Jack-fruit and mango are extensively found throughout the district. Chakapad, Phulabani and Khurripurha Community Development Blocks are noted for these fruits.

The tribals of this district are quite familiar with fruits like mango, jack-fruit, guava, jujube, banana and what is needed is to improve its quality and extend its area so that horticulture can substantially supplement grain farming which is often susceptible to drought.

The Agriculture Department maintains four transport nurseries in the Departmental farms at Boudh, Phulabani, G. Udayagiri and Kotagarh. Grafts and seedlings of various fruit bearing trees, are being raised in these nurseries for sale and distribution to the farmers of the district. In 1977-78 about 100 hectares were planted with mango, 10,000 lemon seedlings were raised for distribution to the farmers. Besides, sufficient number of papaya seedlings were raised for backyard plantation by the tribal and other poor farmers of the district.

Tobacco is grown throughout the district during the Rabi season where there is facility for irrigation. Generally this crop is cultivated near wells and streams in small pockets. Local varieties are usually cultivated for internal consumption. In 1977-78, it was grown in 872 hectares and 349 tonnes of tobacco was produced.

Tobacco

Generally the cultivators of the district grow mesta in high lands under rainfed conditions. Attempts are being made to introduce improved varieties of mesta and Jute for cultivation in compact patches by replacing the local varieties. In 1977-78, 907 hectares of land was under mesta cultivation and 3,463 bales were produced.

Fibre crops

Cotton has been introduced in this district for last 4 years. Its cultivation is concentrated in Harabhang, Boudh and Kantamal Community Development Block areas. Bikanery Norma, which is a dry land cotton, was introduced in the district in 1978. About 120 quintals of improved cotton seeds have been supplied to the cultivators. In 1977-78, cotton covered 680 hectares and 750 bales were produced.

The soil of the district is considered very suitable for growing tapioca. With the low cost technology, it pays much profit in comparison to other crops. So to educate the farmers about the method of cultivation of tapioca, 64 demonstrations have been conducted in Baligurha subdivision.

Tapioca

Agricultural practices in the district are primitive and very backward, specially in Khondmals, Baligurha and G. Udayagiri Tahsils. There is practically no provision for artificial irrigation. Manure is scarcely used. Implements are of crude type. Crops are often raised in a mixed pattern. Cultivation is somewhat progressive in Boudh Tahsil whereas it is carried on in the sketchiest manner in the other four Tahsils, the

Improvement of Agriculture

most typical form being the 'shifting cultivation' locally known as *podu chas* (discussed earlier in this chapter). Most of the farming communities of this district are small and marginal farmers. Their socio-economic condition being very poor they need ample assistance to follow improved agricultural practices. Generally the yield rates of different crops in the district are low due to poor soil conditions, lack of assured irrigation and ignorance of the majority of the cultivators to switch over to scientific method of farming. Yield rates also vary widely within the district depending on the above factors. The plains of Boudh subdivision give higher yield than the hilly areas. But the most important factor adversely affecting the yield rates is the small extent of irrigation facility available in the district which restricts the introduction and efficacy of improved agricultural inputs like high yielding seeds and fertilisers.

Use of tractors and pumps are increasing. Other plant protection implements like sprayers and dusters are being used by the farmers for applying insecticides. The traditional wooden plough has been replaced by iron plough in many places. Improved agricultural implements like mould bold plough, seed drill, garden rake, trench hoe, sprayers, etc., are being supplied at subsidised rates to the poor farmers of the district. Demonstrations in the cultivator's fields are being conducted by the Agriculture Department to convince them about the modern farming methods. The local farmers are accustomed to growing long duration paddy varieties for good harvest under favourable weather conditions. But due to uncertainty of monsoon they sustain heavy loss to the extent of total crop failure. So it has become necessary to introduce and popularise short duration, drought resistant and high yielding varieties of different crops. With the success of crop demonstrations the farmers are gradually giving up the primitive method of cultivation and taking two crops with residual moisture in rainfed areas and three crops in irrigated areas. Farmers training camps are also being organised to acquaint them with all the aspects of scientific agriculture.

In order to help the cultivators to take to improved agricultural practices, cash loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and Land Improvement Loan Act are regularly given to deserving tenants. There are 24 large sized Agricultural Multipurpose Co-operative Societies and 40 Service Co-operative Societies in the district to cater to the agricultural credit needs of the agriculturists in the area who are mostly tribal and Scheduled Castes people. There are 119,295 agricultural families in the district of which, so far, 80,547 families (68 per cent) have been enrolled as members of the co-operatives. Out of the total members enrolled, the number of small and marginal farmers comes to 63,518 and the rest 17,029 are big farmers. About Rs. 50 lakhs

were made available to the agriculturists for agricultural operations during 1977-78 by the Central Co-operative Bank and the Land Development Bank.

Government have implemented special projects like Drought-Prone Area Programme, Integrated Tribal Development Programme, Tribal Development Agency, Kutia Khond Development Agency and Integrated Rural Development Scheme to help the small and marginal farmers in the district to move away from their subsistence farming and achieve a better socio-economic standard. The aims and achievements of these projects in the district are briefly discussed below.

The D. P. A. P. (Drought-Prone Area Programme Agency) project covers the entire district excepting the Boudh Block. The expenditure on various sectors pertaining to agriculture, soil conservation, animal husbandry, pisciculture and forest is indicated below.

D. P. A. P.
Agency

Name of the Programme	Expenditure incurred (in lakhs) (up to July, 1978)
Minor Irrigation	Rs. 219.67
Lift Irrigation	Rs. 34.68
Agriculture	Rs. 32.51
Soil Conservation	Rs. 18.60
Animal Husbandry	Rs. 16.50
Pisciculture	Rs. 3.51
Afforestation	Rs. 37.68

Besides implementation of minor irrigation projects, lift irrigation projects and dug wells, the agency has given subsidy to 564 small and marginal farmers for successful completion of dug wells. Under agriculture, crop demonstrations are being taken up to educate the farmers about improved technology. They are also supplied with agricultural implements at subsidised rates. This being a dry area, horticulture is being encouraged on high lands. In-situ plantation over 604 hectares has been done so far. Vegetable development and backyard plantations are encouraged by sanctioning subsidy for these programmes. Land development and land reclamation works are being taken up on farmers' land. The small and marginal farmers are also sanctioned subsidy. In addition, gully control, nullah bunding, etc. are being taken up and in Podu devastated areas, coffee, cashew-nut and sisal plantation are also being made. Rehabilitation of degraded forests as well as new plantations of economic species are being taken up in addition to pasture development, avenue plantation and social forestry. For improvement of domestic animals and poultry, the small and marginal farmers are supplied with dairy, poultry, pig, goat and sheep units on subsidy basis.

to raise their level of income. Besides artificial insemination and bull centres for natural service, fodder farms have been established and the farmers are also encouraged to grow fodder on their own land.

I. T. D. P.,
Phulabani

The Phulabani I. T. D. P. (Integrated Tribal Development Project, Phulabani) started functioning from the year 1975-76 and the area of its operation covers the entire Khondmals subdivision excluding the Phulabani N. A. C. area. The main objective of the scheme is to improve the socio-economic conditions of the Adibasis and Harijans and to attract the small, and marginal farmers to take up modern type of agriculture and farming by way of supplying them modern agricultural implements, bullocks and improved seeds and fertilisers. Goats are also given to them at subsidised rates. Subsidy is also sanctioned for land reclamation and land development work.

The total outlay for the project under special central assistance under different sectors is Rs. 97.48 lakhs.

Tribal
Development
Agency,
Baligurha

Almost all similar development works discussed earlier have been taken up by the Tribal Development Agency, Baligurha. It started functioning from July, 1974. The total outlay for 5 years i. e. from 1974-75 to 1978-79 was Rs. 150.00 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 89.56 lakhs was spent by the end of June 1978. The expenditure under different programmes concerning agriculture and irrigation are given below—

Name of Programme	Expenditure
Land Development	Rs. 10,73,104
Agriculture	Rs. 11,74,759
Horticulture	Rs. 1,21,334
Minor Irrigation	Rs. 15,02,874
Animal Husbandry	Rs. 3,30,398
Forestry	Rs. 3,35,000

I. T. D. P.,
G. Udaya-
giri

The I. T. D. P. was started in 1976-77 and the area of its operation covers 4 Community Development Blocks of G. Udayagiri, Raikia, Tikabali and Chakapad. In the project area there is only one tribal community i. e., Khond. Among the Scheduled Castes, Panas constitute the majority of the total population. The I. T. D. P. programme constitutes both individual assistance scheme and development of infrastructure. The individual assistance programme are designed to assist the tribal and the Harijan, and the small and marginal farmers in increasing their productive capacity and improving their economic condition. The form of assistance is partly subsidy and partly loan.

The financial outlay for the project period is furnished in the statement below—

Name of the Scheme	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
Soil Conservation	40.39
Agriculture	73.13
Animal Husbandry	13.75
Horticulture	25.59
Irrigation	120.34
Lift Irrigation	18.41
Fisheries	0.44
Forestry	15.40
Co-operation	32.68
Industry	8.18
Communication	26.67
Rural Water-Supply	18.02
Education	36.65

The Kutia Khond Development Agency was constituted in 1978 for the development of the Kutia Khond, a primitive tribe living in Belaghar area of Tumudibandha Block, to implement agricultural development programmes in that area. A sum of Rs. 1,60,000 was sanctioned for expenditure during 1978-79.

Kutia Khond Development Agency

Eight Blocks of this district, namely, Harabhanga, Khajuriparha, Phulabani, Tikabali, Chakapad, G. Udayagiri, Tumudibandha and Kothagarh have been selected to be covered under this scheme. It envisages taking up of various programmes like crop demonstration, dug wells, animal husbandry, soil conservation, pisciculture, social forestry, etc., as in the case of D. P. A. P., T. D. A., and I. T. D. Ps., but will not include schemes like minor irrigation, other items of infrastructural development like seed farms, godowns, regulated markets, afforestation, fodder cultivation, etc. An allocation of Rs. 16 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 2 lakhs per Block was received under this scheme for expenditure during the year 1978-79.

Integrated Rural Development Scheme

Agricultural shows and exhibitions are being conducted every year in different places of the district and prizes are awarded to the winners. Crop competitions in paddy, potato, wheat, cotton, sugarcane, etc., are being conducted every year and prizes awarded to the successful farmers. Farmers' training programmes both in the fields and in camps are being conducted by the Agriculture Department to educate the cultivators on advanced methods of scientific cultivation with improved seeds, implements and fertilisers. Multiple cropping demonstrations in the farmers' fields have created a good impact on the agriculturists.

Agricultural Exhibitions

Agriculture in the district is not mechanised. The age-old wooden plough and several other implements to suit to the local conditions of soil and crop are still in use. The country plough is the most commonly

Agricultural Implements

used implement. In areas where shifting cultivation is done the land is usually ploughed with the help of spades and other primitive implements. Except in the case of a few progressive farmers in Boudh *tahsil* area, the use of improved implements is practically unknown. During 1978 there were 26 tractors registered in the district, out of which 13 belonged to private farmers and the rest 13 were owned by the State Government. Subsidy is also being given to the poor farmers to purchase improved agricultural implements which are gradually becoming popular among them. Servicing facilities of agricultural implements in the district is almost absent.

The number of various agricultural implements in use in the district is given below*.

Wooden plough	..	107,015
Iron plough	..	383
Sugarcane crushers—	Bullock driven	.. 246
	Power driven	.. 6
Carts (bullock driven)	..	15,225
Oil engines	..	28
Electric pumps and pumps for tube-wells	..	1
Tractors	..	4
Oil crushers (Ghani)	..	139

Paddy, ragi, maize, jower, mesta, vegetables, chilli, groundnut, etc., are mostly grown in the Kharif season. Crops usually grown in the rabi season are wheat, winter paddy, oil seeds, potato, tobacco, onion, garlic, corriender and some varieties of pulses. Generally only one crop is now being grown in the Kharif season.

There is hardly any second crop. Area under multiple cropping is also limited. In the irrigated areas paddy is followed by a second crop usually of pulses, oil seeds or wheat. In other areas paddy is the sole crop of the year. Absence of assured water supply has considerable impact on the district. In the non-irrigated areas crop pattern is hardly diversified and a second crop is seldom grown. Yet another method of increasing agricultural production is to introduce rational cropping pattern which are best suited to the local conditions. Such patterns have been developed for the district by the State Agriculture Department and during the past few years domonstrations have been conducted in the cultivator's fields under various schemes. Such demonstrations have a good impact on the cultivators and create initiative for intensive cultivation. Gradually the farmers are adopting double cropping, multiple cropping, mixed cropping, inter-cropping and relay cropping practices. These diversified and rotational methods of improved cultivation with high-yielding seeds have helped the cultivators to bear the loss from failure of a particular crop.

* *Source*—Statistical Abstract of Orissa, 1973

Traditionally the cultivators take particular care for the production of quality seeds and seedlings. After harvesting the crop is dried thoroughly and then threshed. It is further dried in the sun for a few days and then stored. Leaves of some indigenous plants and also ash are mixed with the seeds as a precaution against pest attack. During recent years increased attention is being given to the quality of seeds and seedlings for better production and for maintaining the quality of the high-yielding varieties. The nucleus seeds are generally supplied by the Agriculture Department and also by the Seed Corporation of India. Previously the tribal farmers did not pay much attention to the quality of seeds. However, of late, the use of improved seeds is gaining popularity among them.

Quantity of seeds supplied to the cultivators by the Agriculture Department during 1977-78 is given below—

Category of seeds	Quantity supplied (in quintals)
Paddy	1,249.00
Maize	34.88
Ragi	90.84
Green gram (Pusa Baisakhi)	15.78
Sunhemp	99.00
Cotton	13.86
Arhar	13.96
Groundnut	4.71
Turmeric	3.60
Cowpea	5.85
Black gram (T-9)	13.99
Sun flower	0.24
Til	28.86
Wheat	281.61
Jhai Mung	68.51
Gram	69.59
Lentil	0.60
Mustard	434.43
Kulthi	7.00
Safflower	29.00
Potato	687.00

The soil of the district is poor in humus content and acidic in nature. So, addition of adequate quantity of organic matter in terms of rurai compost and super digest compost is necessary for better yield. Cow-dung still remains the principal manure. The farmers dump cow-dung

Manures and
Fertilisers

refuses of the cattle shed and other left overs from the crop which form the farmyard manure. Oil-cake and silt of old tank are also applied in the fields. Green manuring of the fields is also done to some extent.

In order to educate the farmers about the proper and scientific method of composting it has been decided to give financial assistance to the poor farmers for the preparation of superdigest compost. Green manuring have been adopted throughout the district. With the efforts of the Agriculture Department the local cultivators are gradually adopting compost as a substitute for farmyard manure. During 1977-78, 3,81407 tonnes of compost were prepared in the district and 2,420 hectares were green manured with sunhemp. Those who take to shifting cultivation burn the vegetation on the fields and the ash obtained is spread over the soil to fertilise the field. Leaving the land fallow for 2 to 3 years is another traditional method for restoring soil fertility.

The use of chemical fertilisers is confined to a few progressive farmers mostly in Boudh Tahsil area. The State Government is, however, encouraging the use of chemical fertilisers among the cultivators. But due to the high cost and comparatively less area being under improved seeds and crops their application has not been adequate. Another drawback for extensive use of chemical fertilisers is want of sufficient irrigation facilities. Generally nitrogenous, phosphatic and potassic fertilisers are used. Consumption of chemical fertilisers in the district during last 3 years is given below.

Year		Nitrogenous (in tonnes)	Phosphatic (in tonnes)	Potassic (in tonnes)
1975-76	..	204.626	74.594	47.649
1976-77	..	418.032	110.384	93.957
1977-78	..	556.710	144.720	139.900

Both co-operatives and private dealers supply fertilisers to the farmers. The Regional Co-operative Marketing Society at Boudh supplies fertilisers in Boudh Tahsil area. Almost all the private dealers are concentrated in Boudh Tahsil where the intake of fertilisers is the highest.

There are number of diseases and pests that cause considerable damage to crops. To add to this, damage is also caused by wild animals and birds. Paddy crop is generally attacked by stem borer, rice bug, case worm, rice hispa, jassids, blast, blight, etc. *Pyrilla purpusila* is the common pest found in the sugarcane and it is also affected by stem borer

and top shoot borer. Potato is affected by early and late blight. Ginger and turmeric are affected by Ryhozone rat. Besides, grass hoppers, caterpillars, fungi and virus cause a lot of damage to different crops.

Use of modern insecticides and fungicides were unknown to the cultivators in the past. A number of superstitious practices were followed by the people to ward-off the pest and crop diseases. Leaves, barks and ash of some indigenous plants with very bitter taste and smell are still used to prevent pests while storing grains.

With wide propaganda and demonstrations the Agriculture Department have been able to impress upon the cultivators the benefits of modern technique of agricultural practices. Gradually the people have adopted scientific methods to control pests and crop diseases. Sufficient stocks of pesticides and plant protection equipments are maintained at the district headquarters and at Block level to ensure timely supply to the farmers. Some farmers have also their own sprayers and dusters. All Agricultural Extension Officers take pest surveillance work through the village Agricultural workers and intimate the appearance of pest and disease attack, if any, to the control room of the District Office for taking immediate action.

There are six agricultural farms in the district located at Boudh, Paljhar, Kothagarh, Phulabani, G. Udayagiri and Sarangagarh, maintained by the Agriculture Department of the State Government. These farms are meant for the production of improved seeds and grafts for supply to the cultivators. Scientific methods of agricultural practices are also demonstrated in these farms. Brief descriptions of these agricultural farms are given below.

Established by the Ruler of the ex-State, the Boudh Agricultural farm was taken over by the State Government in 1948. This seed multiplication farm is situated by the side of the river Mahanadi at Boudh and covers an area of about 16 hectares.

Established in 1942-43 the Paljhar farm is situated in village Paljhar at a distance of about 20 km. from Boudh near the head-works of Salki medium irrigation project. This paddy seed multiplication farm covers an area of 181.364 hectares.

The Kotagarh farm is situated in Kotagarh village of Baligurha subdivision. It was established in 1958-59 to conduct experiments in growing some rainfed crops like tur, turmeric, groundnut, etc. in Kharif season. Seeds of potato and other winter vegetables and early variety paddy seeds are produced in this agricultural farm. It covers an area of 80 hectares.

AGRICUL-TURAL FARMS

Boudh Farm

Paljhar Farm

Kotagarh Farm

Phulabani Farm

Phulabani farm was established in 1948-49 near Phulabani town on the Phulabani Berhampur road. The total area of the farm is 26.30 hectares, out of which 16.40 hectares are now under cultivation of different crops. Irrigation is being done by two lift irrigation points from the Pilasalki river. It is primarily a vegetable seed producing farm. Some other crops, viz., high-yielding paddy, wheat, ragi, etc. are also cultivated for demonstration.

G. Udayagiri Farm

An agricultural farm was established at G. Udayagiri in 1938 on an area of about 24 hectares. Temperate vegetables like cauliflower, cabbage, bean, tomato, etc. and crops like wheat, rice, ragi, pulses and oil seeds are grown to cater to the requirement of seeds by the local tribal cultivators. The farm also educates the local farmers in improved methods of cultivation.

Sarangagarh Farm

Sarangagarh farm was established in 1958-59. The total area of the farm is 12.34 hectares and it is irrigated from the Tussbalamba minor irrigation project. It is mainly a seed producing farm. Rice, wheat, ragi, pea, pulses and oil seeds are grown in this farm.

NATURAL CALAMITIES

The district is at times affected by cyclonic disturbances and depressions in the month of September--October causing storms and widespread heavy rains. The rainfall decreases from the north-west to the south-east areas of the district. The variation in the annual rainfall from year to year is not large. Ordinarily, rainfall is adequate for a fairly good Kharif crop and for light crops in the Rabi season. But heavy rainfall in the earlier part of the rainy season and long spells of drought towards the end cause frequent failure of crops. Several areas are chronically drought-prone due to uneven distribution of rainfall and the hilly terrain. The district is generally free from floods excepting some river side areas in Boudh Tahsil.

No adequate records are available to throw light on the calamities visiting the district in old times. The accounts of the calamities of 1889 and 1900, available from the Angul District Gazetteer (1908), relate only to the Khondmals subdivision.*

Famine of 1889**

In the Khondmals, the distress caused by the famine of 1889 was far less severe than in the Angul Subdivision. The failure of crops was as great and there was absolutely no rain from November till about the end of May. About the end of April the trees and plants in the jungle began to wither, the heat became intolerable and tanks and reservoirs of water dried up. The supply of the jungle products upon which the mass of the people had mainly to depend, also began to fail, and it was apprehended that if the rains did not soon break, there would be a serious famine.

*L. S. S. O' Malley, Bengal District Gazetteer, Angul (1908)

**Ibid, pp. 99-101

Fortunately, however, before the end of May there was some rain which, though small and insufficient for agricultural purposes, revived the jungle plants and trees. In June there was a fall of rain which averaged 5 inches all over the Khondmals, and the pressure was relieved. In spite of this, it was found necessary to start relief works, such as the building of rest houses and *dharmasalas* and the cutting of jungle. There was, however, less pressure than in the Angul subdivision, and the condition of the people was very much better. This state of things was attributed to the fact that the forests in the Khondmals are not reserved or protected, and the people were able to fall back on the supplies of game, edible roots, wild fruit and other products of the jungle, which contribute so largely to the means of subsistence of aboriginal tribes.

Briefly, this, the greatest famine within the memory of the present inhabitants since the great Orissa Famine of 1866, was due partly to the short harvests of 1887 and 1888, partly to the failure of the mango and *mahua* crops in 1889, and partly to the effects of a long drought which prevailed from October 1888 to the end of May, 1889, on account of which all the grain was tightly hoarded for some months and the labourers were deprived of employment. In the Khondmals some difficulty was felt in selecting relief works, for the only one which the Khonds will take up readily is cutting down trees and jungles, which naturally can only be allowed to a limited extent, and though they do not object to digging of tanks and wells, that is a work difficult to carry on in many places during the rains. The measures organised for the relief of distress in this tract consisted chiefly in giving agricultural loans, giving advances, which after the field season were to be repaid not in cash but in labour, providing work on roads and tanks for those willing to perform it, giving advances to weavers and opening centres for gratuitous relief on a small scale. The total expenditure amounted to only Rs. 7,620.

The people had a series of bad years owing to short crops which exhausted their resources and culminated in general scarcity in 1900-01. This was most felt in the Khondmals, especially by those who depended for their subsistence on jungle produce, such as, yams and edible bulbs, the supply of which grew scanty in July. Famine conditions prevailed, loans were given to cultivators, relief works had to be opened and gratuitous relief was given to the old and infirm and to those who were physically unfit to do any work. In the following year their condition generally improved, but in the next year there was a slight falling off. In the third year all signs of distress disappeared and there was a marked improvement in their condition which has continued to this day. They have mostly

Scarcity of
1900*

* L. S. S. O' Malley, Bengal District Gazetteer, Angul (1908), p. 102

paid off their debts, their condition and standard of living have improved, and the higher classes of agriculturists now expend larger sums on luxuries, social ceremonies and wearing apparel..

Famine of
1918-19

The disastrous epidemic of influenza appeared in Orissa. This was combined with the failure of monsoon resulting in reduction of stocks of food grains while price went on increasing due to war conditions. Repeated failure of crops led to severe famine in the southern parts of Boudh-Khondmals and the emigration of the local people to the Assam tea gardens in search of work, which had started many years before, went on increasing.

Drought of
1954-55

In 1954 the major portion of Boudh subdivision was affected by drought, the loss of early upland paddy was about 70 per cent and winter paddy was about 65 per cent in nearly 300 villages. Small pockets of 28 villages and 14 villages in Khondmals and G. Udayagiri areas respectively were also affected. The total rainfall was 1247mm. and the average of the period May—September was a little over 203mm.

The average annual rainfall in Phulabani and G. Udayagiri varies from 1320mm. to 1397mm. The same for Boudh is 1270mm. In 1955-56 the rainfall in Phulabani and G. Udayagiri were 532.4 mm. and 736.6 mm. respectively up to 15th August 1955 against 939.8 mm. and 1117.6 mm. in 1953, which was a normal year for the district. In Boudh it was 254 mm. against 812.8 mm. in 1953 till August. Boudh suffered from heavy flood in September, 1955 in addition. The loss was estimated at Rs. 38,30,000 covering an area of about 392 hectares of upland paddy and 36,000 people had been affected. In Khondmals the total area affected was about 120 hectares. The estimated loss in terms of money was Rs. 30,000. The average loss of crop was to the extent of about 40 per cent. The population affected was about 5,000. In Udayagiri area the area affected was about 100 hectares. The value of paddy crop damaged was Rs. 25,000 involving a population of about 3,000.

Possible relief measures were undertaken by the Government by providing employment to the affected people and 3 mid-day meal centres were opened in the district out of the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. Besides, 17 centres were opened by the State Government during 1955-56, and 12 centres in 1956-57. More than 23,000 children attended these centres daily. Loans in cash and kind (in shape of seeds) were advanced to the cultivators to raise a second crop to make good the loss as far as possible and the collection of land revenue was suspended.

ANIMAL
HUSBANDRY

Agriculture alone cannot improve the economic condition of the weaker section of the community as the fertility of the land is poor and the district which depends upon monsoon for agriculture is visited by drought frequently. In a largely agrarian society like the one in the district,

people can supplement their income by rearing live stock and developing diary farming. But very rarely this has been undertaken by the local people as a *commercial proposition*. Cattle rearing is prevalent among the local people, but only in a domestic scale. The tribals usually do not take milk and the cows and heifers are utilised in cultivation by many tribal farmers. Goats, sheep and pigs are reared only for table purpose. Piggery is widely prevalent mostly among the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes. Pig meat is a favourite food of the local tribes and the Harijans. Poultry birds of local breed are common throughout the district. The cocks are usually sacrificed in ritual ceremonies and eaten by the tribal people.

The live-stock population (according to Live-stock Census 1972) of the district, is as follows :

Cattle	..	4,35,777
Buffaloes	..	80,251
Sheep	..	62,879
Goats	..	1,89,465
Pigs	..	8,20,166
Horses and Ponies	..	424
Mules	..	30
Donkeys	..	7
Poultry	..	4,97,331

The pastures and grazing grounds available in the district are not sufficient for all categories of animals to graze for the whole year. There are extensive areas of forests and waste lands and plenty of green grass is available for the cattle to graze during the rains. Acute shortage of green grass is felt after the rains and the animals remain underfed during the summer months depending mostly on paddy straw.

Animal Feed

Cultivation of fodder crops was not known to the district. Only about a decade back demonstration plots for cultivation of fodder were laid out in most of the veterinary dispensaries of the district. Recently two fodder farms, one at Phulabani having 4 hectares, and another at Baligurha having 2.8 hectares have been started for demonstration purpose. Moreover, to cater to the needs of the district a fodder seed production farm has been started at Landibanda in Boudh subdivision on 12 hectares of land. Fodder seeds and slips and fertilisers are being supplied freely to encourage the farmers to take up fodder cultivation. Gradually fodder cultivation is becoming popular in the district. So far, 97 farmers have been supplied with fodder seeds like M. P. Chari, hybrid Napier, jower, maize, Dinarath, Toosente, cow pea, barseem, Kulthi, etc., and with Koobabul seed.

Agricultural by-products like rice bran, wheat bran, edible oil-cakes and some varieties of pulses are also used as cattle feed.

Milk Supply

There were 65,143 milch cows and 7,669 milch buffaloes in the district according to 1972 live-stock census. Milk yield of the local breeds is very meagre and they remain dry for most part of the year. Till recently no systematic attention was given to the improvement of live-stock.

District Live-stock Breeding Farm

The District Live-stock Breeding Farm at Boudh was started by the ex-State administration and was taken over by the State Government on the 1st January 1948. Previously the farm maintained cattle of Haryana breed. The objective of the farm was to produce pure Haryana bulls to be supplied to different parts of the State for upgrading the indigenous breed. Formerly, in order to meet the requirement of milk a Phulabani town about 40 litres of milk were transported daily from this dairy farm by public bus for sale. But it stopped from the year 1966-67 as demand for milk at Boudh increased.

At present the total strength of the live-stock in the farm is 63. During last 3 years (1975-76 to 1977-78) the average annual milk production in the farm was 19,732 litres. For the expansion of the farm an area of about 34 hectares has been taken at Landibandha, situated at a distance of 10 km. from Boudh. It is expected that this dairy farm will meet the milk requirements of both Boudh and Phulabani towns.

Dadupaju Dairy Farm

A dairy farm was started at Dadupaju near Phulabani town in July 1977 with 10 graded Jersey cows. During 1977-78 about 10,000 litres of milk was produced and sold to the public.

During recent years steps are being taken by the Government through various development projects to develop dairy farming on commercial basis. It has been proposed to collect milk from rural areas through the dairy co-operatives at Phulabani, Purunakata, Baligurha, Sarangagarh, Boudh and Manamunda for sale in the urban areas. A milk chilling plant has been purchased to be installed at Phulabani for preserving milk collected from the rural areas.

Cattle Breeding

The local breeds of cattle are generally stunted in growth and are poor in quality. For last 20 years the State Government have been implementing various schemes for the creation of graded cattle of improved progeny, particularly cross breed animals of exotic species of high yielding varieties. The breeding is done both by natural process and by artificial insemination.

In the past, steps were being taken to improve the local breeds of cattle by cross breeding with Haryana and Red Sindhi bulls. Formerly 3 Red Sindhi bulls were stationed at Phulabani, G. Udayagiri and Hara bhanga. In 1955-56, an artificial insemination centre was started at the Boudh veterinary dispensary. Subsequently it was closed down as it could not prove to be much useful. In 1965-66, sixtysix

bulls were supplied for upgrading the breed. Red Sinchi bulls were stationed up to 1968 in the hilly areas of Baligurha and Khordmals subdivisions and Haryana bulls in the plain areas of Boudh subdivision. The Community Development Blocks were maintaining them. Subsequently the Utkal Gomangal Samiti took over their maintenance by engaging hosts or keeping them at veterinary dispensaries. Only 23 of these bulls survived in 1971. During recent years Jersey breed has been introduced in the district. There are 34 artificial insemination centres located at different parts of the district and these centres are supplied with semen from the semen collection centre at Phulabani started in August, 1976 with 6 imported Jersey bulls.

Twenty natural breeding centres have been started with graded Jersey bulls in the interior parts of the district because of lack of bus communication facilities to these areas. Moreover, 10 bulls have been supplied to Daringbarhi, Nuagan, Baligurha, Tumudibandha and Kotagarh Blocks for the upgradation of the local breeds.

It has been decided by the Government to launch the scheme—the Integrated Project on Cattle Breeding and Social Forestry in the Community Development Block areas of Raikia and G. Udayagiri through the Orissa Agro Industries Corporation in collaboration with the Bharatiya Agro-Industry Foundation. Under the scheme 4,000 cows will be inseminated through frozen semen.

Four Murrah buffalo bull centres were started in 1976 at Kantamal, Purunakatak, Gumagarh and Tumudibandha for upgrading local buffalo population.

A large number of pigs of indigenous variety are found in the district and pork is consumed by a large section of the people. For the improvement of the local breed, graded Yorkshire boars are being supplied to the local farmers by the State Government from the Pig Multiplication Farm located at Bhanjanagar. So far, 229 cows and 248 cross breed boars have been supplied from this farm. In order to popularise pig-keeping as an ancillary occupation among the poor farmers of the district seventeen small units consisting of two sows and one boar each have been supplied to the poor and marginal farmers and pig rearers of the district.

Pigs

The local goats belong to the Ganjam and Black Bengal varieties. The quality of meat is good. But the local breed yield very little milk, barely sufficient for their kids. There is great scope for multiplication of goats in the district as enough browsing facility is available. For upgrading the indigenous stock, 589 Betal bucks were supplied to the district during 1965-66. It produced thousands of progenies. Community Development Blocks subsidised the scheme. From 1968

Goats

the Blocks stopped the subsidy and auctioned off many of these bucks. In 1971 there were only 42 bucks maintained by the Grama Panchayats or others without subsidy. Presently four goat multiplication units to produce Betal bucks have been established at Khajuriparha, Phiringia, Purunakatak and Nuagan where the goats are reared under browsing alone. From these farms 42 graded bucks have been supplied for goat development in different areas in the district. 407 goat units of 4 does each have been supplied to the local farmers and 275 buck centres with 'Garjani' and 'Betal buck' breeds have been set up at different places of the district for upgradation.

Sheep

The local people of the district specially of Boudh area rear sheep only for meat purpose. To upgrade the local non-woolly type of sheep, Coridal rams are being supplied to the district. So far, 7 units, each having 25 ewes and a Coridal ram, have been supplied to the beneficiaries who are mostly small and marginal farmers. Some villages near Baligurha, G. Udayagiri, and Daringbarhi situated at high altitudes are suitable for rearing wool-bearing sheep.

Poultry

Poultry keeping is widely prevalent in the district especially among the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes in the hilly areas. The local breed is extremely hardy and requires no special care for rearing. Being shy layers, these small sized birds are mainly used for table purpose. The cocks are usually sacrificed by the Adivasis on ritual ceremonies and also offered to the tribal deities.

In order to improve the local breed by cross-breeding with improved species and also to attract people for keeping poultry for profit, various schemes are now being undertaken by the Government. In 1952-53 a small unit of 22 white leghorn birds was started at the veterinary dispensary, Phulabani. Hatching eggs were sold from this unit. Forty white leghorn cocks were distributed in the interior of the district for upgrading the local stock. The second unit was established at Boudh and the third one at G. Udayagiri in 1954-55 and 1956-57 respectively. Another unit was started at Tikabali in 1958-59. These units function for six months, i.e., from October to March. During 1958-59, one 100-layer poultry unit was started at Phulabani. During 1962-63, 400 white leghorn cocks were distributed in different areas for upgrading the country birds. The All India Poultry Development Centre at Phulabani is supplying laying birds, breeding cocks, chicks and hatching eggs to the people. Another 100-layer unit was started during 1972 under the Applied Nutrition Programme. Besides, a chick rearing centre has recently been established at Phulabani to meet the requirement of the district. During last two years, 9,850 chicks were reared at this centre and 4,583 birds were supplied.

Thirty-eight units, each having 25 laying birds, have been started through the small and marginal farmers of the district. In three villages of Daringbarhi Community Development Block, sixty families have been supplied each with 5 hens and a cock of improved breed. One poultry co-operative society has been formed at Phulabani with the aim to facilitate marketing of birds and eggs and to supply premixed feed to the farmers conveniently.

There is no poultry feed mixing centre in the district. The feed requirement is procured from the feed mixing centre, Bhanjanagar. For the convenience of the poultry rearers, feed sale centres have been opened at the veterinary dispensaries at Boudh, Purunakata, Phulabani, Nuagan and Baligurha.

Cattle shows are organised regularly by the Animal Husbandry Department to encourage people to possess exotic breeds. Each year during the observation of the Gosambardhan week cattle shows are organised at different centres of the district and prizes are distributed to the deserving participants.

Transaction of cattle of the local breed takes place in the weekly markets at Tileshwar, Palasagara, Dahya, Phulabani, Khajuriparha, Phiringia, Baligurha, Tikabali, Kotagarh, Chakapad and Raikia where bullocks are mainly transacted.

Animal diseases common to the district are rinderpest, haemorrhagic septicaemia, black quarters, anthrax and foot and mouth disease. Besides, the cattle suffer from diseases caused by different parasites. Common poultry diseases are ranikhet and fowl pox. In former days the rate of mortality was high as benefits of treatment could not be made available in the inaccessible hilly areas which the district largely comprises. At present veterinary institutions have been opened throughout the district. Regular inoculations are given as a prevention measure. Besides, on the receipt of report of any outbreak immediate measures are taken to control the same. Generally cases of common ailments like wound, parasitic diarrhoea, pneumonia, indigestion, impaction, etc. come to the veterinary dispensaries for treatment. A statement showing the number of cases treated by the veterinary institutions along with the inoculations done during last 3 years is given below.

	1975-1976	1976-1977	1977-1978
No. of cases treated	..	3,18,805	2,76,476
No. of castrations done	..	68,508	69,899
No. of inoculations done	..	6,05,943	4,90,504
			4,16,022

Cattle Shows

Cattle Market

Animal and Poultry Diseases

Veterinary Institutions

There is a veterinary hospital at Phulabani, 19 veterinary dispensaries, 3 veterinary minor dispensaries and 53 live-stock aid centres functioning in different parts of the district.

FISHERIES

The district has a number of hill streams and rivers which are the natural source of fish supply in the district. The river Mahanadi on its course passes through this district for about 100 km. Besides these streams and rivers, a water area of 2,034.56 hectares is available from tanks under different Grama Panchayats and 103.20 hectares owned by private persons. The irrigation projects of the district have also created a water area of 849.84 hectares. Pisciculture has been taken up in some Grama Panchayat tanks and also in tanks owned by private individuals. The Departmental fish farm at Phulabani has been remodelled to produce more spawn and fry for stocking in suitable minor irrigation projects.

Annually, about 47 tonnes of inland fish are produced in the district. Being insufficient for internal requirement a similar quantity of marine fish (both fresh and dried) is imported from Ganjam and other coastal districts.

The Fisheries Department of the State Government have established 4 fish farms in the district from which fish fry are supplied to different Grama Panchayats and private pisciculturists.

The Fisheries Department give demonstrations for the production of quality spawn by induced breeding technique, adopting modern scientific methods. The Government is also providing loans with subsidy to private pisciculturists for the improvement of pisciculture.

Fishing Implements

Since fishery resources are limited, the introduction of improved types of costly implements have little effect on the fishermen of the district. Traditional fishing nets made of twine are in vogue. Some fishermen have also taken to nylon nets. Nowadays, people prefer nylon twine to cotton twine because of durability and facility. Generally, drag-net, cast-net, *Khadijal* and *bendha*, made of sticks, are used for catching fish.

A large number of people on the banks of the river Tel and Mahanadi in Boudh tahsil live on fishing. According to 1961 Census, the number of fishermen in the district was 760. They use traditional implements like cast-nets and small boats. This self-employed community of fishermen can improve in their occupation if they are properly organised and financial assistance is made available to them.

FOREST

The district is noted for its forests and forest products. During 1978 it extended over an area of about 8,122 sq. km. which covered nearly 70 per cent of the total geographical area of the district. Forests are found in all Tahsil areas, but Baligurha and Khondmals Tahsils have continuous stretches of dense forests.

Forests abound in valuable timbers like Sal, Teak, Asan, Bija, etc. Bamboos of good quality are also found specially in Baligurha and G. Udayagiri Tahsils. Bamboos from the district are supplied to the Titaghur Paper Mills at Chaudwar. Timber and firewood are the major products. The minor forest products are Bamboo, Kendu leaf, Mohua flower, Mohua seeds, tamarind, sabai grass, myrabolans, Sunaribark, hill brooms, Siali leaves, Siali fibre, thatch grass, Genduli gum, resins, medicinal plants, arrow root, honey, lac, Sal resin, etc. Of these, bamboo, Kendu leaf, tamarind and hill brooms are economically important.

Various factors are responsible for denudation of the forest wealth in the district. Shifting cultivation practised by the tribals has also contributed, not in an insignificant way, to the destruction of the forest wealth. Although the district is rich in forest resources, forest products are mostly exported outside and no important forest based industries have sprung up in the district. There is, however, a number of brewaries in the district which use Mohua flower for the preparation of liquor. The Government tannery at Boudh use Sunari bark and myrabolans. Mohua flower is also used by the tribal people as food and also as cattle feed. Forests have provided subsidiary sources of income to the local people. Collection of minor forest products, specially of Kendu leaves, tamarind and hill brooms, cutting of timber and bamboo and burning of wood for charcoal are some of the important subsidiary occupations. A large number of local inhabitants fall back upon numerous species of fruits and roots obtained from the forest as their main source of subsistence. Forest products also constitute important items of export of the district.

The following statement shows the revenue earned from the forest during 1976-77.

Sources	Revenue (in rupees)
Major forest products (timber, fire wood and bamboos)	59,39,140
Kendu leaves	44,28,666
Minor forest products	4,07,001

APPENDIX I

Area, production and yield rate of different crops for the Agricultural year (1977-78) *

Sl No.	Crop	Area (in hectare)	Production (in tonnes)	Yield rate (quintals per hectares)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Rice	..	85,960	9.58
2	Wheat	..	1,848	15.00
3	Ragi	..	12,865	9.846
4	Maize	..	14,014	8.293
5	Jowar	..	1,463	7.74
6	Bajra	..	59	2.50
7	Small Millets	..	15,629	6.251
	<i>Total cereals</i>	..	1,31,838	1,10,271
8	Tur (Arhar)	..	5,179	2,560
9	Gram	..	668	267
10	Green gram (Mung)	..	8,494	4,248
11	Black gram (Biri)	..	6,468	2,853
12	Horse gram (Kulthi)	..	16,844	5,053
13	Cowpea	..	4,579	1,835
14	Field pea	..	333	200
15	Other Rabi pulses	..	4,189	1,676
	<i>Total pulses</i>	..	45,754	18,692
16	Groundnut	..	1,315	1,053
17	Til	..	6,382	2,348
18	Caster	..	1,188	516
19	Mustard	..	15,040	3,760
20	Nizer	..	17,999	3,599

* Source—Director of Agriculture and Food Production, Orissa

Sl. No.	Crop	Area (in hectare)	Production (in tonnes)	Yield rate (quintals per hectares)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
21	Sunflower	..	14	6
22	Safflower	..	174	87
	<i>Total oilseeds</i>	..	42,112	13,169
23	Potato	..	283	772
24	Sweet Potato	..	1,823	9,115
25	Onion	..	810	3,240
26	Other Kharif Vegetables	..	7,340	36,700
27	Other Rabi Vegetables	..	4,068	20,340
	<i>Total Vegetables</i>	..	14,324	70,167
28	Chillies	..	1,154	635
29	Coriander	..	390	39
30	Garlic	..	400	800
31	Ginger	..	803	401
32	Turmeric	..	13,783	6,891
	<i>Total Condiments and Spices</i>	16,530	8,766	5.30
33	Mango	..	2,250	11,250
34	Banana	..	250	881
35	Citrus fruits	..	155	537
37	Papaya	..	1,050	3,684
37	Cashew-nut	..	180	48
38	Coconut	..	97	2,54,000 (nuts)
39	Other fruits	..	2,780	1,528
	<i>Total fruits</i>	..	6,762	..
40	Sugarcane	..	900	3,600
41	Tobacco	..	872	349
42	Mesta *	..	907	3,463
43	Cotton *	..	680	160

* Production and yield rates in bales of 180 kg. each

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

Boudh-Khondmals is industrially one of the most underdeveloped districts of Orissa. In spite of rich forest resources the industrial sector has remained stagnant over the successive Five-year Plans. The slow growth of industries in the district is due to the absence of sufficient coal and other sources of power, lack of mineral resources, low production of different raw materials, not to mention the inadequate infrastructure facilities, lack of demand for finished products, lack of skilled workers, shortage of capital and entrepreneurial talent. The entire district is not served by any railway line. The district has, however, a railway Out-Agency at Phulabani which is served by Berhampur railway station in the neighbouring district of Ganjam, situated at a distance of 164 km. from Phulabani. The district is also poorly served by roads compared to the State and the country as a whole.

There is no large scale or medium size industry in the district. Whatever other industrial units exist are either in the small scale or in the household sector. According to the 1971 Census, only 0.50 per cent of the workers of the district were engaged in manufacturing other than household industry as against 2.30 per cent in the State. Household industry engaged 3.63 per cent of the workers which, however, was equal to the State average of 3.63 per cent. Household industry thus predominates the industrial set-up of the district.

The supply of electricity in Boudh-Khondmals is highly inadequate. The first electrical power house of the district was established at Phulabani during 1955 and power was made available to the consumers of the town by a diesel generating station having an installed capacity of 57 K.W. During subsequent years some other diesel generating stations were installed at Boudh, G. Udayagiri, Tikabali and Baligurha. In course of time all these diesel power houses and generators were closed down and electricity was transmitted to the district from the hydro-generating stations of Machhkund and Hirakud.

The towns of Phulabani and Boudh; 231 villages of the district including Baligurha, G. Udayagiri and Tikabali have been electrified till 1977-78. Extension of electricity to more villages is being taken up under the Rural Electrification Programme with the aim of getting the people in the remotest corner of the district acquainted with the use of electricity for irrigation, industrial and domestic use.

The consumption of electricity in the district during 1977-78 is given below.

Category	No. of consumers	Consumption (in units)	Percentage to total district consumption
Domestic	3,700	11,88,391	55.05
Commercial	13	18,001	0.83
Industrial	48	3,52,932	16.35
Lift Irrigation	40	3,26,956	15.14
Public lighting	28	1,36,260	6.32
Public water works	9	1,31,712	6.10
General purpose tariff	1	4,428	0.21
Total	3,839	21,58,680	

Compared to some other districts of Orissa, Boudh-Khondmals MINING district is very poorly endowed with mineral resources. Occurrences of clay, manganese, graphite, mica, quartzite, felspar, rock crystals, coal and stilbite in small quantities are reported in the district. But the deposits are either small or of low grade. Kankar, a nodular variety of limestone, is found in Boudh Tahsil area and is locally burnt for lime. Graphite is the only mineral being worked out at present on commercial basis.

An area of 126.168 hectares has been leased out during 1963 for the graphite mines at Madagurha near Tumudibandha in Baligurha subdivision. About Rs. 2.5 lakhs have been invested by a private firm in this mine which is being operated by manual labour. The average annual production of the mine during the last 5 years (1973-77) is 1,431 tonnes.

A decade back the number of small scale industries registered with the District Industries Officer was only 19, viz., 3 rice mills, 2 rice-cum-flour mills, 2 oil mills, 2 carpentry units, 2 leather units, 1 rice-cum-oil mill, 1 tannery, 1 tin container repairing unit, 1 saw mill, 1 silver ornament manufacturing unit, 1 brick making unit, 1 medicine unit and 1 tailoring unit. These small sized units provided employment to only 150 workres and had a total investment of about rupees thirteen lakhs. Most of these units were located at Boudh, Phulabani, Baligurha, G. Udayagiri and Manamunda. Of these industries, four were Panchayat Samiti

Industries organised on co-operative lines and one (the Boudh Tannery) was departmentally managed by the State Government. The estimated number of all small scale industries in the district was about twenty-five which were mostly agriculture and forest based. But a considerable number of small scale industries have developed during recent years mostly with Government initiative. Till the end of the year 1977-78 a total number of 96 units were established in the district, which are discussed below. Mostly these are small units meeting the local demand of the district.

General Engineering

There are 5 engineering units in the district managed by private entrepreneurs. About Rs. 71,000 have been invested by these industries and they employ 17 persons. The unit located at Boudh undertake iron and steel fabrication work. The rest four units are located at Phulabani and they do automobile repairing, body building, etc.

Chemical and Allied Industries

There are 13 units in the district engaged in the manufacture of confectionary, ice candy, candles, *gudakhu*, shell lime, Ayurvedic medicine, medicated hair oil and dyed yarn. The total capital investment of these industries is Rs. 4,80,500 and they provide employment to 55 persons. Out of these, two confectionary units, a *gudakhu* unit and an Ayurvedic medicine unit, the ice candy unit and the cotton yarn dyeing unit are located at Boudh. The Boudh Chemical works, which manufactures Ayurvedic patent medicines has earned fame in and outside the State. The total capital investment of the factory is about Rs. 1.8 lakhs. The other Ayurvedic medicine unit of the district and *gudakhu* factory are located at Tikabali. Another *gudakhu* manufacturing unit and two shell lime units are located at G. Udayagiri. The fourth *gudakhu* factory and the medicated hair oil unit are located at Baligurha. The only unit manufacturing candles is located at Raikia.

Agriculture based Industries
Oil mills

The district is rich in oil-seeds, especially in mustard, niger and groundnut. The average annual production is about 7,500 tonnes. At present there are 7 oil mills and one flour-cum-oil expeller unit in the district. These industries are located at Purunakatak, Boudh, Phulabani, Tikabali, Tileshwar and Patraparha. The oil mills at Tikabali and Tileshwar are run by co-operative societies. The other four oil mills located at Purunakatak, Patraparha, Boudh and Phulabani and the flour mill-cum-oil expeller unit at Phulabani have been established by private entrepreneurs. About Rs. 8 lakhs have been invested in these industries, which include Rs. 3,50,600 invested by the co-operative societies.

Rice huller and Flour mills

There are 9 rice hulling units in the district at present located at Tikabali, Butupalli, Boudh, Manamunda, Janapanka and some other villages. Flour mill units with rice hullers have been established in

units located at different places in the district. These rice hullers are doing only job work of hulling the paddy. Besides, 9 separate flour mill units are functioning at Phulabani, Boudh, G.Udayagiri, Raikia and Baligurha to cater to the needs of the local people. The total investment of these industries is about Rs. 8.8 lakhs and they provide employment to 62 persons.

The district is the prime grower of turmeric and chillies. The total annual production of turmeric and chillies is about 8,000 tonnes and 600 tonnes respectively, out of which 80 per cent is exported outside the district. At present there are only 2 units for grinding turmeric at Phulbani and Raikia, which are attached units of rice hullers and flour mills.

During recent years 12 bakery units have been established in the district located at Phulabani, Boudh, Baligurha, Khajuriparha, Raikia and G. Udayagiri. The products of these small units are mostly meant for local consumption. The capital investment in this industry is Rs. 67,000 and the total employment potential is 36 persons.

The district is rich in forest resources. The chief marketable forest products are timber, poles, firewood, bamboo, Kendu leaf and other minor forest products. The present utilisation of forest products within the district is negligible. Only 9 carpentry units are working in the district which are located at G. Udayagiri, Tileshwar, Phulabani, Boudh, Baligurha and Raikhol. In the absence of any saw mill, the carpentry units depend on the neighbouring districts for supply of sawn wood. Besides, there are 4 small industrial units at Tileshwar for bamboo products. Of these industries, the carpentry units at Phulabani and Baligurha are managed by co-operative societies and have invested Rs. 2,78,500. The capital investment in the remaining 11 units is Rs. 30,900.

There are 5 brick making and one tile making industries in the district located mainly at Boudh and Malikpada. Total investment of these industries is Rs.81,000 and they provide employment to 38 persons.

The tannery was started by the ex-ruler of Boudh which was subsequently taken over by the State Government after the merger of the State with the Province of Orissa. The locality has remarkable scope for the availability of hides and skins and the tannery is mostly fed by these hides. Other raw materials like myrobalan, Sunari bark, etc. are also available in the local forests. Bark tanning is mainly done in this unit. The finished products are mostly consumed by the Government Shoe Factory at Cuttack. During 1975-76 the tannery collected 13,343 pieces of hides valued at Rs.2, 24, 563 and sold 36,752 kg. of leather worth Rs. 3,69, 365. About 60 per cent of this was purchased by the Government Shoe Factory, Cuttack.

Turmeric powder and spices grinding.

Food Industry

Forest based Industries

Brick and Tile

Leather Industries
The Government Tannery, Boudh

Footwear units

There is a semi-mechanised footwear unit at Boudh established with a capital investment of Rs.73, 000. Besides, there are two small footwear units at Phulabani. The shoes produced in the district are of standard quality and follow the latest pattern and designs.

Brass and Bell-metal

The only brass and bell-metal utensil manufacturing unit in the small scale sector has been established under co-operative fold at Gudavelipadar. It has invested Rs.9,000 and provides employment to 11 persons.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

The important household industries in the district are handloom weaving, pottery, blacksmithy, carpentry, leather works, mat weaving, making of hill brooms, basket making, etc. Besides, hand pounding of rice, stitching of *siali* leaves, rope making, etc. are also undertaken. These activities are mostly hereditary in nature and the artisans are scattered throughout the district. But skilled weavers are mainly concentrated in Boudh Tahsil area. During the 1st 5 Year Plan period (April 1951 to March 1956) both the Central and the State Government started taking steps for the promotion of household industries in the country which were surviving in an unorganised manner. The activities of the Khadi and Village Industries Board, the All India Handloom Board, the All India Handicrafts Board, etc. helped the poor artisans in improving the techniques and in better production.

Weaving

Handloom weaving is commonly practised in the district. Mostly Panas, a local tribe of the area, have taken up this industry as their source of livelihood. They generally produce cheap and coarse cloths for sale to the local people. Manamunda in Boudh Tahsil is noted for artistic cotton handloom sarees and *tussar* clothes. The place has a large concentration of skilled Bhulias (weaver caste). Godabisha village near G. Udayagiri is noted for the production of dimond-pattern bed sheets.

During 1975-76 there were 8,031 weavers in the district having 2,922 looms. To preserve the traditional skill of these artisans co-operative societies have been organised and they get Government patronage. Out of these weavers only 2,928 were inside the co-operative fold. The co-operative societies are provided with share capital and working capital loan and they get raw materials at reasonable rates. The Co-operative Department supervises the production activities of these societies and impart necessary guidance for their improvement. The Orissa Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd., procures the products from the primary weavers' co-operative societies to market them through its sale depots situated in urban and semi-urban areas. Besides, other measures like organisation of the exhibitions, providing rebate on sale of handloom clothes, etc., are being implemented to popularise the handloom products. But in spite

of the facilities provided by the State, the industry is in a State of decay. The wages earned by the weavers of the district are not sufficient to maintain their family and are comparatively low to the wages earned by other class of artisans. Moreover, the poor and illiterate weavers of this district are totally ignorant about the financial pattern and schemes devised by the Government from time to time to provide financial help both from institutional agencies and from the Government. Inadequate financing has retarded the healthy growth of the handloom industry in the district.

A number of cottage industries like pottery, brick making, processing of cereals and pulses, oil pressing (Ghani), leather works, making of lime, Gur and Khandasari, carpentry, etc., are being patronised by the Government and the Khadi and Village Industries Board for their improvement. Industrial Co-operative Societies have been organised to unite the artisans for better management of these cottage industries and to get Government assistance in a systematic manner.

Miscellane-
ous Cottage
Industries

During 1977-78 there were about 37 industrial co-operatives. Details about these establishments are given in the following table.

Type of Society 1	Number of establish- ments 2	Capital investment (in Rs.) 3	State assistance (in Rs.) 4
Pottery and Brick laying	..	5	71,384
Hand pounding	..	12	2,29,602
Oil	..	8	1,04,964
Leather	..	3	1,04,967
Lime	..	3	58,823
Gur and Khandasari	..	2	10,318
Carpentry	..	1	26,633
Beekeeping	..	1	60
Fibre	..	1	17,957
Soap and Non-edible Oil	..	1	32,547
			29,000

Of the above mentioned industrial co-operative societies only the brick and pottery unit at G. Udayagiri is functioning satisfactorily. Out of the 12 hand pounding societies only 4 are functioning and 2 leather units are doing well. Most of the other societies are almost dormant. These cottage industries need more careful attention for their survival.

Besides the above mentioned industries, there are two bell-metal co-operative societies, one horn work co-operative society and one readymade garment and embroidery works co-operative society in the district. These 4 industries have received Rs. 36,500 as State assistance for their working capital and have provided employment to 30 persons. During 1977-78 these units produced goods worth Rs. 37,500.

CRAFTS

The district is mostly inhabited by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people. The tribal people in the district live mostly in far off interior regions inside the forests. Their primary occupation is cultivation of land by primitive methods, hunting and collection of forest produce. As such, the scope for crafts and industry is very much lacking. The poor economic condition prevailing in the district is also a major handicap. However, the following crafts are indentified which are still in an undeveloped State.

Applique Works

A particular community in Boudh is engaged in applique work. They manufacture attractive umbrellas, decorative bags, pillow covers, etc. At present this craft is confined to only 11 families and they do not get proper assistance for improvement. A co-operative society has been formed for this craft and the State Government have given an assistance of Rs. 16,500 to improve this craft. It has a fair prospect in the future. During 1977-78 applique goods worth of Rs. 10,000 were produced by this society.

Lacquer-wooden comb

The lacquer-wooden comb craft has been developed by a set of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes families of G. Udayagiri area. The main raw materials used for it are lac and bamboo which are available in the local forest. The State Government have also financed a sum of Rs. 13,000 to the co-operative society formed for this industry. But gradually the demand for this comb is diminishing among the local tribals.

STATE ASSISTANCE TO INDUSTRIES

For rapid industrial development of this backward district the State Government is extending financial assistance in form of block and working capital, managerial grants, power subsidy, etc., to deserving industries. The Industries Department also provides assistance in the preparation of project report, feasibility

study, technical guidance, etc. Under the State Aid to Industries Act, concession in sales tax and purchase tax in raw materials and finished goods and exemption of octroi duty on machinery and raw materials for new industries are given to prospective entrepreneurs. Moreover, the Orissa State Financial Corporation and the nationalised Scheduled banks also extend financial assistance for the growth of small scale industries. The Industries Department have so far granted term loan of Rs. 1,95,000 to 33 entrepreneurs to set up their own industries and the Orissa State Financial Corporation have granted term loan of Rs. 2,10,000 to the small scale units in the district. The Orissa Small Industries Corporation have also granted Rs. 35,000 to an intreprenuer for setting up a leather goods manufacturing unit under the Educated Unemployed Scheme. The nationalised banks have granted a sum of Rs. 1,33,000 as working capital loan to 9 small scale units. The State Industries Department have also granted a sum of Rs. 66,000 to 6 handicraft societies.

Under the Special Drive Programme launched by the State Government since 1973-74, it is contemplated to achieve speedy development of the small scale and village industries in the State. Under the said programme growth centres at various growth points of the district, viz., Boudh, Phulabani, Tikabali, G. Udayagiri, Baligurha, Raikia, Manamunda and Harabhanga have been selected.

Out of the 4 Panchayat Samiti Industry units in existence 3 units are running and Government have already provided Rs. 54,000 to the Baligurha Carpentry Unit under the revitalisation programme for setting up a saw mill at Baligurha during 1978-79. Besides, the Integrated Tribal Development Project have sanctioned Rs. 31,000 to the Phulabani Carpentry Panchayat Samiti Unit for the establishment of a saw mill at Phulabani.

There are 6 handicraft industry co-operatives in the district and they have been provided Rs. 66,000 by the Handicraft Board. Under the new policy decision of the Khadi and Village Industries Board and the State Government, the Multipurpose Co-operatives will be organised, one at each Block headquarters, taking all village artisans under its fold.

The State Government have sanctioned two industrial estates for the district—one at Phulabani and the other at Boudh. The sheds of the industrial estates will be allotted on lease to small scale industries.

Boudh-Khondamals being one of the most backward districts of the State, inhabited mostly by the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes people, no industry or art worth the name is known to have

Industrial Estate

Industrial Potential

existed in the old times in the thickly wooded hilly regions of the district comprising mostly the Baligurha and the Khondmals subdivisions. Ancient remains of art, architecture and sculpture are only met within the Boudh area lying in the Mahanadi valley to the north of the district. The Hari-Hara Temple at Jagati, 16 km. away from Boudh town, and the archaeological remains found in its vicinity speak of the past glory of the region. Traditional artisans are also found in Boudh subdivision. The people of Khondmals and Baligurha subdivisions, due to their extreme poverty, are content with the bare necessities of life. No artisan castes are met within these areas, but a few families have adopted crafts or cottage industries like handloom weaving, carpentry, smithy, pottery, etc., as their part-time occupation. As these occupations cannot sustain them for the whole year, most of them are found engaged as Agricultural labourers for the major part of the year.

Industrialisation of the district was seriously thought of during the Third Plan Period (April, 1961—March, 1966).

The district is bountiful in different raw materials, mainly forest and agricultural products. Most of these raw materials available for feeding small industries are being exported outside and the local people do not get any benefit out of it. Lack of proper transport facilities, absence of proper market for the products and also lack of proper response from the local people are the main handicaps in the industrial progress of the district. Dearth of technical personnel in the district is another problem. Steps are being taken to train the local artisans and entrepreneurs in different trades in industrial and technical institutions.

An industrial potential survey was undertaken in different Community Development Blocks of the district which recommended the prospect for establishment of various industries. Besides, the Industries Department undertakes survey from time to time to identify the industrial potentiality of the district. The latest survey of the district was conducted by the Small Industries Extension Training Institute, Hyderabad, in 1975. It suggested the development of various industries at different growth centres like Phulabani, Boudh, Baligurha, G. Udayagiri, Tikabali, Raikia, Manamunda, etc. Accordingly, prospective plans for the development of industries in the district have been prepared by the Industries Department.

It is evident from the latest survey report (1975) that there is enough scope for small-scale units which can be run on local resources meeting the local demand in the district. In brief, there is scope for modern rice mill and rice hullers, oil expellers, turmeric powder, Khandasari,

fruit and vegetable preservation, tamarind deseeding, bone crushing, making toys, footwear and leather goods, graphite crucibles, lime burning, plantation and distillation of essential oil from palmarosa, saw mills, wood seasoning plants, umbrella handles, sisal fibre rope, mini paper mill, oil extraction from Sal seeds, tanning extracts, aluminium utensils, powerloom, washing soap, processing of ginger, R. C. C. pipes, tin containers, safety matches, stone crushing, etc. During the past few years some of these industries have already been established in the district. Twelve small-scale units were established in the year 1975-76. In 1976-77 and 1977-78, 13 and 26 units were set up respectively.

There is no large scale industry in the district. The few labourers engaged in the small scale industries are unorganised and ignorant of their rights and responsibilities. Moreover, the percentage of casual abourers is more than that of the permanent ones. The following 4 factories in the district are registered under the Factories Act, 1948.

INDUSTRIAL
LABOUR

Name of the factory	Number of emplo- ees
Phulabani Industrial Carpentry Co-operative Society, Ltd., Phulabani	25
Sri Hanuman Rice Mills, Purunakatak ..	4
The Regional Co-operative Marketing Society Rice Mill, Boudh	37
The Government Tannery, Boudh ..	62

The above mentioned registered factories provide welfare facilities to the employees as per the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948. There is no registered trade union of the industrial workers. The labourers depend entirely on the Government machinery for getting relief. On an average 4 industrial disputes per year were admitted and disposed of since 1974. But the number of complaints is increasing every year. During 1973 only 15 complaints were received, but in 1977 the number rose to 100.

Details about the labour organisations of the district have been given in Chapter XVII—Other Social Services.

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

BANKING AND FINANCE History of Indigenous Banking in the district

The village money-lenders, namely, *sahukars*, *mahajans* and *beparis* constituted the main bulk of the indigenous bankers for several centuries. The money-lenders of Boudh subdivision who were primarily wealthy agriculturists played an important role in the rural economy of the subdivision and were the only agency engaged in providing agricultural finance, but usually at exorbitant rate of interest which differed from place to place. Money-lenders belonging to the adjoining districts, chiefly from Ganjam district, came to Khondmals subdivision and Baligurha subdivision and carried on their business. They lent money against pledge of gold ornaments, silver ornaments, land or standing crop in the field. The crop in the field was usually purchased by the money-lender himself during the harvest time at a nominal rate and the price was adjusted against the loan including the interest. Loans were advanced clandestinely and dubious ways of collection of arrear were adopted by the money-lenders. The Kandhas often pay off their debts by sending a son or a younger brother to work in their creditor's house without wages, but in any case, the labourer must be fed and clothed.

The economy of the district is not only unorganised but also non-monetised. The non-monetised economy has given rise to all kinds of exploitations because the tribal people cannot get a good price for the forest and agricultural produce that they sell in the market. They are cheated in weights and measures and are not actuated by monetary incentives to produce more. Monetary economy, in spite of all its evils, helps in promoting economic incentives and generalising purchasing power and thus making a smooth transition from a primitive economy to modern economy. This has not happened in the tribal areas of the district to an appreciable extent.

However, in recent years graingollas, co-operative societies, marketing societies and Banks have entered into the field with the aim to advance paddy loan and monetary loan to the needy people consisting of both the Adivasis and the non-Adivasis. The first institutional Banking organisation came into existence in 1955 with the inauguration of the Boudh Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Boudh.

General Credit facilities available in the district

An economic survey* conducted by the Government of Orissa in 1954-55 revealed the indebtedness of the cultivating families only. Nevertheless, since these families form the over-whelming majority

* Economic Survey of Orissa (1954-55), Vol. I, by Prof. Sadasiv Misra

the condition with regard to their debt will be a broad picture of the state of rural indebtedness. Besides, the survey took into account only those loans which remained undischarged at the time of investigation. Loans which were fully redeemed during the year of survey were not taken into account.

The survey revealed that debts were incurred for family consumption which accounted for 55.34 per cent. To meet the expenditure on social ceremonies and for paying old debts 12.28 per cent of the total debt were incurred. These were responsible for 67.62 per cent of the total debt of the farmers which were distinctly burdensome. Of the total debt 32.38 per cent were incurred for various productive purposes, of which 18.93 per cent accounted for expenditure on cultivation, 2.05 per cent for purchase of land and bullocks, and 8.08 per cent for investment in business.

As regards the source of credit, the chief source was the money-lender. The data revealed that 69.09 per cent of the total amount of debt were obtained from money-lenders. Some of them were professional and some others agriculturists. On certain occasions, some farmers were able to secure loans either from friends or from Government or co-operative societies, but these constituted only 25.8 per cent.

Loans were incurred not merely in cash but also in kind and the interest charged by one money-lender from the same customer in respect of loans in cash and in kind are also different. As the data revealed 71.69 per cent and 28.31 per cent of the total debt were incurred in cash and in kind respectively. Some loans were secured under usufruct system, according to which the money-lender took the produce of the land mortgaged towards the interest and sometimes for part payment of the loan. But this system is on the decline. As the data revealed, 5.27 per cent of the total loan were secured under usufructuary mortgage.

Of the total loan, 42.59 per cent carried 50 per cent and above as the rate of interest. Besides, 22.93 per cent of the loan carried 25 per cent and 1.74 per cent of the loan carried 37.3 per cent as the rate of interest. It is indeed a matter of concern that 67.26 per cent of the total loan of the agriculturists bore an interest of 25 per cent and more. About 5.71 per cent of the loan carried 12.5 per cent as the rate of interest. Loans at 3.5 per cent, 6.25 per cent and 9.5 per cent appear reasonable, but only 18.11 per cent of the total rural credit were obtained at such rates of interest. These rates were charged

usually in cases of loans from Government agencies and co-operative banks. Of the total loan 3·58 per cent carried no interest which were usually lent out by friends and relatives for a short period.

Role of private money-lenders and financiers

In recent years, there has been considerable growth in the number of co-operative credit societies and banks. But the influence of private money-lenders has not diminished in the district. The money-lenders charge high rates of interest than other agencies but still they are popular, because, firstly, they are easily approachable; secondly borrowers have not to undergo any redtapism; thirdly, they sometimes advance loans without any landed security; so, borrowers have no fear of attachment of property. In the urban areas some people are lending money at an exorbitant rate of interest. In spite of the high rate of interest, people take loan from such persons as it is available to them easily at the time of their need.

The district is inhabited largely by Adivasis and other backward classes. The economic condition of these people is not sound. Indebtedness is, therefore, common with them. They borrow heavily from money-lenders mostly in the lean season. Most of the families are born in debt, live in debt and die in debt. They are improvident in their habits and always need money to fulfil social obligations and rituals which results in exploitation by the unscrupulous money-lenders. Small amounts of money borrowed at usurious rates of interest from time to time snowball into a sum beyond their capacity to repay and what little they possess by way of land, ornaments, utensils, cattle, etc., are snatched away by the money-lender in partial satisfaction of the debts. It is also reported that the money-lenders advance small amounts of loan from time to time ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 30 and realise the principal along with the interest in ten equal instalments on weekly market days. A loan of Rs. 10·00 for example, is recovered by the money-lender in ten instalments of Rs. 1·25 per week, spreading over a repayment period of ten weeks. The rate of interest thus charged is Rs. 2·50 per ten rupees for ten weeks which works out to 130 per cent annually. Money-lenders who are traders, take the fullest advantage of the barter system. The measures adopted by the Government to check these exploitations have only met with limited success.

The money-lenders now operate under severe restrictions imposed by the Orissa Money-lenders Act, 1939 and the Orissa Money-lenders Amendment Act, 1975. By these Acts, the money-lender is required to register himself and obtain a licence for carrying on the business. He is also required to maintain regular account books and to submit statement of accounts to the licensing authority. The rate of interest on different types of loans have been legally fixed, such as, simple

interest of 9 per cent per annum in case of secured loan and up to 12 per cent per annum in case of unsecured loan. A money-lender is punishable with imprisonment or pecuniary fine or with both in case of default. The offences punishable under this Act are non-cognisable. Besides, the Government have amended the Orissa Co-operative Societies Act so that people can avail loans easily. Paddy loan is advanced under Crop Loan System to the agriculturists at the time of their need. Moreover, the commercial banks have come up to necessary credit assistance to the agriculturists and others for productive purposes at a low rate of interest which forced the private money-lenders to be somewhat moderate in their demand.

It is difficult to give any reliable statistics of the number and volume of business of the money-lenders. There are many unregistered money-lenders carrying on business without a licence. According to the Census of 1961, 819 persons (810 in rural areas and 9 in urban areas) were operating as money-lenders. But it is noticed from records that in 1969-70, there were 59 registered money-lenders in the district, of which 42 belonged to Boudh Tahsil, 2 to Khondmals Tahsil, 8 to Baligurha Tahsil and 7 to G. Udayagiri Tahsil.

There are three commercial banks, viz., the State Bank of India, the Indian Bank and the United Commercial Bank operating in the district. The first branch office was opened in the district by the State Bank of India on the 29th February 1960 at Phulabani, the district headquarters. The other branch offices of the Bank are located at Boudh, Baligurha, G. Udayagiri, Khajuriparha, Purunakata, Tikabali, Tumundibandh, Kotagarh, Daringbarhi, Chakapad, Nuagan and Butapali. The Indian Bank has opened branch offices at Boudh and Manamunda. The United Commercial Bank has opened branch offices at Charchhak, Kalinga, Phulabani, Phiringia and Raikia.

Commercial Banks

Between 1967 and 1970 the Bank's deposits (the State Bank of India) in the district decreased by 4 per cent chiefly due to the withdrawal of fixed deposits that matured. But the number of fixed deposit accounts increased by 66 per cent. Current deposits which fluctuated from year to year decreased by 37 per cent though current deposit accounts increased by 32 per cent. Savings Bank deposits and Savings Bank accounts increased by 132 per cent and 36 per cent respectively. At the end of 1970, current deposit constituted 33 per cent, savings bank deposits 49 per cent, and fixed deposits 18 per cent of the Bank's total deposits in the district. The average balance per savings bank account, current account and fixed deposit account was Rs. 1,198, Rs. 2,721 and Rs. 956 respectively. The average deposit per office was Rs. 1.78 lakhs at the end of 1970. During this period (1967 to 1970) the Bank advanced 12.02 lakhs to 28 account-holders.

As on March, 1977, the total deposits and advances of all the Banks operating in the district were Rs. 1,67,99,000 and Rs. 33,90,000 respectively. The ratio of credit deposits was 20.18 per cent. Out of the total advances, Rs. 2.81 lakhs were advanced to 325 account-holders for establishing small-scale industries. An amount of Rs. 1.18 lakhs to 51 account-holders, Rs. 3.82 lakhs to 586 account-holders, Rs. 3.68 lakhs to 379 account-holders and Rs. 74,000 to 238 account-holders were advanced for road and water transport, agriculture, retail trade and small business and to professional and self-employed persons respectively. The percentage of this priority sector advances to total advances is 36.07 per cent.

**Post Office
Savings
Banks**

Post offices are the most important agencies for the savings of the people especially in the interior areas. The number of account-holders in the post office savings banks is increasing steadily from year to year. In March 1970, there were 10,614 account-holders which rose to 30,936 in March 1978. The district has achieved first rank in the State for securing the highest percentage of net collection in the small savings schemes. In 1977-78 (April to March), in Post Office Savings Banks there were 24,278 account-holders and an amount of Rs. 1,45,89,032 was standing at the credit of the account-holders. In Cumulative Time Deposits, during this period, there were 1,675 account-holders and an amount of Rs. 11,78,978 was standing at the credit of the account-holders. In Post Office Recurring Deposits, there were 4,898 account-holders in March 1978, and an amount of Rs. 9,12,800 was standing at the credit of the account-holders. In Post Office Time Deposits, there were 85 account-holders in March 1978, with an amount of Rs. 3,07,420. The savings in National Savings certificates in 1977-78 were Rs. 38,59,000.

**Co-operative
Banks**

In the co-operative sector there are 24 Large-sized Multipurpose Co-operative Societies, 40 Service Co-operative Societies, 3 Employees' Co-operative Societies, one Land Development Bank and one Central Co-operative Bank.

**The Boudh
Central Co-
operative
Bank Ltd.**

The Boudh Central Co-operative Bank Limited, was established in May, 1955 with its headquarters at Boudh. It has three branch offices at Baligurha, Manamunda and Phulabani. The Bank is the only financing agency in the district in the co-operative sector and finances all co-operative societies. The major portion of its funds goes to the affiliated primary credit societies. It accepts various types of deposits from the affiliated societies, local bodies and the public. Besides, the Bank has undertaken to handle bill business. The membership of the Bank up to June, 1977, consisted of 111 co-operative societies, 23 individuals and the State Government.

At the end of June, 1977, the Bank had a share capital of Rs. 20,49,420. The deposits, reserve fund, borrowings and working capital of the Bank were Rs. 58,41,104.94, Rs. 3,06,083.07, Rs. 68,03,000 and Rs. 1,62,34,000 respectively. The Bank has invested a sum of Rs. 3,53,000 in other Banks. Up to June, 1977, the outstanding loan of the Bank was Rs. 1,17,30,000. During the year 1976-77 (July to June) the Bank made a net profit of Rs. 65,000 and the percentage of collection over demand was 67.17 per cent.

There is one Land Development Bank functioning at Boudh. It was established in 1966. At the end of June 1977, the Bank had a membership of 3,557 persons. The working capital was Rs. 39,62,992 of which paid up capital was Rs. 2,57,145. The reserve fund, borrowings and deposits were Rs. 3,164, Rs. 32,48,180 and Rs. 55,797 respectively. The outstanding loan at the end of June 1977, was Rs. 30,79,978. During 1976-77 (July to June) the Bank advanced Rs. 3,01,393 as loan to 78 members for purchasing pumpsets, for digging wells and for land improvement. The Bank made a net profit of Rs. 6,931 during the year and the percentage of collection over demand was 15.6 per cent.

Land Development Bank

In June 1977, there were 24 Large-sized Co-operative Societies with a total membership of 42,902 persons of which 21,525 belonged to the Scheduled Tribes and 11,871 to the Scheduled Castes. These Banks had a total working capital of Rs. 125,17,122 of which share capital was Rs. 21,03,773. The reserve fund and deposit were Rs. 1,11,139 and Rs. 1,70,873 respectively. The outstanding loan was Rs. 65,95,322. These Banks advanced Rs. 30,62,070 as loan to 7,147 members during the year 1976-77. The percentage of collection over demand was 25.41 per cent. Twenty-one societies made a net profit of Rs. 2,53,209 and three societies made a loss of Rs. 9,401 during the year.

Large-sized Co-operative Societies

In June 1977, there were 40 Service Co-operative Societies with a total membership of 29,525 persons of which 4,642 belonged to the Scheduled Tribes and 6,241 to the Scheduled Castes. These societies function at village level as the agencies for distribution of agricultural inputs and agricultural credit to the farmers. The societies had a working capital of Rs. 1,34,95,015 up to the end of June 1977 of which paidup capital was Rs. 17,90,980. The reserve fund and deposit were Rs. 81,385 and Rs. 4,77,722 respectively. The outstanding loan was Rs. 76,90,192. In 1976-77 the societies advanced Rs. 18,25,019 as short-term loan and Rs. 15,25,812 as medium-term loan to 5,049 members. The percentage of collection over demand was 30.88 per cent. Twenty-six societies made a net profit of Rs. 2,06,666 and fourteen societies made a loss of Rs. 44,498.

Service Co-operative Societies

Employees'
Credit Co-
operative
Societies

In June 1977, there were three Employees' Co-operative Credit Societies operating in the district of which two were located at Boudh and one at Phulabani. The total membership of these societies was 215 persons. At the end of June 1977, the societies had a total working capital of Rs. 67,214 of which paidup capital was Rs. 8,172, reserve fund Rs. 21.00 and deposits Rs. 915.00. The total borrowing and loan outstanding were Rs. 46,492 and Rs. 41,793 respectively. The societies made an advance of Rs. 1,000 during the year 1976-77 (July to June).

Lift Irriga-
tion Co-ope-
rative Socie-
ties

In June 1977, there were 7 Lift Irrigation Co-operative Societies located at Ratanga, Urumunda, Budhadani, Harabhang, Sampoch, Dhalapur and Ramagarh. The societies had a total membership of 89 persons with 22 hectares of land under their command. Up to the end of June 1977, the societies had a working capital of Rs. 42,547. During 1976-77 (July to June) three societies made a net profit of Rs. 2,049, two societies made a loss of Rs. 1,664 and two societies made no loss or profit.

General and
Life Insura-
nce
Life Insura-
nce Corpo-
ration of
India

The Life Insurance Corporation of India has no separate branch office in the district. The district comes under the jurisdiction of the branch office at Berhampur (Ganjam district) under the administrative control of a Branch Manager. A Development Officer, under the administrative control of the Assistant Branch Manager, Bhanjanagar Development Centre, has been posted at Phulabani to improve the insurance business. A portion of the district has also been allotted to another Development Officer stationed at Bhanjanagar. Most of the life insurance policies are made by the government employees and business people.

The following table shows the number of policy holders and the quantum of business done during the years 1972-73 to 1976-77.

Year 1	Number of policy holders 2	Quantum of business (in rupees) 3
1972-73 ..	108	12,00,500
1973-74 ..	174	22,50,750
1974-75 ..	147	10,43,000
1975-76 ..	209	29,39,500
1976-77 ..	166	16,62,500

In the district four general insurance companies, viz., the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company, Ltd., the New India Assurance Company Ltd., the United India Fire and General Insurance Company Ltd., and the National Insurance Company, Ltd., are functioning. These are subsidiary companies of the General Insurance Corporation of India and doing insurance on fire, burglary, cattle, Kendu leaves, automobiles, etc.

General
Insurance
Corporation
of India

Up to March 1978, a sum of Rs. 1,95,000 was advanced as loan to 33 entrepreneurs by the State Government under the Orissa State-Aid to Industries Act. The Orissa State Financial Corporation has granted a loan of Rs. 2,10,000 to three small-scale industrial units. The Orissa State Industrial Corporation has granted as loan Rs. 35,000 to one educated unemployed entrepreneur under the unemployed Graduate Scheme to set up a leather goods manufacturing unit. The Director of Industries, Orissa, has granted Rs. 66,000 to six handicraft societies under the Rural Industries Project. Besides, the State Government have invested Rs. 2,25,000 in shape of share capital for the development of Panchayat Samiti Industries at Baligurha, Phulabani and Tileswar.

State Assi-
stance to
Industrial
Develop-
ment

In the past, Cowries (*cyprea moneta*) played a great role in the currency system of Orissa. The earliest historical reference to it, however, is contained in the copper plate grant of Subhakara II of the Bhauma dynasty of Orissa of whose kingdom Khinjali mandala (Boudh-Daspalla region) was a part. In the stone inscriptions of the Ganga dynasty and the Solar dynasty the use of Cowry currency find mention. During the Mughal rule, the Maratha rule and the early British rule in Orissa as well as in the district the same system continued. In 1808, the British Government introduced their own coins called Sicca rupee which caused an abnormal fall in the price of Cowry upsetting the whole monetary system and causing misery and hardship to the people at large. However, trade and commerce was insignificant in the Khondmal areas, barter being the most usual method of exchange.

Currency
and Coinage

The East India Company circulated their own coins in the British possessions in India. These coins and paper currency were also in circulation in the ex-State of Boudh and the Khondmals which now comprise the Boudh-Khondmals district.

The decimal system of coinage was introduced in the district in 1959 alongwith British coins. Gradually British coins were withdrawn from circulation, and people are now adapted to the decimal system of coinage. Coins and paper currency of different denominations of all-India standard are in circulation.

In ancient times, there was a trade route from Kosala to Kalinga passing through this district via Boudh. In the district there is the Kalinga Ghat which connects Boudh with Berhampur in Ganjam district. Boudh can be easily reached via Anga valley in Balangir district. The Mahanadi on the northern and the Tel on the western boundaries of the ex-State of Boudh offered good facilities for water carriage. The road from Cuttack to Sambalpur along the southern bank of the Mahanadi traversed the entire length of the ex-State of Boudh. Trade followed this route from December onwards till the break of rains.

At present, there is no railway in the district and the nearest railway station is Berhampur (165 km. from the district headquarters) in Ganjam district. No National Highway passes through the district. Three State Highways pass through the district which maintain direct communication with all the adjoining districts. The State Highway No.7A runs between Kalinga and Baligurha. Besides, there are Major District Roads, District Roads and village roads which serve as the internal communication of the district. Trade is being carried on through these routes. However, the interior places of the district are not well connected by road.

Imports and
Exports

Pre-Indepe-
dence Period

Trade in Khondmals was insignificant, the people merely exporting their local produce in exchange for such commodities as they required. Turmeric of a much valued quality was annually exported by traders who came round annually with their pack-bullocks. Oil-seeds, cereals, mahua, hides, horns, wax, honey and shellac were the other important commodities exported to Ganjam district. The imports consisted of the commodities, such as, salt, spices, piece-goods, kerosene oil, brass ware, *ghee* and dried fish brought by the small traders mostly for barter in the district.

In the ex-State of Boudh in ordinary years the produce of rice, food grains, and oil-seeds was in excess of requirements. A considerable trade was carried on by traders who came from Cuttack in the rainy season and exported the excess produce on boats down the Mahanadi. In the cold season carts worked their way up from Cuttack and even from as far south as Ganjam and traded in *rashi* (sesamum). Turmeric, brought down from the Khondmals, was also exported in large quantities. There was also a fair trade in forest products, such as, lac, myrobalans, bamboos and small timber for rafters. Sleepers were also floated down the river to Cuttack.

Post-Indepe-
dence
Period

Trade and commerce in the district are mainly agro-based and forest-based. Trade relation of the district is mainly with the adjoining district of Ganjam. Berhampur is the nearest town and

rail-head which controls mostly the trade of the district. The exports of the district are also mainly channelised through Berhampur. The southern part of the district has trade links with Munigurha, a rail-head in Koraput district. The Boudh Tahsil area has trade links with the adjoining districts, such as Balangir, Sambalpur and Dhenkanal.

The chief exports of this district are turmeric, oil-seeds, *arhar*, blackgram, greengram, maize, tamarind, hill-brooms, *siali* leaves, ginger, arrowroot, resin, *genduli* gums, *sunari* bark, timber, firewood, bamboo, *mahua* flower, *mahua* seed, *bidi* leaves, tobacco, chilli, oil-cakes and tanned leather. The important commodities imported are rice, fertilizers, grocery, iron and steel goods, cement, kerosene oil, salt, stationery, medicines, vegetables, piece goods, agricultural implements, petrol, oil, clothes, sugar, wheat, etc. Road transport handles the entire trade of the district.

According to the Census of 1961, 4,138 persons or 1.4 per cent of the workers were engaged in trade and commerce. Out of them 3,105 were males and 1,033 were females. Of the total number of traders 70 were engaged in wholesale trade, 3,947 in retail trade and 121 carried on miscellaneous business. Out of the total number of retail traders 100 persons or 2.5 per cent dealt in cereals and pulses. There were 1,030 shops, including shop-cum-residence, restaurants, etc. of which 939 were in rural areas and 91 in urban areas.

Trade centres

In April, 1971 there were 100 licensed wholesale traders of which 95 were engaged in agricultural commodities and 5 in non-agricultural commodities. There were 286 licensed retail traders. Besides, there were many unlicensed retail traders and petty shopkeepers in towns and in important rural centres. Baligurha Tahsil had the largest number of wholesalers followed by G. Udayagiri, while Boudh Tahsil had the largest number of retailers followed by Khondmals Tahsil.

The shops in rural areas deal mostly in articles of daily necessities of the local people, such as, cereals, pulses, salt, oil, sugar, molasses, spices and groceries. The shops in the urban areas are comparatively better equipped to meet the requirements of the town people as well as the rural folk. The main commercial centres of the district are Boudh, Phulabani, Tikabali, Raikia, Baligurha, G. Udayagiri, Purunakatak, Kotagarh and Manamunda. Tikabali is noted for trade in minor forest products like tamarind and *siali* leaves. Raikia is noted for trade in turmeric, hill-brooms and tamarind. Baligurha is known for pulses, niger and mustard. The traders at these places are mostly non-Adivasaries and outsiders. There are many weekly markets throughout the district which are important channels of local trade.

Phulabani

Phulabani is the district headquarters and is 165 kilometres on road from Berhampur, its rail-head, to which it is connected by regular bus service. There are also bus services from Phulabani to all the subdivisional headquarters of the district. Bhanjanagar in Ganjam district is the nearest trading place. Trade and commerce have developed at Phulabani, which is the headquarters of the district. The town have mostly retail traders. There are a few wholesale merchants also who transact business mostly in turmeric, oil-seeds, pulses and minor forest products. There is a daily market and a few shops which deal in various articles of daily necessities and luxuries. The weekly market sits here on every Wednesday.

Baligurha

Baligurha is the subdivisional headquarters of a subdivision of the same name and is situated at a distance of 83km. from the district headquarters. The principal crops grown in the area are paddy, maize, *arhar*, niger, mustard, blackgram, greengram and turmeric. There are a few retailers at Baligurha. On the weekly market days there is a large gathering of merchants, wholesale traders and money-lenders. People of the area sell their local produce and purchase articles of their daily necessities as well as other requirements. There is a daily market and a few shops which deal in various articles of daily necessities and luxuries. Near Baligurha there is a village called Kutikia which is famous for mats prepared out of rush and grass. It is strong and durable.

Kotagarh

Kotagarh is the headquarters of a Community Development Block. Paddy, ragi, turmeric, niger, mustard and tamarind are the important crops of the area. There is a weekly market which sits on Tuesday and hundreds of people including traders and money-lenders gather here. Besides, there are a few shops at Kotagarh which deal mostly in stationery, cloth, utensils and grocery.

Khajuriparha

Khajuriparha is the headquarters of a Community Development Block of the same name and is situated at a distance of 24km. from the district headquarters. The principal crops grown in the area are paddy, maize, blackgram, niger, mustard, ragi and turmeric. The important forest produce of the area are bamboo, *mahua*, firewood, timber and charcoal. These produces are exported outside the district by merchants coming mostly from Ganjam, Cuttack and Puri districts. An important weekly market sits here on every Sunday.

Raikia

Raikia is the headquarters of a Community Development Block of the same name and is situated at a distance of 80 km. from the district headquarters. The principal crops grown in the area are maize, *arhar*, ragi, niger, mustard, tamarind and turmeric. The important forest products are *siali* leaves, hill-brooms, timber, firewood and charcoal. A branch of the United Commercial Bank is functioning here. Raikia is an important

market centre of the district so far commercial crops like turmeric, ginger, niger, mustard and tamarind are concerned. It is an important centre for exporting hill-brooms outside the district as well as the State. A big weekly market sits here on every Monday with a large gathering of people including wholesale traders and retail traders. The arrival of commodities on each market day is estimated at Rs. 2,00,000 and above. Turmeric, tamarind, pulses, oil-seeds and forest products to the tune of rupees one to two crores are transacted here annually. The Agency Marketing Co-operative Society, Ltd., at Tikabali has opened a branch here. There is also a Regional Marketing Co-operative Society. It is a sub-yard of Tikabali Regulated Market.

G. Udayagiri is the headquarters of a Tahsil of the same name and is situated at a distance of 58 km. from the district headquarters. It serves both as a centre of wholesale trade and retail trade. Commodities, such as, rice, pulses, oil-seeds, vegetables, turmeric, cattle, forest products and daily necessities of life are transacted here. There is a daily market as well as a weekly market which sits on every Saturday. It is a sub-yard of Tikabali Regulated Market. There is a Cold Storage Co-operative Society with a working capital of Rs. 15,73,422 and a storage capacity of 1,500 metric tons.

G. Udayagiri

Tikabali is an important trading place of the district and is situated at a distance of 37 km. from the district headquarters. It is predominantly inhabited by the Adivasis. Hill-broom, *mahua* flower, *mahua* seed, *siali* leaves, myrobalan, bamboo and timber are the important forest products of the area. Tikabali is noted for trade in these forest products. The important crops grown in the area are paddy, maize, turmeric, millets, pulses and oil-seeds. Mango and jack-fruits are available abundantly. Poultry-keeping and goat-rearing are the favourite subsidiary occupations of the Adivasi people. A big weekly market is held here on every Friday where various commodities are sold both in wholesale and retail. On the other days the local people either carry their commodities to village Sahukars, to the purchasing centres opened by the Tikabali Agency Marketing Co-operative Society or to the Purchase, Sale and Fair Price Shops. The Tikabali Agency Marketing Co-operative Society, Tikabali, is of immense benefit to the local Adivasis in safeguarding their economic interest by ensuring them fair price for their commodities and saving them from the clutches of unscrupulous money-lenders and traders.

Tikabali

Boudh lies in a very fertile region by the side of the river Mahanadi. It is well connected by road with the district headquarters (70 km.) and with Balangir (100 km.) in Balangir district. It is the subdivisional headquarters of a subdivision of the same name. There are a few big farmers in Boudh. The important crops grown in the area are paddy of improved varieties, and pulses. Wheat, potato, cotton and sugarcane

Boudh

are the crops introduced newly which are gradually becoming popular. In the areas with irrigation facility multiple cropping is practised. A number of fishermen live here who carry on trade in riverine fish on a moderate scale. Handloom weaving is the principal household industry in the area.

There are a number of merchants at Boudh who transact business mostly in paddy, pulses, timber, cloth, oil-seeds, vegetables and essential consumer goods. There is a daily market and a weekly market. The weekly market sits on every Saturday where a large number of consumer goods and agricultural commodities are assembled.

Rural Market Centres

In rural areas greater portion of the local trade is carried on at various markets (*hats*) usually held once or twice a week. At these markets villagers dispose of their surplus stocks of rice, pulses and other local produce and make purchases of cotton or piece-goods, trinkets, utensils, spices, sweetmeats, tobacco, kerosene oil, salt, fancy articles, etc. These weekly markets are the most important channels of agricultural marketing of the district. The average distance covered by the people of the district to bring commodities to the nearest market centre is 13.5 km. The economy is not yet monetised and, as a matter of fact, barter system prevails on a large scale. The Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes people of the district live mostly in far off interior places and these village weekly markets are of great economic importance to them since they sell their local produce in exchange of their daily necessities and luxuries. Merchants from local urban areas as well as from outside the district visit these markets for purchasing goods at a lower rate. Trade in cattle is also carried on in some of the big weekly markets. Fowls and eggs are also available in these markets. Tikabali, Rajkia, Phulabani, Boudh, Purunakatak, Khajuriparha, Kotagarh, G. Udayagiri and Baligurha are the big weekly markets of the district.

A list of rural marketing centres is given in Appendix I of this Chapter.

Regulated Markets

The object of the regulated markets is to regularise the purchase and sale of agricultural commodities with benefits to the sellers as well as the buyers. The producers are provided with market intelligence and ensure a fair price by eliminating various middlemen. Market practices relating to bidding, weighing and delivery of goods are regulated and payment of the actual value to the cultivator is assured.

The Tikabali Regulated Market

The Tikabali Regulated Market is the only regulated market in the district and was inaugurated on the 2nd April, 1958 at Tikabali. The market area (i. e. the area for which a regulated market is established) comprises the entire G. Udayagiri Tahsil, except Indragada Grama Panchayat; Phiringia, Kelaparha and Bandhagarh Grama Panchayat

areas of Khondmals subdivision; and Gunjivadi and Sarangagarh Grama Panchayat areas of Baligurha subdivision. The main market-yard at Tikabali comprises one acre of land on a portion of which stands the office building. G. Udayagiri and Raikia are the sub-yards of this market. The management is carried on by a Market Committee consisting of 15 members representing agriculturists, traders and members nominated by the Government and the local authorities.

The following are declared as regulated commodities and animals for this regulated market—

Name of the commodities—

1. Paddy
2. Jhudunga
3. Kandula
4. Groundnut
5. Niger
6. Mustard
7. Turmeric
8. Blackgram
9. Ginger

Name of animals—

1. Cattle
2. Poultry
3. Sheep
4. Goat



The following table shows the names of commodities, quantity sold and their value during 1976-77 (1st November, 1976 to 30th October, 1977).

Name of commodities	Quantities sold (in quintal)	Value (Rs. in lakh)
Turmeric	10,497	36.16
Niger	847	2.25
Mustard	1,471	5.60
Blackgram	12	0.03
Rice	127	0.22
Jhudunga	12	0.03
Ginger	276	0.41
Groundnut	21	0.04
Kandula	25	0.04
Cattle	2788(Number)	2.58
Goat	5363(Number)	3.04
Sheep	480(Number)	0.21
Poultry	2300(Number)	0.09

The income and expenditure of the Regulated Market for 1976-77 were Rs. 1,41,849.83 and Rs. 41,907.56 respectively.

Co-operative Marketing Societies

There are two Regional Marketing Co-operative Societies which deal in agricultural produce, agricultural requisities and consumer goods. Besides, there are six Consumers' and Co-operative Stores, one Wholesale Co-operative Store, one Forest Marketing Co-operative Store, one Cold-storage Co-operative Society, one Joint Farming Co-operative Society, one Fishery Co-operative Society and four Labour Contract and Construction Co-operative Societies.

Regional Marketing Co-operative Societies

In 1977, there were two Regional Marketing Co-operative Societies with their headquarters at Boudh and Raikia. At the end of June, 1977, the total membership of these societies was 489. The working capital, share capital, reserve fund, other fund deposit and borrowing of these societies were Rs. 77,34,976, Rs. 10,26,170, Rs. 13,401, Rs. 3,18,133, Rs. 1,02,517 and Rs. 4,53,956 respectively. The societies owned 13 godowns with a total capacity of 2,050 metric tons. The value of purchases and sales of agricultural produce, agricultural requisities and consumer goods during the year (1st July, 1976 to 30th June, 1977) were Rs. 12,05,425 and Rs. 21,59,180 respectively. Both the societies made a net profit of Rs. 1,42,558 during the year.

Forest Produce and Agri-cultural Marketing Co-operative Society

Since 1977, there is one Agency Marketing Co-operative Society at Tikabali which deals in minor forest products, agricultural produce and consumer goods. The society has been of immense benefit to the local Adivasis in safeguarding their economic interests, ensuring them fair price for their crops and saving them from the exploitation of unscrupulous money-lenders and traders. The society enjoys the cash credit benefit from the State Bank of India and with this financial assistance has been able to improve its business considerably. The area of operation of the society comprises 3,960 villages. At the end of June, 1977, the membership of the society was 8,064 individuals. The working capital, paid-up capital, statutory reserve, other reserve, deposit and borrowing were Rs. 24,91,150, Rs. 12,64,885, Rs. 1,14,637, Rs. 1,69,304, Rs. 94,840 and Rs. 8,56,251 respectively. The society had 25 godowns at different centres with a total storage capacity of 1,045 metric tons. The value of sales and purchases were Rs. 33,26,083 and Rs. 23,01,521 respectively during the year. The society made a net profit of Rs. 1,04,811 during the year.

Coldstorage Co-operative Society

In 1977, there was one Coldstorage Co-operative Society at G. Udayagiri with a membership of 32 including growers, traders, co-operative societies and the State Government. At the end of June, 1977, the working capital and the share capital of the society were Rs. 15,73,422 and

Rs. 15,52,310 respectively. The storage capacity of the society was 1,500 metric tons. During the year (1st July 1976 to 30th June 1977), the society made a net profit of Rs. 4,775.

In 1977, there was one Joint-farming Co-operative Society at Bhalia-pani with a membership of 18 persons (17 land-holders and 1 agricultural labourer). Seventeen hectares of unirrigated land was under their command. At the end of June, 1977, the working capital and the share capital of the society were Rs. 17,049 and Rs. 2,200 respectively. During the year, the society made a loss of Rs. 2,053 due to bad management.

In 1977, there was one Fishery Co-operative Society at Boudh with a membership of 93 persons. At the end of June, 1977, the working capital, share capital and reserve fund were Rs. 2,041, Rs. 1,192 and Rs. 32 respectively. During the year, the society made a net profit of Rs. 105.

In 1977, there were four Labour Contract and Construction Co-operative Societies with their headquarters at Phulabani, Dutipara, Bhairabi and Juddabali. At the end of June, 1977, the total membership of these societies was 307 persons (286 labourers and 21 others). The working capital, share capital, reserve fund and borrowing were Rs. 47,151, Rs. 7,369, Rs. 285 and Rs. 14,990 respectively. Three societies made a net profit of Rs. 976 and one society made a loss of Rs. 1,139.

In 1977, there was one Wholesale Consumers' co-operative store at Phulabani with a membership of 104, including co-operative societies and individuals. At the end of June, 1977, the share capital, reserve and other funds, deposit and borrowing were Rs. 2,08,690, Rs. 746, Rs. 1,845 and Rs. 87,500 respectively. At the beginning of the year (July 1977) the value of the closing stock of the society was Rs. 1,48,583. The value of sales and purchases during the year were Rs. 10,79,601 and Rs. 10,03,166 respectively. The society expended Rs. 32,997 towards the cost of management. During the year, the society made a net profit of Rs. 17,784.

In 1977, there were six Consumer Stores located at Phulabani (2 numbers), Harabhanga, Boudh (2 numbers), and Birupaksha. At the end of June, 1977, the total membership of these stores was 1,759 individuals. The share capital, reserve and other funds, deposit, borrowing were Rs. 59,801, Rs. 484, Rs. 1,254 and Rs. 3,397 respectively. The value of purchases and sales were Rs. 5,44,050 and Rs. 5,90,831 respectively. Three societies made a net profit of Rs. 14,326, two societies made a loss of Rs. 6,412 and one society made no profit or loss.

During the year 1977, there were 416 Fair Price Shops operating in the district. Rice, wheat, sugar and kerosene oil were sold in these shops. The

Joint farming Co-operative Society

Fishery Co-operative Society

Labour Contract and Construction Co-operative Society

Wholesale Consumers' Co-operative Store.

Consumer Store

State Trading

following table shows the names of the commodities, amount sold and their value in rupees.

Name of commodities	Quantity (in metric tons)	Value (in rupees)
Super fine rice	..	27.39
Fine rice	..	5,496.35
Coarse rice	..	4,868.05
Wheat	..	155.00
Sugar	..	2,199.90
Kerosene oil	..	2,041.20 (kilo litres)

Weights and Measures

Prior to the introduction of the metric system the scale of weights in common use was *pala*, *phuli* and *bisa*. This was known as the *naraji* scale of weights. The common measure of volume was *sula*, *bura*, *mana*, *ara*, *tambi*, *gauni* and *khandi*. For measuring length the *hath* or cubit was commonly used. It varied from 0.4572 metre to 0.5080 metre (18 to 20 inches). These measures varied not only in nomenclature but also in capacities from area to area. Materials from which these measures were constructed also varied from place to place. In some parts, brass, iron and wooden measures were used, whereas in some other parts earthen measures were in use.

The old weights and measures and their equivalent in metric units are given below.

Old weights and measures	Metric equivalent
Tambi	120 tolas
Ara	60 tolas
Bura	30 tolas
Mana	30 tolas
Tambi	105 tolas
Gauni	300 tolas
Khandi	2,400 tolas

It has been mentioned earlier that these measures varied in capacities from area to area. As a result of such differences in the use of weights and measures there was ample scope for the trader to cheat the consumers and the producers. Merchants from different places used to visit the weekly markets to purchase the agricultural and allied products from the Adivasis. The Adivasis being unaware of proper weights and measures were often exploited by unscrupulous traders. So, with a view to overcoming these difficulties, the metric system of weights and measures were enforced as an all-India standard since 1959. Initially, difficulties were experienced both by the consumers and the traders, but after regular practice and propaganda through distribution of conversion tables, charts and pamphlets the system is now easily understood by the people.

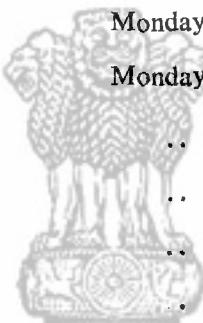


APPENDIX I

A List of rural marketing centres in the district

Name of the subdivision	Location	Market days
Khondmals	.. Khajuriparha	Sunday
	Phiringia	Tuesday
	Phulabani	Wednesday
	Gochhaparha	Monday
	Balandaparha	Wednesday
	Sudrukumpa	Monday
	Sadingia	Saturday
Baligurha	.. Kotagarh	Tuesday
	Baligurha	Saturday
	Raikia	Monday
	G. Udayagiri	Saturday
	Tikabali	Friday
	Bamunigan	Tuesday
	Daringbarhi	Wednesday
	Sankarakhol	Thursday
	Chakapad	Wednesday
	Tumudibandha	..
Boudh	Kainjhar	Monday
	Simanbarhi	..
	.. Boudh	Saturday
	Tileshwar	Sunday
	Palasagora	Saturday
	Baghiaparha	Wednesday
	Harabhanga	Monday
	Kelakata	Tuesday
	Ainlapali	Sunday

Dahya	Saturday
Sahajpad	Wednesday
Ghantaparha	Wednesday
Kantamal	Wednesday
Bahira	Monday
Bilaspur	Monday
Narayanprasad	..
Dapala	..
Manamunda	..
Ambagan	..
Baunsuni	सन्यमेव जपने
Jonhaponk	..
Sagada	..
Jageti	..
Tukulunda	..
Purunakatak	..



CHAPTER VII
COMMUNICATIONS

In old days, the present district of Boudh-Khondmals was an isolated and inaccessible region. The high hills and the dense forests of the area stood as a great barrier to communication. In those days, except a route proceeding to Ganjam through the Kalinga Ghat, and another to Cuttack through the valley of the Mahanadi below Boudh*, the country had only narrow hilly tracts. These routes were cleared during summer season, but were closed in the rains. One had to travel on foot to reach this region through thick forests and hilly tracts full of wild animals. Of course, the river Mahanadi which passes through the subdivision of Boudh is navigable for most part of the year. Till recent years, this waterway served as an important means of communication from both Cuttack and Sambalpur sides to this subdivision.

During the first decade of the present century when the Khondmals subdivision was a part of the district of Angul, the principal roads of this area were the road from Russellkonda (present Bhanjanagar in the Ganjam district) to Phulabani and the road from Angul (now in the Dhenkanal district) to the latter place via Tikarparha and Harbhanga. The distance between Angul and Phulabani, the headquarters of the subdivision of Khondmals, was not less than 87 miles (140.7 km.), the road passing through wild hilly country and across the unbridged Mahanadi so that it was most difficult to keep communication during the rains. These roads were unmetalled and were maintained by the Public Works Department. A fund known as the Khondmals Road Fund was created for the construction and maintenance of less important roads. This fund consisted of the amount realised from the plough cess levied in the Khondmals area to which the Government added an equal sum. Out of this fund, altogether 144 miles (231.84 km.) of village roads were maintained.**

Towards the middle of the third decade, the subdivision had 137 miles (220.57 km.) of motorable roads and 111 miles (178.71 km.) of roads suitable for carts. In addition, there was an all-weather road communication with the Ganjam district and the rail-head. The main artery of traffic in the subdivision was the inter-district road connecting Ganjam with Boudh ex-State and so with Angul subdivision and other ex-states and districts. Its length within the subdivision was 35 miles (56.35 km.). The other chief roads were those from Phulabani to Khajuriparha (15 miles or 24.15 km.), Phulabani to Nuapadar via Phiringia (30 miles or 48.30 km.)

* Paramananda Acharya—Studies in Orissa History, Archaeology and Archives

** L. S. S. O' Malley—Angul District Gazetteer (1908)

and from Phulabani to Gochhapharha (21 miles or 33.81 km.). These roads were motorable but not metalled.¹ Inspection and staying bungalows were maintained at different road-side places of the subdivision..

During the early part of this century, the road system of the subdivision of Boudh, then a princely administered State, was not developed. Cobden Ramsay has given a picture of this in his Gazetteer in the following lines.

"The main road from Cuttack to Sambalpur along the southern bank of the Mahanadi traverses the entire length of the State : trade follows this route from December onwards till the break of the rains. This road is maintained by the British Government and there are rest-houses at convenient distances throughout its length. There are no other roads in the State which is very defective in its communication with the interior." The Mahanadi and the Tel rivers were offering excellent facilities for water carriage. In the Mahanadi considerable quantities of grain, bamboos and sleepers were carried to Cuttack in rainy season. Towards the middle of the forties the ex-State had a total length of 160 miles (256 km.) of roads which was attended to and improved by the Darbar administration.

Like the above two subdivisions, Baligurha had also a poor road system. During the second decade of this century, when this subdivision was a part of the Ganjam district, there existed only a few roads here, some of which were not even fit to be used by carts. From the top of the Kalinga Ghat, besides a road to Boudh frontier, there was a road to Baligurha and an alternative road to the same place via Sarangoi and Karteli.² Baligurha was connected by roads with "Baracama (Barakhama) and Tumeribund (Tumudibandha)".³ Another road from Baligurha proceeded towards Guma. It was known as the Grand Military Road. The road was only a tract smooth and clear of jungle with a good ditch on either side, slopes into and out of difficult water courses and rivers, and where possible, wooden bridges.⁴ The Ghat roads in this area were passable by loaded elephants and horses, and men. There were mud bungalows at most of the usual halting places for the convenience of the officers travelling.

The district of Boudh-Khondmals is still backward in its communication system. No railway line or National Highway passes through the district. In 1961 the district had only 495 miles (796.95 km.) of road which gave a coverage of 12 miles (19.32 km.) of road for every 100 sq. miles (259 sq. km.), being the lowest road-coverage of all the districts of the State.⁵ Phulabani, the district headquarters, is connected with all subdivisional headquarters by all-weather roads. The shortest all-weather routes

ROAD
TRANSPORT

¹ Final Report on the Survey and Settlement Operations in the Khondmals Subdivision (District Angul) 1921-25.

² The Ganjam District Manual (1918)

³ Ibid

⁴ Ibid

⁵ District Census Hand Book of Boudh-Khondmals, 1961

from the State Capital, Bhubaneshwar, pass through this district to the Balangir and Kalahandi districts of western Orissa. Besides, the district has road communication with Ganjam and Koraput districts, all the year round.

Roads maintained by the Public Works (Roads and Buildings) Department

As per the figures available for the year 1978, the Public Works (Roads and Buildings) Department maintains 859.19 km. of roads in the district of which 625.06 km. are all-weather motorable and the rest 234.13 km. are fair-weather unmotorable roads. Out of the total mileage, 487.15 km. are black topped, 171.91 km. metalled, 12 km. gravelled and 188.13 km. earthen. In the following statement is given different categories of roads maintained by the above Department with their condition and length.

Category of roads	Black-topped (km.)	Metalled (km.)	Gravelled (km.)	Earthen (km.)	Total (km.)
State Highways ..	304.28	22.18	..	..	326.46
Major District Roads ..	168.80	104.18	11.00	33.20	317.18
Other District Roads ..	14.07	5.63	..	..	19.70
Classified Village Roads ..	..	39.92	1.00	154.93	195.85

An account of some of the important roads of the district is given below :

State Highway No. 1
Madhapur-Khajuri-parha-Phulabani-Bisiparha-Nungan-Baligurha-Tumudibandha-Rampur Road

The State Highway No. 1 starts from Khurda (Puri district) and ends at Rampur (Kalahandi district). The total length of this all-weather motorable road in the district is 179.63 km. of which 163.57 km. are black topped and 16.06 km. metalled. The road passes through Gariapada and Kuduki Ghats. The Gariapada Ghat runs from Khajuri parha to Gariapada for a length of 3.22 km. This road connects the State Capital, Bhubaneshwar, with the district headquarters, Phulabani. The other important places through which it passes in the district are Madhapur, Khajuri parha, Bisiparha, Phiringia, Sarangagarh, Nuagan, Baligurha and Tumudibandha. There are Public Works Department inspection bungalows at Phulabani, Baligurha and Tumudibandha ; and rest sheds at the first two places.

State Highway No. 5
Baligurha-Munigurha Road

The State Highway No. 5 starts from the State Highway No. 1 at Tumudibandha junction and proceeds up to Munigurha in the Koraput district. The length of this all-weather motorable road in the district is 39.22 km. of which 33.12 km. are black-topped and the rest 6.10 km. are metalled. There are inspection bungalows at Tumudibandha and Kotagarh on this road.

The State Highway No. 7 starts from Durgaprasad in the Ganjam district and meets the State Highway No. 1 at Bisiparha junction, via Kalinga and Tikabali. This is an all-weather motorable road and black topped throughout. The length of the road is 49.88 km. This is an important road as it connects the district of Ganjam with western Orissa. The road passes through Kalinga Ghat, the length of which is 10.46 km. The Public Works Department inspection bungalow is located at Kalinga.

State Highway No. 7
Berhampur-
Phulabani
Road

The State Highway No. 7-A starts from the State Highway No. 7 at Kalinga and proceeds for a distance of 57.73 km. to meet the State Highway No. 1 at Nuagan junction. This is an all-weather motorable road and black topped throughout. The road passes through G. Udayagiri and Raikia. The Public Works Department maintains one inspection bungalow at G. Udayagiri.

State Highway No. 7-A
Kalinga-Bali-
gurha Road

The Major District Road No. 20 is one of the old roads of the district. It connects Phulabani with the Dhenkanal district. It starts from the State Highway No. 1 at Phulabani and proceeds to Tikarparha. It is an all-weather road up to Charichhak. The road passes through Ranipathar and Bhetkhol Ghats. The length of this road in the district is 80.46 km. of which 68 km. are all-weather motorable road and the remaining portion of 12.46 km. are fair-weather road. Out of the total length of the road, 51 km. are black topped, 17 km. metalled, 9 km. gravelled and 3.46 km. earthen. There are inspection bungalows at Ranipathar, Tukulunda and Sitalpani.

Major
District
Road No. 20
Phulabani-
Tikarparha
Road

संयोग निधन

The Major District Road No. 43 starts from the State Highway No. 1 at Madhapur, crosses the Major District Road No. 20 at Charichhak and proceeds up to Sonepur of the Balangir district. The important places through which it passes are Adenigarh, Charichhak, Purunakatak, Badabandha, Harekrishnapur, Nuapada, Biranarsinghpur, Landibandh, Mathura, Kelakata, Sarsara, Boudh, Balasinga, Telibandha, Gajrajpur, Ainlapali, Baunsuni, Dahya and Manamunda. This is an all-weather motorable road. The length of the road in the district is 101.38 km of which 94 km. are black topped and the rest metalled. There are inspection bungalows maintained by the Public Works Department at Adenigarh, Purunakatak, Boudh, Telibandha, Baunsuani and Manamunda.

Major
District
Road No. 43
Madhapur-
Boudh-Man-
munda Road

This road starts from the Major District Road No. 43 at Manamunda and proceeds for a distance of 43.45 km. to reach at Ghantaparha. Out of the total length, 29 km. are all-weather and motorable road. The road is metalled for 29 km., gravelled for 2 km. and earthen for 12.45 km.

Major
District
Road No. 24
Manamunda-
Ghantaparha
Road

Major
District Road
No. 60-A
Grand
Military
Road

This road starts from the State Highway No.1 near Khenjamundi, proceeds in the district for 84.88 km. and leaves for Mohana near Paniganda. Out of the total length of the road, 75.40 km. (46 km. all-weather motorable and 29.40 km. fair-weather un-motorable road) are maintained by the Public Works (Roads and Buildings) Department and the remaining portion is under the control of the National Highways organisation. The road is black topped for 23 km. and the rest portion is either metalled or earthen. There are Ghats on the road. It passes through Simanbarhi, Daringbarhi, Dasingbarhi, Mahaguda and Bamunigan. The Public Works Department inspection bungalow is located at Daringbarhi.

Major
District
Road No. 62
Daringbarhi
-Gajalbadi
Road

This Major District Road starts from the Major District Road No. 60-A, at Daringbarhi and proceeds up to Gajalbadi. The total length of the road in the district is 16.49 km. of which 11 km. are all-weather motorable road and the rest portion of 5.49 km. are fair-weather road. Out of the total length of the road, 0.80 km. are black topped, 10.20 km. metalled and the rest 5.49 km. are earthen.

Other
District
Roads

There are three other District Roads in the district, viz. (i) Harabhanga-Chatranga road (5.63 km.), (ii) Boudh Town road (4.82 km.) and (iii) Phulabani Town Circular road (9.25 km.). The Harabhanga-Chatranga road is metalled and the rest two are black topped throughout. All these are all-weather roads. There is one Public Works Department inspection bungalow at Harabhanga.

Classified
Village
Roads

The Roads and Buildings organisation of the Public Works Department maintains the following nine Classified Village Roads with a total length of 195.85 km.:

Name of the Road	Length (in km.)
1. Tumudibandha-Belaghara-Jhiripani	.. 32.18
2. Belaghara-Ambadola	.. 16.09
3. Sankarakhol-Khajuriparha	.. 21.32
4. Phiringia-Gochhaparha-Mallikuda	.. 12.88
5. Khamankhole-Sindhigurha-Ghantaparha	.. 22.73
6. Kotagarh-Subarnagiri-Srirampur	.. 40.00
7. Butapali-Baghiaparha	.. 19.00
8. Boudh-Dhalapur	.. 26.00
9. Pokharibandha-Mohangiri	.. 5.65

The Sankarakhol-Khajuriparha road is metalled and is an all-weather road. The rest are either partly metalled or totally earthen fair-weather roads.

The National Highways Organisation (Project Division) maintains 289 km. of Classified Village roads, 9.60 km. of Major District roads and 3 km. of Panchayat Samiti roads in the district. A list of the roads is given below:

Roads Maintained by the National Highways Organisation

Sl. No.	Name of the Road	Condition	All-Weather or Fair-Weather	Length
Classified Village Roads				
1	Phiringia-Gochhaparha Road	Partly meta- lled	Fair-weather	50 km.
2	G. Udayagiri-Paburia- Sarangagarh Road	Black-topped for first 14 km. and the rest water bound meca- dom road	All-weather	32 km.
3	Phulabani-Gochhaparha Road	Partly Meta- lled	Fair-weather	28 km.
4	Tikabali-Chakapad-Nedi- gurha-Badangi Road	Ditto	Ditto	50 km.
5	Raikia-Simanbarhi Road	Ditto	Ditto	24 km.
6	Baligurha - Barakhama- Khamankhole Road	Ditto	Ditto	40 km.
7	Kotagarh - Subarnagiri- Srirampur - Mahaguda Junction Road	Ditto	Ditto	65 km.
Major District Road				
8	Daringbarhi - Bamuni- gan Road	Partly meta- lled	Fair-weather	9.60 km.
Panchayat Samiti Road				
9	Tikabali-Gadasuda Road	..	All-weather	3 km.

A total of 226 km. of road is maintained by the Rural Engineering Organisation*. These are (a) Sankarakhol-Kainjhar-Paburia - Mandakia road (39 km.), (b) Raikia-Manikeswar-Kararha road (20 km.), (c) Sugudabarhi-Deegi-Mandasaru road (8 km.), (d) Jhinjirigurha-Kalinga road (11.9 km.s), (e) Simanbarhi-Budagurha road (13.2) km., (f) Raikia-

Roads maintained by the Rural Engineering Organisation

*As the Rural Engineering Organisation has been abolished the roads of the Organisation are now maintained by the Public Works (Roads and Buildings) Department.

Gandisinala-Mediganda-Sarangagarh road (24 km.), (g) Baligurha-Budagurha road (28 km.), (h) Subarnagiri - Budagurha road (30 km.) and (i) Masiriparha - Kelaparha- Sadingia -Balandaparha road (52 km.). Out of these, there are two all-weather roads, viz., the Raikia-Manikeshwar-Kararha road and the Sugudabarhi-Deegi-Mandasaru road. The road from Baligurha to Budagurha is a metalled one whereas the roads from Subarnagiri to Budagurha and from Masiriparha to Balandaparha via Kelaparha and Sadingia are moorum surfaced. The rest are unmetalled roads.

Forest Roads

The Forest Department maintain 520.7 km. of roads mainly for the extraction of forest products in the district. These are earthen roads and motorable in dry weather. Some of these are (i) Katringia-Karatmal road (14 km.), (ii) Balandaparha - Narayaniprasad road (16 km.), (iii) Adenigarh-Bisiparha road (15.6 km.), (iv) Bhahapur-Satakhanda road (15 km.), (v) Gandapaju -Kusanga road (24 km.), (vi) Adenigarh -Khuntabandha road (16 km.), (vii) Maltigochhapada-Dankan road (10 km.), (viii) Rengali-Banardei road (16 km.), (ix) Palasagora-Chanchar road (32 km.), (x) Mallikuda-Sindhurbarhi road (35 km.), (xi) Narayaniprasad-Pindapadar road (16 km.), (xii) Palasagora-Kanapa road (14 km.), (xiii) Lumurjena-Dankan road (28 km.), (xiv) Tilapanga - Maltigochhaparha road (18 km.), (xv) Panisal-Samapaju road (19 km.), (xvi) Ranipathar -Baliapada road (16 km.), (xvii) Panaspathar - Tikiriparha road (19 km.), (all under the Phulabani Forest Division), (xviii) Kutigurha - Srirampur road (16 km.), (xix) Badabanga - Daringbarhi road (17 km.), (xx) Jhiripani-Lankagarh road (19 km.) and (xxi) Ranaba -Sahajkhol road (10.4 km.), all under the Baligurha Forest Division.

Panchayat Roads

There are also 2940 km and 705 km. of approved roads under the charge of different Grama Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis respectively. These are all *kutcha* roads.

Roads maintained by urban local bodies

The two urban local bodies of the district, viz., the Notified Area Council, Phulabani, and the Notified Area Council, Boudh, maintain 44.50 km. of roads. Out of this, the Notified Area Council, Phulabani looks after 10 km. of black-topped, 8.10 km. of metalled, 4 km. of unmetalled and one km. of earthen road, whereas 7.20 km. of metalled, 8 km. of unmetalled and 6.20 km. of earthen roads are under the control of the Notified Area Council, Boudh.

Vehicles and Conveyances

Like most of the districts of the State, here also, bulk of goods are carried for short distances by bullock carts whereas for long distances trucks are used. The towns of Phulabani and Boudh have

cycle rickshaws. Cycles are seen in the urban areas and also in the developed villages. By the end of 1976-77, there were 544 motor vehicles registered in the district which included 123 trucks, 37 buses, 36 private cars, one taxi, 136 jeeps, land rovers and station wagons, one auto-rickshaw, one contract carriage, and 209 motor cycles and scooters.

In the following statement is given the number of cycle-rickshaws, cycles and bullock carts licensed in the two urban local bodies of the district from 1974-75 to 1976-77.

Name of the Notified Area Council	1974-75			1975-76			1976-77		
	Cycle rickshaws	Cycles	Bullock carts	Cycle rickshaws	Cycles	Bullock carts	Cycle rick- shaws	Cycles	Bullock carts
	21	215	11	21	612	16	20	682	12
Phulabani ..	21	215	11	21	612	16	20	682	12
Boudh ..	11	479	50	14	866	80	12	1,000	61

The Regional Transport Authority consists of four official and four non-official members. Out of the Official members, the Collector and the Regional Transport Officer of the district act as the Chairman and the Member-Secretary respectively.

REGIONAL
TRANSPORT
AUTHORITY

The Regional Transport Authority has issued permits to private bus owners to ply their vehicles on the following four all-weather routes.

1. Phulabani-Puri .. 270 km.
2. Kantamal-Dhalapur via Charichhak .. 127 km.
3. Baligurha-Berhampur .. 192 km.
4. Phulabani-Berhampur .. 165 km.

Before the Orissa Road Transport Company was formed in the year 1951 to run nationalised buses in Boudh-Khondmals and some others districts of the State, places like Phulabani and Boudh were served by privately-owned bus services. The Road Transport Company started its business of passenger transport service from the 1st January, 1951.

ORISSA ROAD
TRANSPORT
COMPANY
LTD.

Since 1967, a separate zone of the Company with headquarters at Phulabani has been created for the district. The zone is under the

administrative control of the Assistant Transport Manager and comprises the Phulabani, Boudh and G. Udayagiri Units. There are 34 buses plying in this zone.

The following routes are being operated by this zone:

Sl. No.	Name of the routes		Number of trips	Distance (km.)
Phulabani Unit				
1	Phulabani-Cuttack	..	2	240
2	Phulabani-Berhampur	..	2	165
3	Phulabani-Munigurha	..	1	180
4	Phulabani-Kantamal	..	1	145
5	Phulabani-Surdra	..	1	102
6	Harabhanga-Phulabani	..	1	80
*7	Sadingia-Phulabani-Gochhaparha	..	1	64
8	Katringia-Sankarakhol	..	1	68
9	Phulabani-G. Udayagiri	..	1	58
10	Raikia-Phulabani	..	1	80
Boudh Unit				
11	Boudh-Berhampur	..	1	235
12	Boudh - Bhanjanagar	..	1	155
*13	Sagada-Boudh	..	1	72
14	Boudh-Kantamal	..	1	75
15	Ghantaparha-Boudh	..	1	94
*16	Boudh-Kusanga	..	1	72
17	Baghiaparha-Harabhanga via Boudh	..	1	80
G. Udayagiri Unit				
18	G. Udayagiri-Berhampur	..	1	174
19	G. Udayagiri-Raimal	..	1	110
20	G. Udayagiri-Daringbarhi-Dasingbarhi	1		128

*Fair weather routes

The Company provides market specials on weekly market days from Phulabani to Khajuriparha (24 km.) and Phiringia (30 km.) ; from G. Udayagiri to Tikabali (21 km.), Raikia (22 km.), and Phulabani (58 km.), and from Boudh to Tileshwar (37 km.) and Bhagiaparha (22 km.).

Besides the above routes, nationalised buses of other zones of the Company and the Orissa State Road Transport Corporation also ply buses through the district. The routes are as follows :

Orissa Road Transport Company Ltd.

1. Sudra-Cuttack
2. Berhampur-Rourkela
3. Berhampur-Bhawanipatna
4. Bhanjanagar-Rayagada via Baligurha
5. Baligurha-Bhanjanagar
6. Jatni-Kantamal
7. Bhubaneswar-Balangir

Orissa State Road Transport Corporation

1. Cuttack-Bhawanipatna
2. Berhampur-Sambalpur
3. Rourkela-Aska
4. Balangir-Puri
5. Bhawanipatna-Puri
6. Khariar-Cuttack
7. Bhawanipatna-Berhampur



सत्यमेव जयते

Each passenger travelling in the nationalised transport services is required to pay at the rate* of 4.5 paise and 5 paise per one km. of his journey in the ordinary and express buses respectively. In addition, he also pays 15 per cent of the fare as passenger tax. The freight is charged at the rate of 0.02 paise per 20 kgs. per km.

* Present (1981-82) revised rate: ordinary bus-6 paise, Express bus—7 paise, Delux bus-9 paise

The Road Transport Company has provided rest sheds for passengers at Phulabani, Tikabali, G. Udayagiri and Kalinga. Reservation of buses are being provided as and when required by the public.

Number of passengers travelled in the three units of the district with gross income from fare and freight of the Orissa Road Transport Company Ltd. is given in the following statement:

Year	No. of passengers	Gross income from fare & freight
1976-77	.. 2,373,240	Rs. 38,92,477.63
1977-78	.. 2,793,516	Rs. 38,14,366.93

RAILWAYS

As already mentioned, no railway line touches the district. The nearest railway station, Berhampur, in the Ganjam district on the Howrah-Madras route of the South-Eastern Railway is 165 km. away from Phulabani, the district headquarters. The bulk of the railway traffic for the district is handled by this railway station. There are bus services from here to important places of the district like Boudh, Phulabani, G. Udayagiri and Baligurha. Boudh is also connected by bus service with Khurda Road (Puri district) railway junction on the Howrah-Madras route.

WATERWAYS, FERRIES AND BRIDGES

The river Tel and Mahanadi flowing on the western and northern boundaries of the district respectively, despite their rocky beds, are navigable all the year round except for a certain period in summer. Mainly in rainy season, goods like paddy, rice, logs, bamboos and vegetables are transported in country boats to distant places. The other rivers in the district are not suitable for navigation as they pass through steep high lands and mountains and their beds are rocky.

The Public Works (Roads and Buildings) Department maintains two ferries, viz., Tikarparha Ghat on Angul-Phulabani road, and Boudh-Kiakata Ghat at Boudh, with three and four boats respectively. These ferry services operate round the year to carry passengers free of charge. From 15th December to 15th June, every year, these services also carry light motor vehicles.

This apart, 51 ferries are also in charge of different Grama Panchayats of the district. These are operated by country boats. A list of these ferries is given in Appendix 1.

The following is a list of some of the major bridges of the district:

Name of the bridge (1)	Type of bridge (2)	Location (3)	No. of spans with length (4)	Total length and breadth (5)	Year of completion (6)	Cost of construction (Rs.) (7)
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Major District Road No. 43, Boudh-Sonepur road

ridge over the river Salki	High Level	8.05 km. from Boudh	12 spans of 15.24 mtr. each	200 mtr. \times 7.5 mtr.	1972	21,00,000
ridge over the river Bagh	High Level	32.20 km. from Boudh	10 spans of 12.19 mtr. each	144.75 mtr. \times 7.5 mtr.	1972	15,00,000
ridge over the river Meherani	High Level	41.86 km. from Boudh	7 spans of 15.24 mtr. each	115.82 mtr. \times 7.5 mtr.	1973	16,00,000

Major District Road No. 20, Phulabani-Tikarparha road

ridge overankadapatharala	Submersible	46.69 km.	5 spans of 7.62 mtr.	51.81 mtr. \times 7.5 mtr.	1975	5,00,000
ridge overailasi Nala	Submersible	49.91 km.	6 spans of 7.62 mtr.	60.96 mtr. \times 7.5 mtr.	1975	5,00,000
ridge overiarkhamanala	High Level	54.74 km.	2 spans of 19.81 mtr.	53.34 mtr. \times 7.5 mtr.	1976	5,50,000
at Ranipathar ridge	..	28/0 to 29/0 km.	5 spans	100' or 30.48 mtr.	1956	..
nd Ranipathar ridge	..	28/0 to 29/0 km.	5 spans	130' or 39.62 mtr.	1956-57	..
rd Ranipathar ridge	..	30/0 to 31/0 km.	6 spans	150' or 45.72 mtr.	1956-57	..

Name of the bridge	Type of bridge	Location	No. of spans with length	Total length and breadth	Year of completion	Cost of construction (Rs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>State Highway No. 1, Madhapur-Khajuriparha-Phulabani-Bisiparha-Nuagan-Baligurha-Tumudibandha-Rampur road</i>						
Bada Salki Bridge	8 spans	265' or 80.78 mtr.	..	..
Kalipana Nala Bridge	..	Sarangagarh-Nuagan	5 spans	122' or 37.18 mtr.	1965	..
Gumedi Bridge	..	Nuagan-Baligurha	5 spans	211' or 64.31 mtr.	1959	..
Boda Bridge	..	Baligurha-Tumudibandha	7 spans	160' or 48.77 mtr.	1957	..
Matrujan Bridge	..	Tumudibandha-Rampur	5 spans	108' or 32.92 mtr.	1971	..
Raul Bridge	..	Baligurha-Tumudibandha	12 spans	265' or 80.78 mtr.	1957	..
<i>State Highway No. 5, Baligurha-Munigurha road</i>						
Bandapipili Bridge	4 Spans	108' or 32.92 mtr.	..	..
<i>State Highway No. 7, Berhampur-Phulabani road</i>						
Pila Salki Bridge	..	160 to 161 km.	5 spans	132' or 40.23 mtr.	Pre-Independence	

TRANSPORT BY AIR The only aerodrome of the district is located at Balasinga near Boudh. It is not functioning now. The nearest air-strip is at Rangeilunda in the Ganjam district which is about 177 km. from Phulabani. This air-field is meant for occasional landing of small planes.

TRAVEL AND TOURIST FACILITIES In old days, the Mahanadi and the Tel were providing excellent waterways for the travellers. The bullock carts were commonly used in the plain. The royal family and the zamindars were performing their journey by elephants. The common people were travelling mainly on foot. There were choultries at different places to provide shelter to travellers.

The district is rich in wild life resources. The Padmatola Sanctuary in the district can be approached from Charichhak, 43 km. east on the Bhubaneshwar-Balangir road and by a fair-weather road from Daspa

joining Tikarpahā, attracts the visitors for its herds of wild elephants and all kinds of deer. The Hatidhara Reserve Forest of the Phulabani Forest Division, famous for elephant catch since the Moghul period, is also rich in wild life.

Some of the places of tourist interest in the district are Boudh, Chakapad and Gandharadi. There exists at Boudh three magnificent temples within the compound of the temple of Lord Rameswar. All the temples with their rich texture and carved surfaces are strikingly noteworthy. The other interest to a visitor in this town is the excavated ruins of a Budhist monastery close to the palace of the ex-Ruler. At Chakapad, there is a temple dedicated to Lord Birupakshya on an elevation of 800 ft. from the sea-level. Lord Birupakshya is worshipped with great devotion both by the tribals and the non-tribals of the area. Near the temple, there flows a perennial river named Brutanga. The natural beauty and glamour of the place keeps the visitors spellbound. The twin temples of Nilamadhav (Bishnu) and Siddhewas (Siva) at Gandharadi near Boudh town are unique specimens of early Rekha temples of Orissa.

The district and subdivisional headquarters are well connected with metal roads from Bhubaneshwar and Berhampur. There are regular bus services to most of the important places of the district. Bhubaneshwar, 211 km. in distance from Phulabani, the district headquarters, is the nearest airport where the planes of the Indian Air-lines carrying passengers land daily. The nearest rail-head from Phulabani is Berhampur (165 km.). The district has no travelling agent or guide.

There are hotel and lodging facilities available at Phulabani, Boudh and Baligurha. The hotels serve only Indian food.

The district has two circuit houses located at Phulabani and Boudh with four and two suites respectively. Both are fully furnished and

Phulabani, Nuapadar, Balandaparha, Balaskumpa, Kelaparha, Gunjibarhi, Barkhama, Saranggarha, Daringbarhi, Simanbarhi, Tikangia, Bamunigan, Belghar, Kotagarh, Kurtiamgarh, Mahaguda, Budagurha, Kanjamendi, Rudangia, Durgapanga, Dasingbarhi, Khamankhole, Lingagarha, Ranaba, Kainjhar, Lineparha, Sankarakhol, Chakapad, Guttingia, Deegi, Paburia, Tumudibandha, Chatranga, Sagada, Manamunda, Boudh, Palasagora, Baghiaparha, Para, Dahya, Madhapur, Kantamal, Similijore, Ghantaparha, Ambghai. managed by the Revenue Department. The Public Works (Roads and Buildings) Department maintains inspection bungalows at Phulabani (electrified), Ranipathar, Tukulunda, Sitalpani, Purunakata, Adenigarh, Boudh, Bausuni, Telibandha, Manamunda, Harabhangha, Kalinga (electrified), Baligurha and G. Udayagiri (electrified). Except Phulabani (4 suites), inspection bungalows in other places have two suites. There are also inspection bungalows at Phulabani, Phiringia, Kahjuriparha, Gochhaparha, Katringia, Bisiparha, Gumagarh, Tumudibandha, Charichhak, Dhalapur, Karadi, G. Udayagiri, Tikabali and Raikia under the control of the Revenue Department. This apart, the Revenue Department manages a number of rest sheds at different places (as in the margin) of the district.

Circuit
Houses,
Inspection
Bungalows
and Rest
Sheds

The Forest Department maintains a small rest shed at Mallikuda and the Public Works (Roads and Buildings) Department looks after the rest sheds at Phulabani and Baligurha.

Furniture have been provided in all the inspection bungalows and in most of the rest sheds of the district. These bungalows are mainly maintained for Government officials touring on duty. When vacant, these bungalows can be reserved by the public, on payment.

**Dharmasala
and Sarai-
ghar**

There is only one Dharmasala in the district at Phulabani with three rooms. There also exists one Sarai-ghar at Tileshwar in the Boudh subdivision.

**POST AND
TELEGRAPH
OFFICES**

There were only 20 post offices in the district on the 1st April, 1951. Their number increased to 196 by April 1961. On the 1st April, 1965 the Sub-Post Office at Phulabani was upgraded to a Head Post Office.

For the purpose of postal administration the district was then placed under the charge of the Superintendent of Post Offices, Berhampur (Ganjam) Division. On the 29th October, 1972, a separate postal division was created for the district with headquarters at Phulabani. On this day, the district had one head post office, 17 sub-post offices and 242 branch post offices.

Since then the number of post offices has increased gradually. By the 1st April, 1978, there were 304 post offices in the district which included one head office, 26 sub-offices and 277 extra-departmental branch offices. Out of these, the post offices at Phulabani (Head Office), Baligurha, Boudh, Daringbarhi, Kantamal, Khajuri parha, Kotagarh, Manamunda, Nuagan, Phiringia, Purunakatak, Raikia, Sankarakhol, Sarangagarha, Tumudibandha, Tikabali, G. Udayagiri, Harabhanga, Rudangia (all sub-offices), Bastingia, Jhadrajhingi and Kalinga (all branch offices) are combined post and telegraph offices.

As the district is not connected by rail or air, the receipt, despatch and transmission of mails are made through the Orissa Road Transport Company buses.

The statements are given in the Appendices II and III, of which the first shows the postal business done by the Phulabani Postal Division from 1975-76 to 1977-78 and the other contains a classified list of post offices of the district as existing on the 1st April, 1978.

COMMUNICATIONS

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No Radio Station functions in the district. Number of radio sets licensed and fees realised therefrom in the district from 1975-76 to 1977-78 are given below :

RADIO,
WIRELESS
AND
PIGEON
SERVICE

Year	Number of sets	Fees realised
		(Rs.)
1975-76	..	2,951
1976-77	..	2,649
1977-78	..	4,151

Wireless stations under the management of the police organisation are functioning at Phulabani, Boudh, Baligurha and Manamunda.

There are two pigeon lofts in the district located at Phulabani and Baligurha. These lofts are under the control of the Superintendent of Police, Boudh-Khondmals. The loft at Phulabani is operating with 37 birds whereas the loft at Baligurha has 8 birds.

Boomerang services are available from Phulabani to Khajuriparha Police Station and Gochhaparha out-post daily for one hour from 8 a. m. There is no route service at Baligurha. The pigeons are kept there for static service.

The district has the following seven telephone exchanges :

TELEPHONES

Location of the Exchange	Type and capacity	Present working connections	Date of opening of the Exchange	1	2	3	4
				1	2	3	4
Phulabani	.. 200 L CBM	117	22-2-1957				
Boudh	.. 50 L SAX	42	8-3-1972				
G. Udayagiri	.. 25 L SAX	20	4-7-1973				
Baligurha	.. 35 L SAX	26	10-1-1975				
Tikabali	.. 25 L SAX	11	28-2-1976				
Raikia	.. 25 L SAX	12	31-3-1978				
Purunakatak	.. 25 L SAX	10	7-1-1978				

There are long distance public call offices with extensions at Daringbarhi, Kalinga, Khajuriparha, Manamunda, Nuagan and Tumudibandha. The Public Call Offices at Badungia and Sankarakhol have no extensions. There are also Public Call Offices functioning at Phulabani, Boudh, G. Udayagiri, Raikia, Tikabali, Bastingia, Baligurha, Purunkatak and Jhadrajhingi (Charichhak).

TRANSPORT OWNERS AND EMPLOYEES UNIONS

Phulabani Orissa Road Transport Men's Union

There exists no transport owners association in the district. But there is one union of the transport employees, details of which is given below.

The Orissa Road Transport Men's Union at Phulabani was established in June 1978 with the object of redressing the grievances, improving service condition, etc. of the employees of the Orissa Road Transport Organisation in the district. The Union has at present (1978-79) 71 members.



APPENDIX I

LIST OF FERRIES

Name of Grama Panchayats	Location	Name of the Ghat	Name of the river
1	2	3	4
Kantamal Panchayat Samiti			
Manamunda ..	Sahupada	Sahupada	Mahanadi
Kantamal	Mallikuda	Mallikuda	Tel
	Badachhapapali	Badachhapapali	Tel
	Kantamal	Kantamal	Tel
	Baradipadar	Baradipadar	Tel
	Mallikuda	Mallikuda	Tel
	Kallimuhan	Kallimuhan	
Rundimahul ..	Gambharipadar	Gambharipadar	Tel
Similipadar	Gabjore	Gabjore	Tel
	Tundumal	Tundumal	Tel
Palasagora ..	Chatapipal	Chatapipal	Tel
	Guabahal	Guabahal	Tel
	Kamghat	Kamghat	Tel
	Lokapada	Lokapada Suk Tel Muhan	Tel
Ghantaparha ..	Ghantaparha	Samaleshwari	Tel
Kultajore ..	Taparna	Taparna	Tel
	Fased	Fased	Tel
	Deogan	Deogan	Kodogo

Name of the Grama Panchayat	Location	Name of the Ghat	Name of the river
1	2	3	4
Harabhanga Panchayat Samiti			
Harabhanga	Harabhanga	Harabhanga	Mahanadi
	Kodasinga	Kodasinga	Mahanadi
	Malikpada	Malikpada	Mahanadi
	Panighara	Panighara	Mahanadi
Sampoch	Sampoch	Sampoch	Mahanadi
	Karadi	Karadi	Mahanadi
Mathura	Krishnamohanpur	Krishnamohanpur	Mahanadi
Dhalapur	Ramagarh	Ramagarh	Mahanadi
	Dhalapur	Dhalapur	Mahanadi
	Unal	Unal	Mahanadi
Kusanga	Kumari	Kumari	Mahanadi
Boudh Panchayat Samaiti			
Badhigan	Mursundhi	Mursundhi Kumbhigan	Mahanadi
Baghiaparha	Baghiaparha	Baghiaparha	Salki
Baunsuni	Baunsuni	Baunsuni	Mahanadi
	Usabilika	Usabilika	Bagh
Mundaparha	Kampara	Kampara	Salki
Khuntabandha	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Mahanadi
Raksha	Armuda	Armuda	Mahanadi
Sagada	Khandikarpa	Khandikarpa	Bagh
	Kurumunda	Kurumunda	Bagh
	Baligarha	Baligarha	Bagh
	Damamunda	Damamunda	Bagh
Bahira	Tentulipali	Tentulipali	Mahanadi
Mundipadar	Kankala	Kankala	Mahanadi
Telibandha	Telibandha	Telibandha (Fashi)	Mahanadi
Gandulia	Lumburjena	Lumburjena	Bagh

APPENDIX II

Postal Business Transacted from 1975-76 to 1977-78

Year	Money Orders issued		Money Orders paid		
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	
1	2	3	4	5	
Rs. P.					
1975-76	..	59,428	38,55,530.71	63,827	66,54,885.55
1976-77	..	64,453	41,30,430.08	56,297	49,23,598.56
1977-78	..	75,606	47,36,294.92	78,162	69,20,315.73

Savings Bank Deposits

Year	S. B.		R. D.		C. T. D.		T. D.	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
1	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs. P.								
1975-76	39,245	54,24,703.94	10,184	1,31,600.00	10,485	1,97,720.00	48	98,950.00
1976-77	54,071	83,68,994.17	24,314	3,16,270.00	12,456	3,93,242.21	75	95,550.00
1977-78	52,135	1,03,75,185.19	37,599	5,52,850.00	6,454	3,59,800.00	33	1,43,850.00

Savings Bank Withdrawals

Year	S. B.		R. D.		C. T. D.		T. D.	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs. P.								
1975-76	18,597	49,41,057.78	37	11,305.00	134	99,455.00	15	27,200.00
1976-77	30,104	71,42,218.16	118	52,71,358.00	312	3,20,187.21	15	38,100.00
1977-78	23,884	72,59,897.13	335	2,53,429.78	415	4,10,514.43	7	7,350.00

Year	Registered Letters		Parcels		Ordinary Letters	
	Number issued	Number delivered	Number issued	Number delivered	Number issued	Number delivered
1	22	23	24	25	26	27
1975-76	5,71,578	66,407	2,959	369	1,33,547	1,44,909
1976-77	6,27,710	70,366	3,431	298	1,47,958	1,53,401
1977-78	6,42,458	78,437	4,317	307	5,83,162	5,83,162

Year	Telegrams		N. D. C.			
	Number issued	Number delivered	Issued	Amount	Discharged	Amount
1	28	29	30	31	32	33
				Rs. P.		Rs. P.
1975-76	23,934	26,845	Nil	Nil	221	61,270.26
1976-77	30,025	20,081	Nil	Nil	334	69,671.54
1977-78	31,405	19,137	Nil	Nil	251	33,859.95

CLASSIFIED LIST OF POST OFFICES OF THE DISTRICT AS ON THE 1ST
APRIL 1978

Phulabani Head Office Pin 762001 2nd Class		Rabingia	..	ES
Batimunda	.. ES	Sarkiparha	..	ES
Duduki	.. ESGP	Sindrigan	..	S
Dakpal	.. ES	Solagurha	..	ESGP
Gochhapartha	.. SGP	Sudra	..	SGP
Gudari	.. ESGP	3. *Boudh LSG & PCO R Pin 762014, Class-A		
Katringia	.. ESGP	Badhigan	..	ESGP
Krandibali	.. ESGP	Baghiaparha	..	SGP
Sainipadar	.. ES	Balasinga	..	S
Salaguda	.. ESGP	Bamada	..	SGP
Sudreju	.. ES	Bandhapathar	..	S
Sudurukumpa	.. SGP	Birigarh	..	ES
Talaparha	.. ESGP	Biranarasinghpur	..	S
Tudipaju	.. ESGP	Billa badi	..	ESGP
1. Baligurha & PCO LSG R Pin 762103 Class-A		Brahmanpali	..	ES
Badeketa	.. ES	Butupali	..	ES
Budingia	.. ES	Devgarh	..	ES
Biringia	.. ES	Dhadalparha	..	S
Budagurha	.. SGP	Jonhaponk	..	S
Burangia	.. ES	Kamira	..	ES
Dandapadar	.. ES	Karadi	..	S
Demingia	.. S	Kellakata	..	ES
Kanchabali	.. ES	Khamariparha	..	ESGP
Kudupanga	.. S	Khuntabandha	..	ES
Mahasingi	.. SGP	Khuntiparha	..	ES
Pokhari	.. ES	Lunibahal	..	ES
Rutungia	.. SGP	Marjakud	..	ES
Sainipada	.. ES	Mathura	..	ESGP
Simanbarhi	.. ES	Mundaparha	..	SGP
Tillori	.. SGP	Palaspat	..	ESGP
2. Barkhama R Pin-762110, Class-C		Rambhikata	..	S
Badagan	.. ES	Salki	..	S
Budrukia	.. ESGP	Sampoch	..	ESGP
Khamankhole	.. ESGP	Sarasara	..	SGP
Kutikia	.. S	Telibandha	..	SGP
Melsikia	.. ES	Tetelenga	..	ES
Pokharibandha	.. ES	Tikarparha	..	ESGP

4. Baunsuni R Pin 762015, Class B

Ainlapali	..	ES
Ambajhari	..	ESGP
Badikata	..	ES
Bahira	..	ESGP
Balakira	..	ES
Dahya	..	S
Gundulia	..	ESGP
Juramunda	..	ES
Kankala	..	ES
Kasurbandh	..	ES
Manupali	..	ESGP
Mundipadar	..	ESGP
Nuapali	..	ES
Raksha	..	ESGP
Rushibandh	..	S
Sangochhapada	..	ES
Tilapanga	..	ES

5. Bamunigan Pin 762021, Class C

Alanjuri	..	S
Gadapur	..	SGP
Gudikia	..	ES
Jhinjirigurha	..	ES
Katingia	..	SGP
Kasabasa	..	ES
Katamaha	..	S
Mahagudi	..	ES
Salimagochha	..	ES
Sangadama	..	ES
Tamangi	..	ES

**6. Daringbarhi ££ R PCO
Class C Pin 762104**

Badabanga	..	ESGP
Bhramarbarhi	..	ES
Danekbarhi	..	ES
Dasingbarhi	..	SGP
Kerubarhi	..	S
Kirikuti	..	S
Kumbharbarhi	..	S
Pangali	..	S
Parthamaha	..	SGP
Simanbarhi	..	SGP
Sonapur	..	SGP
Sraniket	..	ES

7. Ghantaparha EDSO, Pin 762018

Ainlapali	..	ES
Ambajhari	..	ESGP
Badikata	..	ES
Bahira	..	ESGP
Balakira	..	ES
Dahya	..	S
Gundulia	..	ESGP
Juramunda	..	ES
Kankala	..	ES
Kasurbandh	..	ES
Manupali	..	ESGP
Mundipadar	..	ESGP
Nuapali	..	ES
Raksha	..	ESGP
Rushibandh	..	S
Sangochhapada	..	ES
Tilapanga	..	ES

9. Kantamal R ££ Pin 762017 Class B

Ambagan	..	SGP
Baragan	..	S
Kultajore	..	SGP
Masinagara	..	ES
Narayanprasad	..	ESGP
Nuapali	..	S
Rundimahal	..	ES
Sanchapapali	..	ES
Sirimal	..	S
Uden	..	ES
Uma	..	ESGP

10. Khajuriparha R ££ PCO Pin 762013

Arapaju	..	SGP
Bapalmendi	..	ESGP
Baringi	..	S
Boikumpa	..	ES
Dalparha	..	SGP
Dankuni	..	ES
Dutiparha	..	SGP
Dutimendi	..	SGP
Gadiaparha	..	ES
Gandapaju	..	ES
Gandisar	..	ES
Lambabarhi	..	ES
Lineparha	..	SGP
Madhapur	..	ES
R. Nuagan	..	S
Talagan	..	S

1. Kotagarh R ff Pin 762105 Class C	Durgapanga	.. ESGP	Gunjibarhi	.. ESGP
	Gugurmaha	.. ES	Kanjamendi	.. SGP
	Judabai	.. ES	Kudutuli	.. ESGP
	Malagurha	.. ES	Lethingia	.. ES
	Ora	.. ESGP	Lokebadi	.. S
	Shrirampur	.. ESGP	Sirtigurha	.. ES
	Subarnagiri	.. SGP		
12. Kurttamgarh R Pin 762109 Class C			18. Phiringia R ff PCO Pin 762011 Class C	
Ballimusti	.. ES		Bandhagarh	.. SGP
Batagudha	.. SGP		Bisiparha	.. SGP
Dadakangia	.. ES		Dimbirigurha	.. ESGP
Dangisiguda	.. ES		Jajespanga	.. ESGP
Mediakia	.. ES		Kasinipadar	.. ESGP
Parampanga	.. ES		Kelaparha	.. SGP
Pusangia	.. ES		Pabingia	.. ESGP
13. *Manamunda R ff PCO Pin 762016 Class B	Baghiabahal	.. S	Paderipada	.. ES
	Damamunda	.. ES	Rabingia	.. S
	Dapala	.. S	Ratanga	.. ES
	Gabjore	.. ES	Sadingia	.. SGP
	Gudavelipadar	.. S	Seskajodi	.. ES
	Jogendrapur	.. ESGP	Tellapali	.. S
	Khairmal	.. ES		
	Khaliapali	.. S	19. *Purunakatak ff PCO R Pin 762013 Class B	
	Khatkhata	.. S	Adenigarh	.. SGP
	Lokapada	.. ES	Badabandha	.. S
	Padarpada	.. S	Balandia	.. ES
	Sagada	.. ESGP	Dhalapur	.. ESGP
	Similipadar	.. SGP	Jhadrajhingi	.. SPCO ff
	Sundhipadar	.. ESGP	Khandahata	.. ES
	Tundumal	.. ES	Ramagarh	.. SGP
14. Madikunda NDTSO Class C			Ranipathar	.. ES
15. Malisahi NDTSO Class C			Tileswar	.. SGP
16. Masterparha NDTSO Class C				
17. Nuagan R ff PCO Pin 762102 Class C	Balligarha	.. ES	20. Raikia R ff PCO Pin 762101 Class C	
	Dharmpur	.. ES	Banda	.. ES
	Dimisingia	.. ES	Beredakia	.. S
			Chanchedi	.. ESGP
			Dadingia	.. ES
			Deegi	.. SGP
			Gedingia	.. ES
			Gudrikia	.. ES
			Gundhani	.. ES
			Lumungia	.. S
			Mandasaru	.. ES
			Manikeswar	.. SGP
			Sikaketa	.. ES
			Sugudabarhi	.. SGP

21. Rudangia	EDSO	ff	Pin	762108	Jhiripani	..	ESGP
22. Sankarakhol	R	PCO	ff	Pin 762019	Lankagash	..	ESGP
				Class C	Mundigarh	..	ESGP
					Sirla	..	ES
Adasiparha		..	SGP				
Balaskumpa		..	SGP	26. *Udayagiri (PHI)	Adasikupa	..	S
Badabhuin		..	ES	762100	Bakingia	..	ES
Boida		..	S	Class A	Burbinaju	..	ES
Gumagarh		..	SGP		Gadagurha	..	ESGP
Koinjhar		..	S		Gardingia	..	ESGP
Pakangagan		..	ES		Gressingia	..	ES
Rasimendi		..	ES		Kanabagiri	..	S
Titrapanga		..	ES		Kothingia	..	S
23. Sarangagarha	R	ff	Pin	762106	Kurmingia	..	ES
				Class C	Lingagarh	..	SGP
Boriguda		..	S		Luhurungia	..	ES
Guttingia		..	SGP		Mallikapodi	..	SGP
Madarsahi		..	ES		Mandakia	..	ESGP
Magadingia		..	ES		Paburia	..	SGP
Padangi		..	ES		Raikhol	..	ESGP
24. Tikabali	R	P	C O	ff	Raipoli	..	S
				762010	Rutungia	..	SGP
Arabaka		..	ES		Sirki	..	ES
Balumaha		..	ES		Tiangia	..	ESGP
Bastingia		..	ES ff PCO		Symbols used :		
Belapadar		..	ES		ff	..	Cash Office
Bodimunda		..	ESGP		E	..	Combined Office
Beheragam		..	ESGP		N. D.	..	Experimental Office
Brahmanpad		..	SGP		A	..	No Delivery office
Breka		..	ES		B	..	Class I S. O.
Chahali		..	ESGP		C	..	Class II S. O.
Chakapad		..	ESGP		E. D. S. O.	..	Class III S. O.
Ghatigurha		..	ESO			..	Extra Departmental
Kalinga		..	SRGP ff PC				Sub-office
Katimaha		..	ESGP			..	Branch Office vested
Nedigurha		..	ES				with Savings Bank
Nuagan		..	ESGP				power
Podasahi		..	ES		T	..	Town S. O.
Posara		..	SGP		L. S. G.	..	Lower Selection
25. Tumudibandha	R	ff	P C O	Class C			Grade Offices justified as per standard
				Pin 762107			
Belaghara		..	ESGP		G. P.	..	Gram Panchayat
Guma		..	SGP			..	Hdqrs.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

The foregoing chapters have dealt with the principal sectors of the economy such as Agriculture; Industries; Banking, Trade and Commerce ; and Communications, in which a major portion of the working population is engaged. This does not, however, exhaust the whole field of economic activities of the district. A considerable number of the working population is engaged in other occupations or miscellaneous occupations like public administration, legal profession, medical profession, engineering profession, veterinary profession, teaching profession, tailoring, hair-cutting, laundries, domestic services, etc. With the growth of urbanisation, these occupations have also grown to a large extent.

Both the educated and the uneducated people prefer jobs in the Public Administration Departments because they get service security and other benefits. The 1961 Census* has returned a large number of persons engaged in various branches of public administration distributed as under :

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Sl. No.	Occupation	Males		Females	Total
		2	3		
1	Administrators and Executive Officials, State Government	62	..	..	62
2	Village Officials	163	44	207	
	Total	225	44	269	

Besides providing dearness allowance, the State Government have made provision for granting festival advances to the low paid employees and loans for the construction of residential buildings. The Government also makes loan advances to the employees for the purchase of bi-cycle, scooter and motor vehicles. Apart from travelling allowances the Government employees while on tour get accommodation facilities in rest sheds, inspection bungalows and circuit houses. The employees get facilities to reimburse the expenses incurred in connection with the medical treatment of self and the members of their families. Sometimes a sum of rupees one thousand is made available to them to meet the expenses in connection with their medical treatment. In addition to the above benefits, the State Government servants are allowed to encash earned leave to the

Amenities provided to Government Servants

* District Census Handbook, Boudh-Khondmals, 1961, p. 103

BOUDH-KHOND MALS

extent of 30 days in a block period of two years. The scheme has been operating since 1973. Group Insurance Scheme has also been made compulsory for the Government employees. As a result, the family members of a deceased employee are entitled to substantial financial aid.

The Central Government employees, employees of the Corporations like the Life Insurance Corporation of India and the Food Corporation of India have their own schemes of allowances, leave, medical relief, provident fund and gratuity.

Employees' Organisation

There is no Government employees' organisation specifically for this district, but there are employees who are members of their respective State level organisations like the Orissa State Ministerial Officers' Association, Non-Gazetted Employees' Association, Stenographers' Association, Orissa State Electricity Board Employees' Union, Orissa State Subordinate Engineers' Association, Orissa Administrative Officers' Association, Orissa State Class IV Employees' Association, etc. There are also Central Government and Bank employees associations in the district. The employees have joined their respective unions with a view to get redress to their grievances. They have become members for recreational and cultural purposes too.

LEARNED PROFESSION
Legal Profession

The legal profession includes lawyers and their clerks and petition writers. These people serve the client in securing justice in civil and criminal matters according to the prevailing Acts and Rules. They live in Phulabani, Boudh, Baligurha and G. Udayagiri where the courts are situated. The fee charged by each lawyer varies according to the nature of the case and the popularity of the lawyer who deals with it. But the client has to pay the fee fixed whether the case ends in his favour or not. Since this is an independent profession, a number of persons are attracted to it.

The district had 57 lawyers in 1978. Boudh being an ex-State had the highest number (37) of such persons. The lawyers have Bar Associations which look after their professional interests.

Medical Profession

Altogether 400 persons were engaged in medical and other health services in the district till December, 1977. The break-up of these services is given below :—

Category (1)	Number (2)
Allopathic Doctors	74
Ayurvedic Doctors	11
Homoeopathic Doctors	6
Nurses	31
Health Visitors	24
Auxiliary Nurses and Midwives	64
Sanitary Inspectors	37
Paramedical Workers	17

(1)	(2)
Vaccinators	.. 66
Pharmacists	.. 49
Radiographers	.. 3
Laboratory Technicians	.. 18
Total	.. 400

Besides the above Government service holders there are many more who are doing medical and health services privately. Those who have name and fame and long experience in the profession generally earn more and maintain a better standard of living.

Among learned professions, the educational service has attracted a large number of persons than other professions. The teachers work in various educational institutions and play a significant role in the social and cultural life of the district. The number of recognised Institutions and teachers in different category of educational institutions in 1972-73 is given below *.

Teaching
Profession

Category of Educational Institutions	No. of Institutions	No. of teachers
1	2	3
1. (a) Primary Schools	.. 1,377	2,422
(b) Sevashram and Kanyashram Schools	.. 112	402
2. (a) Middle English Schools	.. 93	266
(b) Ashram and Kanyashram Schools	.. 5	72
3. High English Schools	.. 28	328
4. College	.. 1	23
Total	.. 1,616	3,513

It is found from the statement that 3,513 persons were engaged in the profession of teaching in the district. Of these, 2,824 were Primary, Sevashram School and Kanyashram School teachers.

Until recent times the economic condition of the teachers in the schools was not good. A teacher was always considered to be a poor employee. But now there has been some improvement in their economic conditions due to the sanction of higher pay scales and other service benefits.

Veterinary
Profession

The condition of livestock and poultry was not good in the district before Independence. No proper care was being taken in the event of illness. As a result, quality and quantity of livestock deteriorated to a great extent. After Independence many schemes in the field of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services have been worked out for the development of livestock and poultry. This has made it essential for the district to have Veterinary doctors, Livestock Inspectors and other technicians. In 1977, altogether 110 persons were engaged in the Veterinary profession, of which 44 were Veterinary doctors. The rest were Livestock Inspectors. They were working in different hospitals, dispensaries, livestock centres and other units of the Department.

Engineering
Profession

A number of engineers, surveyors, draftsman, tracer and other technical personnel are employed in the district to carry out various developmental activities in the district. They discharge their duties under the Public Works Department (R. & B.), National Highways Organisation, Public Health Department, Rural Engineering Organisation,* Irrigation Department, Agriculture Department, Orissa Lift Irrigation Corporation and Orissa State Electricity Board. Their strength in the district on 31st March, 1978 was as follows :—

Category	Number
Engineer	141
draftsman	6
Surveyor	3
Tracer	6

Other technical persons (Mechanics, Electricians, Amin, .. 178
Fitter, Welder, Operator, Observer, Pump Driver, Vehicle Driver).

DOMESTIC
AND
PERSONAL
SERVICES

This profession includes the services of domestic servants, barbers, washermen, tailors, etc. In course of time these professions have undergone noticeable changes with the changing socio-economic condition of the people.

Domestic
servants

The number of persons engaged in the district as house keepers, cooks, maids, domestic servants and related workers were 760 in 1961 of whom 329 were females. Their number is likely to have increased in 1978.

In addition to domestic work, male and female servants also attend to agricultural operations in the rural areas. In urban areas they also work in hotels and restaurants.

* Now defunct

They are paid in cash or kind. Their wages are not attractive when compared to other occupations but they enjoy the benefit of free fooding, clothing and shelter in addition to their wages. They have no association to protect their rights and interests.

Hair-cutting is the traditional occupation of the Bhandaris (barbers). According to the 1961 Census, there were 171 (157 males and 14 females) barbers, hair dressers and related workers in Boudh-Khondmals district. It is found from a survey in 1978 that there are 10 hair-cutting saloons in the urban areas of Phulabani and Boudh, of which 6 are in Phulabani. Most of these saloons are functioning in rented houses. The proprietors pay a monthly rent which vary from Rs. 25/- to Rs. 50/-. The survey also revealed that 22 persons including the owner were engaged in these saloons. The employees are paid wages, either on fixed or piecemeal basis. The earning of an average saloon owner varies from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 500/- per month.

Hair-cutting

With the establishment of hair-cutting saloons, the practice of barbers going from house to house is fast vanishing mostly in the urban areas. A large number of customers are attracted to the hair-cutting saloons.

The growth of urbanisation and spread of education coupled with the increase in the income of a considerable section of the population have increased the demand on the services of the Dhobas (washermen). As a result, 8 laundries have been established so far in the urban areas of the Boudh-Khondmals district. In the Census of 1961, 802 persons (including 515 females) were enumerated in the district as launderers, cleaners, pressers and washermen.

Laundries

It was found in the district that most of the laundries are family concerns where the owner with the help of his family members carry on the business. Big establishments employ a few workers on monthly payment basis. The survey revealed that 50 per cent of the laundries are housed in rented buildings. The rent vary from Rs. 15/- to Rs. 30/- per month depending upon the condition and the locality of the rented house. Their usual charges vary from Re. 0.25 to Re. 0.50 paise per piece and from Rs. 5/- to Rs. 10/- per 20 articles. The earnings of the establishments vary according to the volume of business done. Generally the income ranges from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 500/- But their caste men earn less in rural areas.

The Census of 1961 enumerated 218 persons (including 27 females) in the district as tailors, cutters and related workers. Of the total number, only 35 males were found in the urban areas. In 1978, it was reported by the Notified Area Councils of Phulabani and Boudh that

Tailoring

there were 25 and 29 tailoring shops in the respective areas. These shops had employed 129 persons. It is also found that most of the tailoring shops are privately owned and function in the tailor's own house. Tailoring charges vary according to the quality of the materials as also of the work. In the first half of 1978, they were Rs. 3/- for making a cotton half shirt, and Rs. 4/- or Rs. 5/- for a full shirt or *punjabi* and Rs. 15/- to Rs. 18/- for a cotton pant. The investigation revealed that the gross income of a tailoring shop ranged between Rs. 300/- to Rs. 800/- per month.

Cycle repairing shop

Bicycle is known as the common man's mode of conveyance as it provides cheap and ready means of transport. To maintain the cycle in good condition the users require the help of cycle repairing shops. In 1978, 30 cycle repairing shops were found in the two towns of the district. In these shops 61 persons were engaged. Of these shops, 21 were in Boudh and were one-man units. In Phulabani almost all the shops employed more than one worker. In many shops boys are employed to do small jobs. The workers are paid Rs. 30/- to Rs. 40/- per month. The gross earnings of the owner of a cycle repairing shop in a month varied from Rs. 300/- to Rs. 500/. In addition to cycle repairing, a few shops undertook repairing of stoves and petromax lights.

Automobile repairing shop

The number of automobile repairing shops in the district was three in 1978. These were operating only in Phulabani town. In all, 15 persons were engaged in this occupation. The monthly income of each of these establishments was about Rs. 1500/-.

Radio repairing shop

There were four Radio repairing shops in the two towns of the district. Of these, two were in Phulabani, the district headquarters. Only seven persons earned their livelihood from this occupation in 1978. The monthly income of a shop owner varied from Rs. 300/- to Rs. 500/-.

Bakery

Of the two bakeries in the urban areas in the district one is at Phulabani and the other is at Boudh. These two bakeries, in 1978, absorbed seven persons including the owners.

Tea stall

During the last decades drinking of tea has become very popular both in the villages and the towns. To meet the demand, tea stalls are coming up like mushrooms in every corner of the district. In 1978, there were 84 tea stalls in Phulabani and Boudh Notified Area Council areas of the district. The stall owners generally charged Re. 0.30 to Re. 0.50 paise for a cup of tea. A few people take coffee. In addition to tea and coffee most of these stalls also sell light refreshments.

for the convenience of the customers. The monthly income of these establishments depend upon the size of the stall and the locality in which they are situated. In order to maintain a stall the owner usually engages one or two persons to help him in serving tea and refreshments and for doing other odd jobs.

Pan-bidi shops are generally established by the owners on a raised platform under a shade, in wooden cabins; by the side of hotels, bus stands, bazar, office area, etc. Some pan-bidi shops only sell *khilipan*, *bidis*, cigarettes, match boxes while others sell additional items like soap, snow, powder, hair oil, comb, candle, toffee, biscuits, etc. In 1978, there were 160 *pan-bidi* shops in Phulabani and Boudh urban areas of the district. In all, 190 persons were engaged in this occupation. The monthly income of these establishments depend upon the size of the shop and the locality in which they are situated. Their average monthly income varied from Rs. 300/- to Rs. 350/-.

Pan-bidi shop

The Orissa Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1956 is in force in Phulabani and Boudh Notified Area Council areas of the district. The labour Officers visit the shops and other commercial establishments in these places to find out whether the workers employed therein are properly paid, given holidays and have fixed working hours. They also look to the safety, health and welfare of the workers. At the end of March, 1977, there were 29 shops and 28 commercial establishments in the two Notified Area Councils of the district. A total number of 611 workers were in employment in these shops and commercial establishments. The Boudh Kshyudra Byabasayee Sangh, Boudh, is the only association of its kind in the district to look to the interests of the shop keepers and small commercial establishments.

Employ-
ment in shops
and
Commercial
Establish-
ments

The rapid development of road transport in recent years brought about the growth of a class of workers, viz., drivers, conductors and cleaners. In 1976-77, 349 persons got driving licence to drive motor vehicles. Of the total number, 93 were heavy motor vehicle licence holders. Usually the persons engaged in driving heavy vehicles got higher pay than the light vehicle drivers.

Drivers,
conductors
and cleaners

In 1977-78, there were 59 cycle rickshaw pullers in the urban areas of the district. They ply rickshaw on hire basis for transporting passengers and light goods. Their number is more in Phulabani than in Boudh town.

Besides cycle rickshaw pullers, there are persons who earn their livelihood by plying bullock carts. The number of persons following this occupation in the urban areas of the district was 95 in the year 1977-78.

Other useful
services

Besides the above occupations, there are persons who render useful services by engaging themselves in the following occupations.*

Occupations	Number of workers
1. Blacksmiths, Hammersmiths and Forgemen	1,237
2. Jewellers, Goldsmiths and Silversmiths ..	432
3. Carpenters, Joiners, cabinet makers, coopers and related workers	268
4. Basket weavers and related workers	1,404
5. Potters and related clay formers ..	1,763
6. Millers, Pounders, Huskers and Parchers, Grains and related food workers	2,125
7. Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers	5,246
8. Fishermen and related workers	760
9. Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book-Binders and related workers	618
10. Hawkers, Pedlars and street venders	289
11. Electricians and related Electrical and Electronics workers	12
12. Loggers and other forestry workers	831
13. Postmen and messengers	38
14. Police constables, Investigators and related workers	199
15. Watchmen, Chowkidars and Darwans	204
16. Stenographers and Typists	14
17. Telephone, Telegraph and Related Telecommunication operators	14
18. Money-lenders and Pawn-Brokers	819

*. District Census Handbook, 1961, Boudh-Khondmals, pp. 103-111

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

The district consists of three subdivisions, namely, Khondmals, Baligurha and Boudh. The Khondmals and Baligurha subdivisions consist of a net-work of hills and forests, interspersed here and there with small villages with patches of cultivated land. The villages are scattered in the hills and are separated from each other by rugged peaks and dense forests. Between the high mountain ranges of Khondmals and the river Mahanadi lie the fertile plains of Boudh. The natural features of this tract lend themselves to irrigation, the hills on the southern border forming a natural watershed from which many small streams find their way to the Mahanadi. Of the three subdivisions, the plain areas of Boudh Tahsil are comparatively fertile and good for intensive cultivation.

LIVELIHOOD
PATTERN

About 84 per cent of the people of the district earn their livelihood primarily through agriculture and forest produce. The Kandhas, however, do not depend entirely on the produce of their fields for their food supply. They depend upon jungle products for about 3 months in a year. Collection of Kendu leaf is also one of the chief occupations of the tribals in the district for their subsistence.

According to the Census of 1951 there were 4,56,895 persons in the district of which 2,26,738 were males and 2,30,105 females. The Census of 1951 ascertained the "economic status" and the "means of livelihood" of persons. On the foregoing basis, people were divided into two broad livelihood categories, viz., the agricultural classes and the non-agricultural classes. In the district, there were 360,770 persons who belonged to the agricultural classes and 96,125 persons who belonged to the non-agricultural classes. Among the agricultural classes were included (a) cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned, and their dependants, (b) cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned, and their dependants, (c) cultivating labourers and their dependants, and (d) non-cultivating owners of land agricultural rent receivers, and their dependants. The non-agricultural classes comprised persons including their dependants who derived their principal means of livelihood from (a) production other than cultivation, (b) commerce, (c) transport and (d) other services and miscellaneous sources.

The above eight livelihood classes were divided each into three subclasses, namely, self-supporting persons, non-earning dependants, and earning dependants in order to indicate their economic status.

The following figures show the number of persons deriving their principal means of livelihood and their economic status as classified in the Census of 1951.

Livelihood classes and sub-classes	Self-supporting		Non-earning dependants		Earning dependants		
			Males	Females	Males	Females	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AGRICULTURAL CLASSES	91,843	15,224	70,263	1,62,711	17,019	3,710	
(a) Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned ; and their dependants	72,419	10,214	57,387	1,34,400	14,175	2,305	
(b) Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned, and their dependants	3,720	536	3,110	6,630	836	260	
(c) Cultivating labourers, and their dependants	15,424	4,330	9,462	20,963	1,965	1,125	
(d) Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers : and their dependants	280	144	304	718	43	20	
NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES	24,772	5,815	19,112	41,964	3,729	733	
(a) Production (other than cultivation)	9,025	2,225	6,395	14,288	1,593	204	
(b) Commerce	4,362	899	3,485	7,521	700	200	
(c) Transport	133	11	130	212	24	16	
(d) Other Services and miscellaneous sources	11,252	2,680	9,102	19,943	1,412	313	

During 1954-55 an economic sample survey* was undertaken for the rural population of the district in which the family was taken as a unit. The survey showed that 88.9 per cent were agricultural families. Of the agricultural families, 56.4 per cent belonged to the class of cultivators of land wholly owned, 1.6 per cent were cultivators of land unowned, 0.7 per cent were non-cultivating owners, 28.2 per cent were agricultural labourers, and 2.0 per cent did not come in any of these classes.

*. Economic Survey of Orissa, Vol. I., by Dr. Sadasiv Misra

The non-agricultural classes were divided into four main occupational-groups. Of the total non-agricultural families 0.5 per cent derived their major source of income by working as labourers, 4.8 per cent from trade, 2.2 per cent from production other than cultivation and 2.8 per cent from service and other professions. In comparison with the occupational figures of the Census of 1951 this survey indicated, more or less, the same number of persons engaged in different occupations.

In 1961, there were 290,151 workers in the district which constituted 56.40 per cent of the total population. Besides, there were 224,276 persons treated as non-workers. Of the total working population 186,246 persons were engaged as cultivators and 38,749 as agricultural labourers. Besides, 3,662 persons were engaged in mining and quarrying, 16,656 persons in household industry, 345 persons in manufacturing other than household industry, 402 persons in construction work, and 4,138 persons in trade and commerce. In transport, storage and communication 257 persons were engaged. There were 39,696 persons who followed other avocations not enumerated above.

The total number of workers in 1971 was 2,19,392 which constituted 35.29 per cent of the total population. The male and female workers respectively accounted for 59.67 and 10.99 per cent of the total male and female population. In 1961 the total number of workers made up 56.40 per cent of the total population and the male and female workers respectively constituted 64.54 and 48.35 per cent of the corresponding total population.

In the total working population, cultivators, agricultural labourers and other residual workers respectively accounted for 55.16, 28.95 and 15.89 per cent in 1971. The corresponding figures for 1961 were 64.19, 13.35 and 22.46 per cent. The reason for the sharp decline in the participation rates except among females could partly be attributed to the change in the definition of workers adopted for 1971 Census as compared to that of 1961. According to 1971 definition, a man or woman who was engaged primarily in household duties or a student attending an institution, even if such a person helped in the family economic activity but not as full-time worker, should not be treated as a worker for the main activity. Application of this test might have resulted in non-inclusion, particularly in the rural areas, of a large number of house-wives and students as workers in 1971 Census although they would have been classified as such in 1961.

The following table shows the number of workers according to the categories of workers as classified in the Census of 1971.

Categories of workers	Males	Females
1	2	3
Cultivators	..	110,065 10,955
Agricultural Labourers	..	46,188 17,315
Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, and plantations, orchards and allied activities	2,743	357
Mining and quarrying	..	114 7
Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs :		
(a) Household Industry	..	5,727 2,233
(b) Other than household Industry	..	871 215
Constructions	..	814 80
Trade and Commerce	..	4,520 638
Transport, storage and communications	880	39
Other services	..	13,217 2,414
Non-workers	..	125,094 277,189

THE GENERAL
LEVEL OF
PRICES

Food grains are the cheapest immediately after harvest and dearest immediately before harvest. Prices are also higher or lower according to the nature of the harvest. Besides, if population increases, as has been happening, and production of food grains does not keep pace with it, prices must rise, obviously because the same food has more mouths to feed. Generally, the price of rice is higher in the Khondmals owing to the fact that the areas available for rice cultivation are comparatively small and barren.

Pre-Inde-
pendence
Period

In the Khondmals, during the period 1891-95, the price of common rice, wheat and gram was 18.662 kg., 7.815 kg. and 13.995 kg. per rupee respectively. During the period 1896-1900, the price of common rice and wheat went higher. During this period, common rice, wheat and gram were available at 14.696 kg., 7.348 kg. and 14.346 kg. per rupee respectively. However, in the beginning of the 20th century rice and food grains were cheap, and when the price of common rice rose to 15.688 kg. per rupee, prices were held to be high.

During the decade from 1893 to 1902 in the ex-State of Boudh the average price of wheat, rice and salt was 11.897 kg., 24.027 kg. and 6.765 kg., per rupee respectively, showing a tendency to rise. The price level continued to rise gradually and in 1921 the maximum and the minimum price of rice was 15.396 kg. and 7.698 kg., per rupee respectively. In the next year there was a bumper harvest and the price of food grains decreased. The maximum and the minimum price of rice was 17.962 kg. and 15.396 kg., per rupee respectively. In 1923, the amount of rain which fell during the year was much below the average and considerably less than that of the year before. Consequently production of paddy decreased and the maximum and the minimum price of rice was 16.562 kg. and 8.864 kg., per rupee respectively. In 1924, the price of rice rose still higher due to low production and the maximum and the minimum price of rice was 12.363 kg. and 7.931 kg., per rupee respectively. In the next year, the price of rice decreased a little. In 1926, there was a general improvement in the price of rice over those in the preceding years. The maximum and the minimum price of rice was 18.622 kg. and 12.130 kg., per rupee respectively. This price level was maintained for a period of three years with slight fluctuations. Then came the serious slump when the price of rice dropped considerably.

In 1942, there was a phenomenal rise in the prices of agricultural produce resulting from the activities of the speculators on account of the Second World War. The maximum and the minimum quantity of rice available per rupee was 9.130 kg. and 6.790 kg. respectively. It was expected that with the end of the war the general food situation would ease. But, it did not, and the price level continued to rise gradually without any prospect of recession. In 1944-45 and 1945-46 the price of common rice and fine rice was 4.816 kg. and 3.571 kg., and 5.238 kg. and 4.205 kg. per rupee respectively.

In the Post-Independence period there has been a phenomenal rise in the price of agricultural produce. In the Kharif year 1947-48, common rice and fine rice were available at 3.281 kg. and 3.078 kg., per rupee respectively during the harvest time. In 1954-55 the harvest price of rice, wheat, ragi, maize, grams, rape and mustard, jute, tobacco and sugarcane was 3.110 kg., 3.110 kg., 3.110 kg., 11.962 kg., 3.732 kg., 2.488 kg., 3.732 kg., 0.466 kg., and 3.732 kg., per rupee respectively. This trend of the price level was maintained with slight fluctuations, up to 1956 after which there was a marked rise in the price of food grains. In 1957, rice, black gram, green gram, Kulthi, mustard, groundnut, turmeric, chilly (dry), and gingelly were sold at 2.3 kg., 6 kg., 1.8 kg., 3.2 kg., 1.2 kg., 2.0 kg., 2.1 kg., 0.481 kg. and 1.4 kg., per rupee respectively. During the four years, 1958 to 1961, the price of

Post-Independence Period

all the food grains remained, more or less, constant. In 1962, there was an abnormal rise in the price of food grains excepting black grams, and rice, black gram, Kulthi, bunt and Arhar were sold at 1.5 kg., 1.6 kg., 2.6 kg., 1.026 kg., and 1.091 kg., per rupee respectively. In the next year, the retail price of rice, wheat, ragi, green gram, black gram, and Arhar rose still higher and were available at 1.3 kg., 1.4 kg., 4.6 kg., 1.3 kg., 1.5 kg., and 1.0 kg., per rupee respectively. Towards 1968 the price level rose still higher and turmeric, Arhar, mustard, Palua (Indian arrowroot- *Curcuma zeodharia*), ginger, Jhudunga, resin, black gram, tamarind and Mandia were available at 0.416 kg., 0.454 kg., 0.555 kg., 0.200 kg., 0.571 kg., 1.250 kg., 0.333 kg., 1 kg., 3.333 kg., and 2 kg., per rupee respectively. The hill broom for which the district is famous cost Re. 0.10 per piece. In the next year the price level rose still upward and reached a high level in 1973. In 1973 rice, green gram, black gram, niger, turmeric, mustard, ginger, Jhudunga, resin, tamarind and Mandia were available at 0.416 kg., 0.250 kg., 0.250 kg., 0.333 kg., 0.235 kg., 0.357 kg., 0.400 kg., 0.476 kg., 0.099 kg., 0.833 kg., and 1.111 kg., per rupee respectively. In July, 1974 the price level of food grains, oils, vegetables and miscellaneous goods rose steeply and the retail price of rice, wheat, green gram, black gram, horse gram (Kulthi), bunt, coconut oil, mustard oil, groundnut oil, brinjal, potato, pumpkin, papaya, colocasia (Saru), onion and chilly (dry) was Rs. 1.65, Rs. 1.42, Rs. 2.80, Rs. 2.50, Rs. 1.70, Rs. 3.00, Rs. 18.00, Rs. 12.00, Rs. 10.00, Rs. 1.20, Rs. 1.50, Re. 0.80, Re. 0.50 Re. 1.00, Re. 1.00 and Rs. 7.00 per kilogram respectively. In December 1975, at Boudh, Phulabani and Tikabali common rice was available at Rs. 1.33, Rs. 1.70, and Rs. 1.55 per kilogram respectively. Green gram, black gram, horse gram, and Bunt were available in the district at Rs. 2.49, Rs. 2.10, Rs. 1.20, and Rs. 2.60 per kilogram respectively. In March, 1976, the price of rice, wheat, black gram, green gram, turmeric, Palua, resin, tamarind and potato was Rs. 1.90 Rs. 1.50, Rs. 2.07, Rs. 2.00, Rs. 2.50, Rs. 8.00, Rs. 11.00, Rs. 1.50, and Re. 0.90 per kilogram respectively. In 1977, the price of rice, black gram, turmeric, Palua, resin, mustard and Mandia rose upward and was available at Rs. 2.00, Rs. 2.55, Rs. 3.10, Rs. 9.50, Rs. 12.00, Rs. 3.25, Rs. 1.25 and Rs. 1.20 per kilogram respectively.

A major portion of the working class people of the district derive their chief source of livelihood by earning wages in farm and non-farm occupations. But it is rather arbitrary to draw a water-tight division between them since many of the labourers engage themselves in farm work and non-farm work at different times in the year. Agriculture being seasonal in character, this is a normal feature of the rural economy. For a considerable part of the year the rural labourers do not find any employment. As such, the daily wages they earn

don't give proper indication of their real income. In the district the system of payment of wages is also largely primitive in character. In many places wages are paid in kind in terms of paddy and other grains. If such wages remain unchanged on account of tradition, inspite of the rise in prices, it would be beneficial to the worker. Over very short period, wages in kind do remain unchanged, but since the Second World War with the rise in prices wage rates in kind have also been frequently revised.

In the beginning of the 20th century labour was almost entirely paid for in kind and practically the only skilled labourers were artisans, such as, masons, blacksmiths and carpenters, brought from Cuttack, Bhanjanagar, Berhampur and other places. A common mason earned a daily wage of Re. 0.31 to Re. 0.44 while a blacksmith got Re. 0.19 and a carpenter Re. 0.19 to Re. 0.44. Superior masons and carpenters were paid Re. 0.50 a day. Local labourers were paid Re. 0.12 to Re. 0.19 per day if employed by contractors and were paid in food and grain if employed in field work by cultivators. Village artisans, such as, blacksmiths who prepared and repaired plough-shares and other agricultural implements were allotted service lands and also, in many places, got an allowance of rice and other grain at harvest time. Washermen, barbers and sweepers were also allotted service lands and got in many places an allowance of rice and other grains at harvest time. This allowance was generally 9.330 kg. of paddy per plough in the case of blacksmiths. Adult barbers and washermen also got the same amount from each of their clients.

Pre-Independence Period

Field labourers were divided into two classes: *mulias* and *halias*. *Mulias* were day labourers paid almost invariably in kind, and *halias* were farm servants employed permanently by well-to-do cultivators. The *halias* were given a monthly allowance of 56 kg. of rice and at harvest time 5.6 quintals of rice, 2 pieces of cloth and a rupee in cash, which represented a yearly wage of about Rs. 30. On the whole, the *halias* were better off than the day labourers who got little employment from February to May, except in repairing houses, etc. During these months they had to subsist on their own little crops, on wild roots and fruits, by cutting and selling bamboos and fuel and by making and selling mats, baskets, etc.

The above wage level remained stationary for a long time. In 1914 there was a good demand for labour and the labouring classes had no difficulty in finding employment. The daily wages of the skilled labourers ranged from Re. 0.37 to Re. 0.56 and that of the unskilled labourers from Re. 0.12 to Re. 0.19. In 1924 the labouring

classes found easy employment in the neighbouring British administered districts and were well off. This temporary emigration helped to enlarge the experience and outlook of the local workers to some extent. In 1940, forced labour or Bethi system was abolished in the ex-State of Boudh. This progressive measure was a source of great relief to the poor people. Since the Second World War, with the rise in prices wage level was also increasing. The labourers who went outside the district generally earned good wages.

Post-Independence Period

An economic sample survey was conducted during the period—October, 1954 to September, 1956, by the Government of Orissa in which the family was taken as a unit. It was observed that in the rural economy a large portion of the families derived their chief source of livelihood by earning wages in farm and non-farm occupations. According to this survey 88.9 per cent of the families in the district belonged to the agricultural classes of which 28.2 per cent were agricultural labourers, and 10.3 per cent of the families belonged to the non-agricultural classes of which 0.5 per cent were non-agricultural labourers. Thus about one-fourth of the total number of families of the district constituted the labouring class. As regards their mode of employment, 87.27 per cent were employed as daily labourers. Labourers engaged on annual term constituted 12.72 per cent. A labourer, on the average, got work for 176 days a year.

It is a well-known fact that agricultural labour constitutes the lowest income group in the community. In 1954 the average daily wage of a male labourer was Re. 0.75. Women and children comparatively got lesser wages. When a male labourer paid in terms of kind he got 3.2 kg. of paddy per day. This wage level continued for a short time after which it rose. In 1958 the skilled labourers, such as carpenter, cobbler and blacksmith got Rs. 3.25, Rs. 2.83 and Rs. 2.70 per day respectively. Among agricultural labourers men, women and children got Re. 0.95, Re. 0.61 and Re. 0.43 per day respectively. Other agricultural labourers, such as, those who water fields, carry loads, dig wells, etc. were paid at Re. 0.95 per day. A herdsman whose work is grazing the cattle got Re. 0.94 per day. In 1961, the wages of the field labourers were enhanced further and the male labourers got Rs. 1.25, women Re. 0.79 and children Re. 0.44 per day. Other agricultural labourers got less wages than that of the field labourers and men, women and children got Re. 1.00, Re. 0.62 and Re. 0.37 per day respectively. A herdsman got Re. 0.83 per day. In between 1962 to 1966 the wage level remained, more or less, constant with a little fluctuation. Since 1967 there was a marked rise in the wage level of both the skilled and the unskilled labourers and they were paid at the rate of Rs. 5.00 and Rs. 2.00 per day respectively. In 1971 the wage level rose further and

masons, carpenters and blacksmiths got Rs. 6.00 per day. Male labourers got Rs. 3.00 and women Rs. 2.50 per day. In the next year, the wage level remained steady. In 1974, the wage level rose steeply with the rise in prices, and skilled labourers received Rs. 8.00 per day. Field labourers and other agricultural labourers got at the rate of Rs. 3.50 per day. In notification No. 21877 LEH, dated the 26th December, 1975, the Government of Orissa fixed the minimum wages payable to all categories of agricultural labourers at the rate of Rs. 4.00 per day. This notification came into force from the 1st January 1976 and wages are being paid accordingly.

The *halias* usually get 1.5 quintals of paddy, 3 pieces of cloth and one winter cloth annually. Besides, they get one kilogram of rice per day.

The district is mainly agricultural. This is so, not because agriculture is well developed in the district but due to the fact that opportunities for gainful employment outside agriculture are extremely limited. The district is in a high rainfall zone but several areas are constantly drought-prone due to uneven distribution of rainfall and the hilly terrain. Boudh Tahsil is agriculturally prosperous for the availability of canal water for irrigation from the Salki Medium Irrigation Project, the only medium irrigation project in the district. Agriculture in other Tahsils has remained undeveloped due to lack of irrigation facility. Cultivation of land is confined mostly to one season, i. e., the rainy season, and farm output is also low. Shifting cultivation is prevalent among the Scheduled Tribes, and the Scheduled Castes people. In recent years, the impact of urban life, the developmental measures undertaken by the Government, modern means of communication, etc., have brought considerable improvement in the standard of living of the people.

Most of the people depended on agriculture and forest produce. But they were usually poor and in debt. Thrift and economy were but little practised, and the desire for accumulation of money was chiefly conspicuous by its absence. The bulk of the population had not even the means of clothing themselves properly. Although the climate was in their favour for greater part of the year, yet during the colder months they suffered a great deal. The cottages were usually mud huts with a thatched roof. The ordinary people had usually three meals a day, but if very poor they had to satisfy themselves with two. A porridge or gruel made of Mandia (Ragi) called *jau* (ଜୌ) was the food of the masses. Fish was eaten by certain classes when procurable and there was a considerable trade with the Kandhas who were very fond of salt fish. The rich class women wore gold ornaments in their arms, ears, nose and neck. But the low class women wore heavy and coarse brass bangles, anklets, armlets, ear-rings, nose-rings, etc.

Standard of Living

Pre-Independence Period

The hilly areas were inhabited chiefly by the Kandhas. The Kandhas were physically fit to undergo severe exertions. The men went about armed with Tangi, a sort of battle-axe, the handle of which was covered in many parts with brass wire for protection and ornament. Their favourite amusement was hunting which they pursued with an indefatigable ardour. The dress of the Kandha was simple. It usually consisted of a piece of coarse cloth worn round the loin. The head-dress was more elaborate. The hair was worn very long and drawn out in the fashion of a horn, inside which they usually placed their comb, pipe and other little domestic requisites. The women wore a skirt reaching a little below the knees. Nothing was worn over the bosom except ornaments. Like the men, the women invariably wore a small comb in the hair, and the younger women sometimes had five or six of them.

Their ordinary food consisted of rice, or other dry grains boiled into a kind of porridge. They ate mango and used the pounded kernel as a sort of flour. They ate numberless jungle roots, sweet potatoes, yams, and Mohwa flowers. Those who did not convert the Mohwa flowers into spirit stored and ate them dry. Wild game was eaten freely when procurable, but domestic animals were reserved for special occasions. Tobacco was regarded by them as one of the most necessary articles of existence, and they were all habitual smokers. They did not drink milk, although they had herds of goats and buffaloes. The men were great drinkers and they had ample means to indulge in it, as the 'Solapa' or Sago palm which gave toddy or fermented juice for six months up to the rains, were plentiful. Mohwa flowers from which a strong spirit was distilled were also available in abundance. They were very fond of dancing. In every Kandha village there was a house called "Dhangada Ghar" where the young men and maidens met.

In the early part of the 20th century, on the whole, the people of the district advanced in prosperity and the country was slowly opened out. The schools, including the schools in the hilly areas, were doing good work. The attendance in the schools of the hilly areas was comparatively small. L. E. B. Cobden Ramsay, writing in the early part of the 20th century, said "The Khonds are giving up their primitive customs and beliefs and endeavouring to amalgamate with their Hindu neighbours. The Khonds of Boud are for the most part those members of the tribe who have for many generations back deserted their highland homes and settled down in the plains: They have taken to regular plough cultivation, but still supplement this by raising cash crops on the hill sides, where they cut and burn the light forest. The distinction between the Khond of the plains and

of the highlands is very marked and real and is particularly noticeable in the neighbouring State of Kalahandi where there is a large population of Khonds. The Khonds of the plains have given up their own language which they now scarcely understand and amongst themselves talk Oriya: They do not eat, drink or intermarry with the Khonds of the hills: the distinction is locally well recognised."¹

He further observed that the people of the ex-State of Boudh for the most part were very backward, poor and improvident. The villages along the Mahanadi were an exception and many of them were large substantial villages with very prosperous inhabitants. The land was fertile and paddy was extensively grown in the open country along the Mahanadi. Castor oil, *arhar* and gram were the other main crops and turmeric was also grown in the hills on the southern border. In ordinary years the produce of rice, foodgrains and oilseeds was in excess of requirements and a considerable trade was carried on by traders. In 1908, in the Angul Gazetteer, L. S. S. O' Malley wrote, "On the whole, it is reported, the cultivators both in Angul and the Khondmals may be regarded as prosperous and fairly comfortable, but the labouring classes are scantily clad, meagrely fed, and of poor physique. At the same time, it must be remembered that their needs are very few, and they are not entirely dependent on the produce of the fields for their food-supply. This is particularly the case in the Khondmals, where the Khonds and Pans in the best seasons, live almost entirely on jungle products, such as, herbs, roots and fruits, for at least three months in the year. This dietary is not restricted to those who have no other food, but prevails even among men who have several hundred rupees worth of grain stored in their houses, half a tambi, i.e., $\frac{1}{2}$ seer of rice, mixed with herbs (*sag*) and other jungle products, furnishes a meal for two or three persons, and this is the meal indulged in for three or four months in the year even by persons who are well off. At other times also jungle products form no unimportant part of the food of the people. In fact, they are used more or less throughout the year, but while the produce of the fields is largely depended upon from September to March, mixed with a small proportion of jungle products, the reverse is the case during the remaining months of the year, when the latter are largely consumed with a small mixture of the produce of the fields. The Khonds, moreover, supplement their food with game, especially different species of deer; many birds are caught for food, and rats and mice are considered delicious. No part of an animal is wasted, and when a *sambar* rewards the sportsman's skill, even the intestines

1. Feudatory States of Orissa, p. 137.

and skin are eaten, nothing being left but horns, hoofs and bones. So long as the Khonds have anything to eat, they do not work. For about four months in the year, viz., from January to April, they pass their time in singing, dancing and drinking, and when their stores of food grains run short, they go into the jungle in search of game and natural products. They are a thrifless class, content if they have enough for their present requirements, with but little or no thought for the future. This thriflessness is probably due to the ease with which they can satisfy their wants, which are indec few, they are accustomed to live on natural products, and they know that they are easily obtainable if their labour fails."

During the period 1891-1900, in the district there was repeated scarcity of food grains which resulted in high mortality. Due to the great famine in 1899 known as 'Chhapansal' famine there were great loss in Khondmals and Baligurha subdivisions. In the next decade (1901-1910) there were poor harvests in 1902 and 1903 and again in 1907 and 1908 when even mango and Mohwa crops in Khondmals and Baligurha subdivisions failed resulting in serious distress to the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. But Boudh subdivision was passing through a very good period particularly in agricultural matters. Between 1911-20, there were repeated failure of crops leading to a famine in 1919 in the southern part of the district. There was high mortality among the infants which was ascribed to the prevalence of veneral diseases.

The district recovered quickly between the years 1921-30 and public health was also improved. There were scarcities of food in some years and in 1924 an area of 282.2991 sq. km. in Chakkapad Khandam of G. Udayagiri Tahsil suffered heavily. Test work was started and relief was given in extensive scale.

During the period 1931-40 the district had no bumper crop and depended mostly on the import of food stuffs from other districts of the State. The position in Boudh subdivision was a little better than in the other two subdivisions. Khondmals subdivision passed through a period of scarcity in 1935 when Taccavi loan was given liberally. There was a large scale emigration to Assam.

During the period 1941 to 1946 the general condition of the district was worse than the previous period. Deficiency in food stuff continued and there was marked deterioration in public health. This was ascribed to the fact that the people were suffering from under-nutrition. The adverse circumstances under which the people of the district were practically unable to grow was a matter of concern for the Government.

The period 1951-60 was significant for its planned development of rural economy. Five Year Plans were introduced which contributed to the overall prosperity of the people. Special schemes for the tribal people were introduced through National Extension Service Blocks. As irrigation facility was not available, much progress in agriculture was not achieved. Anyway, food was not scarce and general improvement in public health was noticed as the death rate on account of agency fevers came down. Out of the fifteen Community Development Blocks in the district, ten were opened during this period. Adoption of improved methods of agriculture, supply of fertilisers, pesticides etc., opening of new dispensaries, supply of drinking water in rural areas, programmes to control and prevent epidemic diseases, construction of road communication, spread of education, etc., contributed substantially to the material progress of the people. This decade was comparatively free from natural calamities like flood, drought and epidemics. The economic prosperity and good harvests had thus resulted in the economic growth of rural economy.

Post-Independence Period

The economic survey of 1954-55 indicates that about 97.7 per cent of the tribal families were dependant on agriculture for livelihood. About 56.4 per cent of the agricultural families were owner-cultivators and 28.2 per cent were agricultural labourers. Besides, the *per capita* supply of agricultural land in the district was the lowest among all the districts in the State which indicates the poor condition of the agricultural economy. The data reveal that in 1954-55 the average level of income per farming family was Rs.253.06 per year. Next to the farming families in numerical importance were the households who depend primarily, and many of them wholly, on wages by working in farm or in non-farm occupations. Their annual income per family was Rs.103.87. The data reveal that the net income from the rural trade was Rs.189.41 on the average per trading establishment. The level of income of the barbers, washermen and priests was exceedingly low which indicates that the families pursuing these avocations belonged to the low-income group.

A family budget enquiry was conducted in 1960. The design of the survey was one of the stratified systematic sampling. For the purpose of this survey the districts, viz., Boudh-Khondmals, Kalahandi, Koraput, and the Agency areas of Ganjam were grouped under one region. The data reveal that cereals claimed the highest percentage of total consumption in both rural and urban areas. Milk and milk-products claimed a lower proportion in rural areas than in the urban areas. Both in the rural and the urban areas people spent a lot on other food items. On non-food items the urban people spent more than the rural people in general.

The above consumption pattern holds good till now and as one would expect cereal consumption in the rural areas is primarily in non-cash terms while in the urban areas it is in cash-terms. This clearly shows that urban people buy most of their cereal requirements while rural people depend on home-grown stock or that obtained in exchange of goods and services. As regards milk and milk-products, more or less, an even distribution is prevalent between cash and non-cash consumption in the rural areas, while in the urban areas cash consumption constitutes the main factor. The trend with regards to cash and non-cash consumption of other food items is in the same direction as that of milk and milk-products for both rural and urban areas. In respect of fuel, light and intoxicants, non-cash consumption is very insignificant in the urban areas. For amusements, toilets, clothes and sundry goods the entire consumption is in cash terms. For miscellaneous goods and services, and durable and semi-durable goods cash consumption both in rural and urban areas is of overwhelming proportion. So, one may conclude by saying that in respect of food-items rural people depend more on home-grown stock than their counterparts in the urban areas while for the non-food items dependence on market is almost parallel. In otherwords, urban people depend on the market for almost everything they use, while rural people purchase a few items only. The increase in the prices of various articles of daily consumption has hit hard the urban people.

The urban area presents a picture of all the socially significant sections of the people from the unskilled labourer to the well-to-do and the rich. The collision of urban life and the modern means of communication have some impact on the food habits and luxuries of the rural people. Beverage like tea has become common even in village homes. Many fashionable articles have made their way into the semi-rural areas. Shops selling varieties of goods have now appeared in almost all big villages. Model houses, and low-cost houses for the weaker section of the community are built by the Government. The standard of living of the people is gradually improving due to adoption of improved agricultural techniques, modern means of communication and, above all, general consciousness created through the agency of Community Development Blocks. The Savings Bank facility and availability of Small Savings Certificates in post offices are inducing many people to keep up their savings in Pass Books and National Savings Certificates. During 1974-75, 1976-77 and 1977-78, the district had achieved the credit of securing the first position in the State in collecting the highest percentage of net collection in the small savings schemes.

However, the economic condition of most of the people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes is very poor. They

are mostly the Kandhas and the Panas. Often they become the victims of Sahukars and unscrupulous traders who exploit them taking advantage of their poverty, simplicity and ignorance. However, there is one marketing co-operative society at Tikabali which ensures fair price to the Adivasis.

The spread of Christianity among the Kandhas does not necessarily bring any perceptible change in their economic life. It has contributed to some extent to their social and educational advancement.

The Kandhas are usually very homesick and do not even show any interest to settle in the tribal colonies established by the Community Development Blocks. The lure of better employment has, however, induced some of them to migrate to the urban areas. Bhubaneshwar, the capital city of the State, has now a sizable population of the Kandhas who are employed mostly as rickshaw pullers and day labourers. Some of them also work as low-paid employees in government or private organisations. Some Kandhas live at Bhubaneshwar with their families, the women-folk being mostly engaged in household work or work as day labourers.

Nine out of the fifteen Community Development Blocks have been declared as Tribal Development Blocks where special tribal welfare measures are being undertaken. Three out of the four Tahsils, viz., Khondmals, Baligurha and G. Udayagiri have been declared as 'Scheduled Area' for protecting the economic interest of the Adivasis. The Government of India as well as the Government of Orissa through various agencies, such as, the Tribal Development Agency, the Integrated Tribal Development Projects, and the Drought Prone Area Programme Agency are endeavouring to upgrade the economic and social status of these people.

The jurisdiction of the District Employment Exchange covers the entire district. The scope of employment in the private sector is extremely limited. There is no large-scale or medium size industry either in public or private sector as a consequence of which job opportunities are found almost entirely in Government offices. There are a few small-scale industries where some people are employed.

The District Employment Exchange was started at the district headquarters, Phulabani, on the 23rd March, 1960. Prior to it the District Employment Exchange, Berhampur, had its jurisdiction over this district. Under the District Employment Exchange, Phulabani, there are two Employment sub-offices located at Boudh and Baligurha. Besides, there is a Rural Employment Bureau at G. Udayagiri to disseminate employment information.

GENERAL
LEVEL OF
EMPLOYMENT
IN DIFFERENT
OCCUPATIONS

Employment
Exchange

As regards the mode of employment seekers, generally graduates in Arts and Science, under-graduates, matriculates and unskilled workers registered their names in the Employment Exchange. The following table shows the number of registration, placement, submission, vacancy, employers using the exchange and the position of the Live Register for the years 1968 to 1977 in the district.

	Years										
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Registration ..	3,113	2,624	2,781	4,234	4,346	4,376	4,577	5,371	5,174	4,173	
Placement ..	146	212	267	567	716	384	520	1,455	676	347	
Submission ..	2,338	2,827	3,793	6,509	5,141	7,302	4,373	4,066	11,225	6,742	
Vacancy ..	202	459	604	1,146	643	848	1,418	1,086	840	600	
Employers using the exchange	58	89	104	149	115	161	146	126	170	131	
Position of the Live Register	2,369	2,203	2,895	3,589	3,969	3,931	4,819	4,263	6,071	6,191	

Employment Market Information

The Employment Exchange, Phulabani, collects information from the employers in the public sector and those employing 25 persons and above in the private sector in the prescribed *pro forma* with a view to collect and collate man-power statistics. In 1968, there were 7551 males and 518 females employed in public and private establishments. Gradually the position has improved and in 1977 there were 11,088 males and 664 females employed in public and private establishments. The following table shows the employment position in the district during the years 1968 to 1977.

Year		Male	Female	Total
1968	..	7,551	518	8,069
1969	..	8,406	532	8,938
1970	..	8,262	555	8,817
1971	..	9,840	539	10,379
1972	..	10,067	506	10,573
1973	..	11,521	517	12,038
1974	..	10,499	529	11,028
1975	..	11,186	570	11,756
1976	..	9,602	607	10,209
1977	..	11,088	664	11,752

The Vocational Guidance Unit is functioning under the charge of a trained officer in vocational guidance.

Vocational
Guidance

In 1977, 1493 individuals received information regarding jobs 106 applicants received individual guidance and 1432 applicants received guidance at the time of registration. During the year, 95 group discussions were conducted in which 304 persons attended. Applications of 641 persons were forwarded to different organisations for training out of which 93 persons were placed in different organisations for training.

The Community Development Programme was introduced in the district with the inauguration of the Community Development Block at Boudh on the 1st April, 1954. The district has been divided into 15 Community Development Blocks. According to the Census of 1971 the total population of the Community Development Blocks was 602,107.

COMMUNITY
DEVELOP-
MENT

A list of the Community Development Blocks with their date of inception, number of villages and Grama Panchayats has been given in Appendix I of this Chapter.

The achievements of the Community Development Blocks in the district are narrated below.

During the period, 1st July, 1975 to the 30th June, 1976, 2,49,215.55 hectares of land were sown for food and non-food crops. During the period, April 1975 to March 1976, improved seeds of paddy 5,12,589 kg., wheat 17,596 kg., Jowar 1,136 kg., maize 6,911 kg., ragi 28,762 kg., pulses 7,888 kg., cotton 2,956 kg., oil-seeds 10,500 kg., and vegetable seeds 2,032 kg., were distributed. Fertilisers, such as Calcium Ammonium Nitrate 915.120 tonnes, Super Phosphate 1690.190 tonnes and Ammonium Phosphate 133.870 tonnes were distributed. During this period 5,013 kg. of green manure seeds were distributed. Chemical pesticides, liquid 733 litres and powder 4,207 kilogrammes, were distributed. Fruit trees of 18,136 number were transplanted and 63,377 number of compost pits were filled. There were 4 seed multiplication farms and 56 private workshops for manufacturing agricultural implements.

Agriculture

In 1975-76, there were 19 veterinary dispensaries, 57 stockman centres, 6 artificial insemination centres, one dairy farm, 2 goat farms and 2 piggery farms in the Community Development Blocks.

Animal
Husbandry
and Veteri-
nary

In 1975-76, there were 20 dispensaries, 15 Primary Health Centres, 44 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and 37 Family Planning Centres. Besides, there were 3 training centres for Dhais.

Health and
Rural
Sanitation

Education

In 1975-76, there were 1499 Primary schools and 148 Sevashrams. Out of the total Sevashrams 8 were residential schools. Besides, there were 120 Middle English schools and 6 Ashram schools of Middle English standard. There were 29 High English schools and 7 Ashram schools of High English school standard. In these schools 50,525 boys and 26,519 girls were enrolled of which 31,382 boys and 14,757 girls belonged to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. There were 2,797 male and 203 female teachers of which 1,844 male and 106 female teachers were trained.

Social Education

In 1975-76, there were 28 registered and 216 unregistered Yubak Sanghas with 1,188 and 11,641 members respectively. Besides, there were 25 libraries and reading rooms, 10 Adult Literacy Centres, 5 Community Centres, 16 playgrounds, and 16 Rural Radio Forums with 19 radio sets.

Women's Programme

In 1975-76, there were 396 Mahila Samitis with 3,604 members. Besides, there were 24 Balwadi centres imparting education to 946 children. Thirty-four sewing centres were functioning with 56 sewing machines and 545 members.

Communication

In 1975-76, there were 398 km., 680 km., 779 km., and 300 km. of roads maintained by the Panchayat Samitis, Grama Panchayats, Public Works Department and Rural Engineering Organisation respectively. One hundred and eighty-seven kilometres length of State Highways was passing through the Community Development Blocks of the district. During the year, 23 culverts and 56 kilometres length of roads were constructed.

Irrigation

During the period July 1975 to June 1976, the net irrigated area was 24,447.52 hectares of which 16,100.64 hectares through government canals, 100 hectares through private canals, 2,862 hectares through tanks, 2195.20 hectares through wells and 3189.68 hectares through other water sources.

Co-operation

During the period July 1975 to June 1976, there were 94 Primary Agricultural Credit and Multi-purpose societies, 3 Primary Industrial Co-operative societies, one Labour Construction Co-operative society, and 11 Grain-gollas with 69,599 persons, 368 persons, 61 persons and 9,004 persons as members respectively. The Primary Agricultural Credit and Multi-purpose societies had Rs. 19,97,321 and Rs. 88,53,473 as share capital and working capital respectively. They had advanced loan of Rs. 52,80,482 in cash and 641 quintals of paddy in kind. These societies had distributed materials required

for agricultural production of the value of Rs. 6,58,738. The Agricultural Credit Societies had 16 godowns. The paid up capital and working capital of the Primary Industrial Societies were Rs. 70,530 and Rs. 1,90,640 respectively. They had marketed industrial products of the value of Rs. 95,280. The Labour Construction Co-operative society had Rs. 2,024 and Rs. 12,014 as paid up capital and working capital respectively.

Besides, there were other 4 co-operative societies with a membership of 804. Their paid up capital and working capital were Rs. 40,380 and Rs. 1,44,035 respectively.

In 1975-76, there were 83 electrified villages, 1,499 villages were provided with Primary schools. Post Offices and Telegraph Offices were provided to 233 and 17 villages respectively. There were 28 model villages. Drinking water facility was available in 2,973 villages with 3,197 drinking water wells, 68 tube-wells and 294 tanks. There were 9 small-scale industrial units of which 3 were managed by the Grama Panchayats. An area of 1,123 hectares was brought under soil conservation. There was one unit for pisciculture.

General



APPENDIX I

A list of Community Development Blocks with their names, number of Grama Panchayats, number of villages and date of inception.

Name of the Block	Number of Grama Panchayats	Number of villages	Date of inception of the Blocks
1	2	3	4
Boudh	..	14	402 April, 1954
Phulabani	..	8	318 October, 1955
G. Udayagiri	..	8	156 April, 1956
Nuagan	..	7	267 October, 1956
Baligurha	..	9	373 October, 1956
Tikabali	..	10	233 April, 1957
Chakapad	..	7	192 April, 1957
Raikia	..	9	221 April, 1958
Khajuriparha	..	11	325 April, 1958
Harabhang	..	11	339 April, 1958
Kotagarh	..	8	197 April, 1961
Kantamal	..	16	410 April, 1962
Phiringia	..	14	628 October, 1962
Daringbarhi	..	14	348 April, 1963
Tumudibandha	..	7	270 April, 1969

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The relations between the ex-State of Boudh and the British Government were regulated by Sanads granted to the Ruling Chiefs from time to time. In 1875 a *sanad* was granted to the then Chief of Boudh recognising his hereditary title of Raja and in 1894 by the grant of another *sanad* the tribute payable by the ex-State was fixed in perpetuity.

The State was administered personally by the Chief assisted by a Diwan. The Chief exercised the powers of a Magistrate of the first class and was bound to pay Nazarana to the British Government on succession. The ex-State of Boudh merged with the State of Orissa on the 1st January, 1948 and constituted a subdivision in the newly created district of Boudh-Khondmals. The district of Boudh-Khondmals was formed on the 1st January, 1948 with only two subdivisions, namely, Boudh and Khondmals. The next year Baligurha police station of Ganjam district and 51* villages of Dahya outpost which was a part of Sonepur ex-State were annexed to the Boudh subdivision. Thus the district is now comprised of three subdivisions viz., Boudh, Khondmals and Baligurha.

General administration of a district mainly rests with the Collector and District Magistrate. In the new set up the Collector and the District Magistrate is in overall charge of the general, revenue and development administration of the district. He is assisted by one or more than one Additional District Magistrates and a team of other district level officers. He occupies the pivotal position in the district administration. He is the guardian of law and order, and the promoter, helper and adviser of the social welfare institutions. He also supplies adequate technical support and facilities to the district level officers. He being the co-ordinating and guiding functionary at the district level, co-ordinates and guides the activities of different departmental officers in the district for the smooth and efficient implementation of different programmes of the Government. He is the Chairman of the District Development Committee of which the officers of different departments of the Government posted in the district are members. He as the Chairman of the District Development Advisory Board advises the Government of the programmes to be implemented for the overall development of the district.

The primary function of the Collector, as indicated by his very designation, is to collect the land revenue and other dues of the Government. Generally, Government dues of other departments are also collected by

ADMINISTRATION AT DISTRICT LEVEL

* Subsequently in 1954-69 Settlement the number of villages in the area had increased to 66.

him by virtue of his powers as the Certificate Officer of the district under the State Public Demand Recovery Act and the Central Revenue Recovery Act. Being the Chief Revenue Officer of the district he is responsible for the management of Government land and estates and for the maintenance of Land Records. He, as the District Magistrate, is also responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the district. Besides, a lot of other miscellaneous business relating to almost every sphere of administration keeps him constantly preoccupied. Immediately after Independence and during the first two Plan periods (1951-61), he was responsible for almost all development works implemented in the district. The 'Captain' of the development team, as he was called, he had to co-ordinate and supervise all development and welfare works in the district. But with the introduction of the Zilla Parishad Act, 1960, the role of the Collector changed to supervision and guidance as the guardian of Government interests. The Zilla Parishads were abolished with effect from the 1st April, 1967, and a District Advisory Council was constituted which was called the District Advisory Council, or the "Zilla Paramarsadata Samiti". Since 4th November, 1970 a new set up called District Development Advisory Board has replaced the Council.

The Collector is assisted by officers of various other departments like the Superintendent of Excise, the Civil Supplies Officer, the District Public Relations Officer, the District Panchayat Officer, the District Welfare Officer, etc.

The Collector of Boudh-Khondmals district is under the Revenue Divisional Commissioner, Southern Division, with headquarters at Berhampur. In revenue matters the Collector is under the control of the Revenue Divisional Commissioner who has powers to revise some of his orders, to supervise his work and to give him general direction. Above the Revenue Divisional Commissioner is the Member, Board of Revenue, who is responsible for the efficient running of revenue administration throughout the State. The Collector is responsible for the collection of Government dues and for the maintenance of Government properties.

* The functions of the District Advisory Council as defined in Resolution No. 2694, dated the 1st July, 1968, of the Community Development and Panchayat Raj (C. D.) Department, Government of Orissa, were as follows:

- (a) To advise the Government regarding developmental and other activities referred to it by Government from time to time and
- (b) to consider and advise Government as to how best the developmental activities can be expeditiously and efficiently executed and suggest ways and means to remove the bottle-necks in the execution of the developmental works.

After the separation of judiciary from the executive, the District Magistrate no longer tries criminal cases. Separate Judicial Magistrates have been posted to the district and they are functioning under the supervision of the District and Sessions Judge with headquarters at Berhampur. The Subdivisional Judicial Magistrates of the subdivisions also function as Munsifs for their respective areas. Besides, three Executive Magistrates for these subdivisions have been appointed as Special Magistrates to act in the absence of the Subdivisional Judicial Magistrates. They, however, do not try cases. They remain in charge of the routine business and dispose of urgent criminal matters. They also maintain law and order. Besides, they are also required to record confessional statements and hold T. I. parades and record dying declarations according to law. The Subdivisional Officers and the Subdivisional Magistrates, however, have been vested with powers to try offences under the Orissa Money Lenders Act and the Bonded Labour (Abolition) Act, 1976.

As mentioned earlier, the district has been divided into three subdivisions, namely, Khondmals, Boudh and Baligurha. Each subdivision is in charge of a Subdivisional Officer. He is mainly responsible for the general and revenue administration and for the maintenance of law and order in his area. The Executive Magistrate posted under him is entrusted with the disposal of criminal cases under the preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure and maintenance of law and order. Trial of criminal cases are left to the Judicial Magistrate of the subdivision.

ADMINISTRATION AT THE SUBDIVISIONAL LEVEL

सन्यामेव जनने

The Subdivisional Officer has general control over the subdivisional staff of all other departments as well as of the Panchayat Samitis and Grama Panchayats in his subdivision. He is directly responsible for the smooth implementation of the programmes of the Panchayat Samitis. As Chief Revenue Officer of the subdivision, he is responsible for proper administration of the Tahsils. He has also powers of control and supervision over the police administration. The Subdivisional Officer also acts as the Estate Officer for all Government properties. Besides, the Subdivisional Officers are also notified as Subdivisional Magistrates under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

Each Subdivisional Office has sections like (1) General and Miscellaneous, (2) Development, (3) Revenue, (4) Establishment, (5) Nizarat, (6) Records Room, (7) Election, (8) Judicial, (9) Welfare, (10) Grama Panchayat, (11) Civil Supplies, (12) Public Relations, etc. These sections are managed by gazetted officers subject to the overall control of the Subdivisional Officer.

The district has 5 Tahsils, each in charge of a Tahsildar. For better revenue administration there are two Tahsils under each of the two subdivisions of Baligurha and Boudh and one Tahsil under the Khondmals Sadar subdivision. The Tahsil Offices are located at Phulabani in Khondmals Sadar subdivision, Boudh and Kantamal in Boudh subdivision, and Baligurha and G. Udayagiri in Baligurha subdivision. The Tahsildars are assisted by Additional Tahsildars. A Tahsil is further divided into some Revenue Inspector Circles which are the lowest land revenue units for the collection of land revenue and are in charge of Revenue Inspectors.

Except Khondmals Sadar, the other two subdivisions have three Sub-Treasuries of which two are in Baligurha subdivision located at Baligurha and G. Udayagiri. These Sub-Treasuries are in charge of Junior Officers of the State Finance Service. They are designated as Sub-Treasury officers. Khondmals Sadar being the headquarters of the district has got a Treasury which is manned by a Senior Officer of the Orissa Finance Service who is designated as Treasury Officer.

**COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT
BLOCKS AND
OTHER
OFFICES**

To implement the Community Development programmes the district has been divided into 15 Blocks, each in charge of a Block Development Officer. The Blocks are located at Phulabani, Phiringia and Khajuriparha (in Khondmals Sadar subdivision); Boudh, Harabhanga and Kantamal (in Boudh subdivision); and Baligurha, Nuagan, Tumudibandha, Kotagarh, Daringbarhi, G. Udayagiri, Chakapad, Tikabali and Raikia (in Baligurha subdivision).

A list of the various sections of the district office at Phulabani is given in Appendix-I. These sections are in charge of district level officers subject to the overall control of the Collector.

Other State Government Offices and Offices of the Government of India located in the district are shown in Appendix-II.

APPENDIX—I

Different Sections of Boudh-Khondmals Collectorate

1. Revenue
2. Touzi
3. General and Miscellaneous
4. Judicial
5. Establishment
6. Welfare
7. Emergency
8. Land Acquisition
9. Compensation
10. Development
11. Election
12. Nizarat
13. Land Records and Records Room
14. Mining
15. Public Relations
16. Civil Supplies
17. Panchayat
18. Excise
19. Library
20. Regional Transport Authority



Offices of the State Government

1. District Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Officer, Phulabani
2. District Statistical Officer, Phulabani
3. District Labour Officer, Phulabani
4. District Agriculture Officer, Phulabani
5. District Industries Officer, Phulabani
6. District Inspector of Schools, Phulabani, Boudh, Baligurha
7. District Employment Officer, Phulabani
8. District Treasury Officer, Phulabani
9. Divisional Forest Officer, Phulabani, G. Udayagiri
10. Divisional Forest Officer (Kendu Leaf), Phulabani, Boudh
11. Deputy Director, Agriculture, Boudh
12. Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Phulabani
13. Executive Engineer, Electrical, Phulabani
14. Executive Engineer (Roads and Buildings), P. W. D., Phulabani
15. Executive Engineer, Rural Engineering Organisation, Phulabani
16. Executive Engineer, Irrigation, Boudh
17. Chief District Medical Officer, Phulabani
18. Circle Inspector of Schools, Phulabani
19. Superintendent of Police, Phulabani
20. Principal, Government Science College, Phulabani
21. Assistant Engineer, Public Health, Phulabani
22. Assistant Engineer, Lift Irrigation, Boudh
23. Assistant Engineer, National Highways and Projects, Phulabani
24. Executive Engineer, Minor Irrigation, Phulabani
25. Superintendent of Fisheries, Phulabani
26. Assistant Transport Manager, Phulabani
27. District Jail Office, Probation Officer and Prison Welfare Officer, Phulabani
28. Soil Conservation Officer, Phulabani
29. District Savings Organiser, Phulabani

Offices of the Central Government

1. Superintendent of Post Offices and Telegraphs, Phulabani

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

The present district of Boudh-Khondmals is constituted of the ex-State of Boudh, 66 villages of the ex-Zamindari of Panchara of Sonepur ex-State, the Baligurha subdivision which was a part of the Ganjam district, and the Khond predominated Khondmals subdivision. The last named subdivision was a part of the ex-State of Boudh till 1855, but with a view to stop human sacrifice by the Khonds the British Government took over the administration of this area in that year and a Tahsildar was appointed to hold its charge under the control of the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals. In 1891 it was made a subdivision of the Angul district and this system continued till 1936. With the creation of the Province of Orissa in 1936, the Khondmals subdivision was attached to the district of Ganjam which adjoined it. In 1948 the district of Boudh-Khondmals was created and subsequently the G. Udayagiri and the Baligurha Taluks of the Ganjam Agency which now form the Baligurha subdivision of the district were added to it.

The district of Boudh-Khondmals is centrally located in the State of Orissa. The area of the district is 11,070 sq. km. which accounts for 7.10 per cent of the State's total area. The district has two distinct physiographical regions, the riverine plains of the Boudh subdivision and the hill tracts of the remaining two subdivisions of Khondmals and Baligurha. The plains of the Boudh subdivision lie between the mountains of Khondmals and the river Mahanadi and its tributary, the Tel. It is a long strip of level country running parallel with the rivers. The second physiographical region in which the Tahsils of Khondmals, Baligurha and G. Udayagiri are situated, consists of hill ranges, barren plateau, uplands and forests.

Prior to the taking up the last survey and settlement operation which had been started in 1964, there were even portions in the district which remained unsettled. Adivasis, the original settlers of the Khondmals and Baligurha subdivisions, were not paying land revenue. During 1921-25, limited survey and settlement was done for the first time in Khondmals subdivision. In this settlement, the lands of non-Khonds only were surveyed. The 56 villages of Chakapad Khandam presently under the Tahsil of G. Udayagiri, had, however, been completely surveyed under the Madras Presidency during the middle of the 2nd decade of the present century. There was also some patch survey in respect of the G. Udayagiri Tahsil in 1921-23. The present subdivision of Boudh was surveyed at different times under different settlements. The settlement of Boudh Nazul as well as Manamunda Nazul was completed in 1932-33. The last settlement in this ex-State

started in 1937-38 and final publication of the entire area excluding the 66 villages of Panchara ex-Zamindari was completed in 1949-50. The 66 villages of Panchara ex-Zamindari which form a part of Manamunda police station was previously under the Sonepur feudatory State. These 66 villages were finally published in 1963 alongwith the Sonepur subdivision of the Balangir district. During the last settlement of Boudh, 2 villages, viz., Paljhar and Samapaju were not surveyed.

**Settlements in
Khondmals
Subdivision**

During the early days of the British administration no land revenue was assessed in the Khondmals. The system of general administration was enforced through the traditional headman of the village, the Malik; and the Saradar of the Mutha, a group of villages. In 1872 at the special request of Khond Sardars a tax was imposed on liquor shops in order to check drunkenness. "In 1875, the Khonds agreed to pay a plough tax (calculated on the number of ploughs) and to the sum so realised Government agreed to add an equal amount, the total constituting the Khondmals Road Fund which was utilised for construction of roads, inspection bungalows, wells etc., for the benefit of the people and of administration. The plough tax was regarded as a voluntary contribution and it was collected voluntarily by the village headman who was not entitled to get any remuneration for his service rendered in collecting this. No formal settlement had, therefore, been carried on in Khondmals subdivision but alienation of land by the Khonds to non-Khonds used to be duly enquired into from time to time, registered and land revenue assessed on it, as the exemption from assessment of land revenue has always been considered purely personal to Khonds."*

After the constitution of the district of Angul with the Khondmals as one of the subdivisions in 1891, the Angul District Regulations (of 1894) was framed with a view to provide a complete but simple code of substantive and procedural law suitable to local conditions. But there was no provision in this Regulation defining the rights and liabilities of persons occupying land excepting that the procedure for recovery of public demand was defined in it. To prevent the transfer of land to outsiders and non-ariculturists an order was issued by the Government in 1902 which provided "that mutation on account of alienation by sale or gift would be withheld unless the applicant could produce a copy of Deputy Commissioner's order sanctioning the transfer. It was also laid down that should any raiyat transfer or mortgage his holding in contravention of this rule, the Deputy Commissioner would be at liberty to evict the transferee and to resume the holding and settle it with another tenant. As the raiyat held directly under the Government without intervention of

* Land Tenure and Land Reforms in Orissa, 1962, p. 16

any intermediary it was possible to enforce this rule with satisfactory results. It was subsequently felt that this executive order of withholding mutation should be translated into a legislative provision. Accordingly, it was provided in the Regulation that no transfer of any tenure or holding would be valid without the consent of the Deputy Commissioner. The tenants were also protected from ejectment and it was further laid down in the law that the immovable property of a tenant could not be sold without the permission of the Deputy Commissioner. The Angul Laws Regulation, 1913 which repealed the Angul District Regulation, 1894 was a definite improvement on it containing, as it did, complete though simple provisions of substantive and procedural law including the law regarding the transfer of landed property. These simple provisions were considered sufficient for the purpose because the land tenure was still simple, there being only agriculturist raiyats under the Government who for all practical purposes were occupancy tenants and private rent-receiving interests were practically unknown.*" The question of survey and settlement of Khondmals was one that had engaged the attention of the Government for a period of over 20 years previous to the commencement of the first survey and settlement operation in 1921. It originated as Khonds were rapidly losing their lands by sale and mortgage to the persons of other castes and sinking to the level of labourers. Section 61 of the Angul Laws Regulation, 1913, which provided for the written consent of the Deputy Commissioner to any kind of transfer by a tenure-holder or a raiyat of his right in his land, had hardly been enforced and there was a growing danger that in Khondmals, the lands might pass wholesale into the hands of the non-tribals, unless the protective regulation was properly enforced and it was obvious that the local authorities could not enforce it unless they had a record-of-rights as a basis for their work. After a good deal of correspondence, the Government finally decided in 1918 for survey and settlement in this area and issued order to that effect in their letter No. 3047-P., dated the 24th September, 1918. In the said order it was clearly stated that the object of settlement was not to assess the Khonds to land revenue, but simply to find out what lands were held by the non-Khonds, to consider their title to them and to assess them if they were maintained in them. So far the survey extended to lands held by the Khonds, the object was to prepare a record which would protect them from the loss of their land and enable future disputes to be settled. It was not easy to get the Khonds to understand Government attitude towards them and they viewed the whole project with extreme distrust. However, A. J. Ollenbach, the then Subdivisional Officer of Khondamals who commanded the confidence of the Adivasis commenced the operations during

* Land Tenure and Land Reforms in Orissa, 1962, pp. 16-17

December 1921 and J. W. Woodhouse completed the operations during 1925. This Settlement was treated as limited survey and settlement as only the lands of the non-Khonds were surveyed.

The only record available about the above survey and settlement operations in the Khondmals subdivision is the 'Final Report on the Survey and Settlement Operation' in the Khondmals subdivision, 1921—25. From this report it is ascertained that prior to the survey and settlement of 1921—25, there was no survey and record-of-rights in this area. Out of the 50 Muthas of this subdivision, all villages were surveyed in 9 Muthas as non-Khonds held lands in them all. In 39 Muthas, only a portion of the total number of villages contained lands held by the non-Khonds and so were surveyed. Two Muthas which were found entirely free from non-Khonds were not surveyed.

During this settlement for the purpose of assessment, the lands were classified as follows:

1. Rice lands	Three classes
2. Bari lands	Those were sown with valuable crops like turmeric, oil seeds and sugarcane.
3. Taila lands	Those were uplands yielding other dry crops and only rice.

Since the whole of the subdivision was a Government Khasmhal, the rate of rent was fixed by the Government as follows:

	सत्यमेव जयते				Rs. Annas Pies
(i) For first class paddy land, per acre	1	9	0	or	Rs. 1.56
(ii) For second class paddy land, per acre	1	0	8	or	Rs. 1.05
(iii) For third class paddy land, per acre	0	8	4	or	Rs. 0.52
(iv) For Bari land, per acre	0	8	4	or	Rs. 0.52
(v) For Taila land, per acre	0	4	2	or	Rs. 0.26
(vi) For Home site				Free	

Rents in the above rates had been assessed on (1) lands belonging to the non-Khonds, (2) lands belonging to the non-Khonds but given in mortgage to the Khonds, the mortgager was to pay the rent and (3) lands belonging to the Khonds which were given in mortgage to the non-Khonds, the mortgagee was to pay the rent. No rents were assessed on the lands of the Khonds, mixed tribes, Pans and Sauras.

The above rates of rent was fixed at a flat rate. There was no method of assessment, such as, assessing some per cent of net income of the various types. This settlement report also does not tell as to whether the productive capacity of the land was experimented. The villages were classified taking into account their situation, facility of irrigation, marketing and communication facilities.

The rules for this survey and settlement were drawn up by James Taylor, the Deputy Commissioner of Angul in 1918, and had the consent of the Government. According to these rules no detailed survey was required to be made. There being no previous laying of the traverse stations by a survey party equipped with theodolite, the Amins had to lay their own traverse stations and lines by magnetic compass and sightvane.

In November 1922, C. L. Phillip, i. c. s., the Political Agent and Commissioner of Orissa Feudatory States and Angul, inspected the field and recess work and came to the conclusion that the quality and progress of the work could be greatly improved if the rules were amended and accordingly he made certain amendments to the existing rules. The operations were thereafter carried out in the light of these amendments and the progress of the work was greatly accelerated. The area of the subdivision at that time was 800 sq. miles (2,072 sq. km.) out of which only 58.76 sq. miles (152 sq. km.) were surveyed. The operations were restricted to 60 per cent of the total estimated area under cultivation. The results of the survey revealed that more than one-fourth of the land held by the Tribals had passed out to the non-tribals. The gross rental derivable from the assessed lands of all classes was Rs. 8,104.15.2 (Rs. 8,104.97) of which Rs. 1,013.1.11 (Rs. 1,013.11) had to be paid to collecting agents. The taxes were being collected through 57 Mutha Sardars who were remunerated at the rate of 12½ per cent of the gross collection.

The term of this settlement was for fifteen years. In this settlement the tenants, both Khonds and non-Khonds, were classified as occupancy raiyats with the exception of those tenants who held service tenures. There was only one such class known as Paiks. There were no under-tenants.

Under the Angul Laws Regulations, the raiyats could only transfer their rights in holdings with the Deputy Commissioner's approval. Transfers not receiving his sanction could be revoked by him.

There were 32 Mutha heads called as Sardars. The Sardar was the administrative head of a Mutha or a group of Muthas under the Subdivisional Officer and was directly responsible for the revenue and tax collections. They derived 12½ per cent of the gross demand of the land revenue as commission for collection of land revenue. They were also collecting plough tax and Chowkidari tax. The Khondmals Laws Regulation provided for institution of certificate cases against the Sardars for recovery of Government dues. The Sardars were not enjoying any service or *jagir* lands in lieu of their service. The Muthadars, i.e., Sardars were collecting a voluntary gift or offering from the people on ceremonial occasions like births, marriages, deaths etc. They were maintaining revenue registers relating to land revenue, plough tax and Chowkidari tax. They were assisting the police in maintenance of law and order, but were not subordinate to the police. The Deputy Commissioner, Khondmals, was the appointing authority of the Mutha Sardars and had also the powers to dismiss or punish them. No appeal was to lie against the orders of the Deputy Commissioner. Below the Mutha Sardars were another set of officials known as Mutha Malliks. Their duty was to assist the Mutha Sardars in collection of rent and taxes and were to receive a remuneration of one-third of the percentage allowed to the Sardars for the purpose. They were responsible to report instances of breaches of law, cutting of road side trees and such matters not being cognizable crimes to the Sardars as well as to the Subdivisional Officer. The Mutha Malliks were appointed by the Subdivisional Officer. They were recruited from the Khond castes.

सन्यमेव जयन्

The other functionary at the village level was the village head man, appointed by the Subdivisional Officer. His functions were to give immediate information to the Mutha Mallik and Sardar and also to the officer-in-charge of the nearest police station on all matters relating to crime, beginning from unnatural deaths to unlawful assembly.

A set of rules were prescribed for appointment of the above functionaries and to regulate their appointment, functions and dismissal. These rules were framed by the Deputy Commissioner.

During this settlement all lands belonging to the Government were surveyed in blocks. The orchards and fruit trees were not surveyed as they were treated as communal property.

In 1936, after the creation of the Province of Orissa, the Angul Laws Regulation, 1913 was repealed by two regulations, one for Angul and the other for Khondmals, each of which was defined as a district

in the respective regulations. These Regulations "more or less re-enacted the same provisions as were contained in the Regulations of 1913 as to the rights and liabilities of tenants in land and continued the protection that there could be no transfer of the holding of a tenant or any part thereof without the previous sanction of the Deputy Commissioner".¹

At the time of the British occupation, the area now forming the subdivision of Baligurha was mainly under the management of the hill zamindars. The area formed a part of the Ganjam district. The tract was predominantly inhabited by the Khonds "whose way of life was totally different from those in the plains, communication facilities were extremely meagre and living difficult".² Though it was the general policy of the British Government to treat both the hill and plain zamindars alike, they, before going for a formal settlement of this tract, wanted to know more details about these hill zamindars. In these circumstances the Government had to make a sort of stand-still agreement with the hill zamindars to make them liable to pay Peshkush.

Settlement in
Baligurha
subdivision

There was a disturbance in Ghumisar in 1816 which "clearly brought out that the Khonds were extremely loyal to their zamindars and the zamindars as a class were not to be too much relied upon until the administration was properly organised and the country fully subjugated. To effectively deal with emergencies in these tracts, Government decided to remove the zamindaris both in the hills and on the plains from the jurisdiction of normal administration and put them under the special control of the Collector as 'Agent' to the Government with Assistant Agents to help him in administering these areas."³ Since then, these areas were termed as 'Agency' (derived from the term Agent in whose special charge these tracts were placed). To give a statutory recognition to this decision of the Government the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Act, 1839 was passed. According to the provisions of the Act, the collection and superintendence of revenue of every description in the Agency vested in the Collector. The Governor was authorised to prescribe such rules as may be deemed proper for the guidance of the Agent and of all officers working in the Agency.

"The introduction of an administrative system hitherto unknown in these tracts and the inevitable difficulties, however transitory they might have been concomitant therewith, added to the dissatisfaction of the tribal population of these hills and the tribals rose in rebellion many a

1. *Land Tenure and Land Reforms in Orissa*, 1962, p. 17

2. *Ibid* p. 44

3. *Ibid* p. 44

time in the first three quarters of the last century. Therefore, even though the Government could establish a strong and settled administration in the plains, it could not do so in the hills as it remained preoccupied with stamping out rebellions.”¹

The plain portion of this tract was transferred to the jurisdiction of ordinary revenue, civil and criminal administration in 1866. But a portion of the same was placed again under the Agency Department in 1869. “There was no further transfer from or to the territorial jurisdiction of the Agency thereafter till 1st January, 1953 when the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Act, 1839 was repealed and the entire area stood transferred to the jurisdiction of normal civil, criminal and revenue administration”.²

The Scheduled District Act enumerating the Agency tracts as Scheduled District was passed in 1874. According to the provisions of this Act, application of normal laws was barred in this tract.

In the meantime Government decided to recognise the hill chiefs not as hill zamindars but as service holders and the Malihas under their possession as service grants. Accordingly, in between 1874 and 1881 some of these chiefs were granted Sanads which clearly mentioned that these hill chiefs or the Muthadars were to hold the Muthas as service tenures and on payment of a fixed amount of Nazarana. The Muthadars in exchange executed Kabuliylats. They had under them other heads of Muthas and their subordinates who were service Inamadars. The Muthadars and Muthaheads were getting income partly from *mamuls* (both in money and kind) and partly from Inam lands. During the early days of British occupation it was their responsibility to maintain peace and order in the Agency. But gradually this responsibility was given to the normal administration.

As mentioned earlier, the Khond peasantry occupied the largest portion of the tract. They paid no rent. In 1846, Government also expressed their intention by a proclamation not to impose any tax on hill races if they stopped human sacrifice. It was, however, indicated that the tribals would only pay the customary grants known as Mamuls to the Muthadars and Muthaheads. But in course of times some of the lands held by hill races passed on to the non-hill people of the plains. The Government took steps to put a stop to such alienation. The Agency Tracts Interest and Land Transfer Act 1 of 1917 was passed which prohibited all transfer from hill men to non-hill men without express permission of the authorities.

1. Land Tenure and Land Reforms in Orissa, 1962, p. 45

2. Ibid, p. 45

In the G. Udayagiri Tahsil (then Taluk), there was survey and settlement in the 56 villages of Chakapad Khandam during the Fasli year 1324, i. e. 1914 and completed in 1916. A. G. Leach, I. C. S., was the Settlement Officer in charge of these operations. 56 villages were surveyed and the lands in these villages belonging to both the Oriyas and the Khonds were assessed. The total land revenue from this came to Rs. 2,000. The wet lands were assessed at Re. 0-12-0 (Re. 0-75) per acre and dry lands at Re. 0-6-0 (Re. 0-37) per acre. The Bishoyis owned separate lands of their own and also got Mamuls, a customary perquisites from the inhabitants. These Bishoyis were heads of Muthas. They were appointed and removed by the Government.

With the exception of Chakapad Khandam, the entire Baligurha sub-division was unsurveyed and Government were the landlord of the entire area and there were no estates in the sense which that term usually bears. In the notification No. 2584/Revenue, dated the 9th July, 1918, the Government of Madras ordered for the survey and preparation of record-of-rights in respect of lands alienated by the Khonds in the G. Udayagiri Tahsil. It was further envisaged that the survey would be confined to Block traverses of Oriya lands and the separate survey of such scattered lands belonging to members of hill tribes that were included in Oriya blocks, the land surveyed would be demarcated and field measurement books to be prepared. Mutha was adopted as the administrative unit for survey, not the village.

As mentioned above, in Chakapad Khandam which borders to the east of these lands, wet lands were assessed at Re. 0-12-0 (Re. 0-75) per acre and dry lands at Re. 0-6-0 (Re. 0-37) per acre. But the assessment, in respect of the Oriya lands was proposed to be made at a rate of Rs. 2 for low wet land, Re. 1 for high wet land and Re. 0-12-0 (Re. 0-75) for dry land. Such a decision was taken obviously for the reason that the Oriyas had acquired the Khond lands which were saddled with the burden of public labour. They were not discharging that burden but continued to thrust it upon the Khonds. The Khonds, though ousted from the lands, continued to receive for their labour the same remuneration in cash as they used to receive when the substantial payment for them was the enjoyment of their land free of tax. It was sufficiently clear that either the Oriyas would work upon the roads etc., in person and landless Khonds be exempted from labour or else the Oriyas would pay assessment in cash instead of labour for the lands they used to enjoy.

As Mohamadans were also owning lands in G. Udayagiri, subsequently the Government in the Revenue Department Notification No. 3786, dated the 29th November, 1918 ordered that the survey should be made applicable not only to the Oriya lands but also to lands held by other than the

Oriyas, who were not members of the hill tribes. The survey and settlement operation though proposed to be taken up in the year 1918, had to be postponed till June 1921 on account of outbreak of famine in the area, in pursuance of the directives of the Board of Revenue, Madras, communicated in their order No 1034, dated the 17th May, 1919.

The survey and preparation of record-of-rights in respect of lands alienated by Khonds and other hill men commenced in June 1921 and continued till July 1922, when they were stopped temporarily for want of funds. It was again taken up in May 1923 and was completed by the end of June 1924. G. H. Jackson, I. C. S., was in charge of the limited settlement operations. The settlement report of 1924 reveals that the total area surveyed and settled was 6614 acres and the assessment on it was Rs. 9,365.00. The rate of assessment adopted was, low wet land Rs. 2 per acre, high wet land Re. 1 per acre and permanent dry land Re. 0.75 paise (Re. 0-12-0) per acre. The classification of land was made solely with reference to the agricultural facilities of lands and was not based on classification of soils. Samsthanam serivce Inams namely those of Bishoyis and Dandas, Naik and Paiks were found in Kalanjori, Sakkidningia, Raingia, Bappolomendi, Tomosomendi, Bastingia, Paningia and Mundikia Muthas.

The total extent of service Inams held by the Inamdar was 645.71 acres. These Inams were recognised by the Government.

There were no irrigation sources. The whole tract was rainfed. There were some perennial springs supplying drinking water and water for crops, but no water rate was charged.

The Muthas during the above settlement were grouped into six Karanam charges. These Karanam charges were again grouped into two Firkas and each Firkas was kept in charge of a Revenue Inspector.

The raiyats of 56 villages of Chakapad Khandam which was fully settled and 41 villages where limited settlement operations were undertaken had occupancy right in their holdings. Excepting these areas, the lands held by others, both tribals and non-tribals in the agency tract of Baligurha division, the geographical area of which is 2,173 square miles (5,606.34 sq. km.) was unsurveyed and as such the lands were not assessed to rent. However, in lieu of land revenue, the Adibasis had to make certain customary payments in cash and in kind to the Muthadars and the subordinate Mutha officials. These payments were called Mamuls. The word Mamul is Persian in origin and means customary and this possibly indicates the most important quality of the system of payment. The tribals used to make customary presentations to the tribal

heads on important occasions or even when they used to visit them. In an area where money was scarce and barter economy was prevailing, these presents had to be given in kind. Gradually, as the power and influence of the Mutha officials over the tribals increased these presentations in kind lost its voluntary character and came to be regarded as a levy on the villagers. The Mamul system was a feudal system and the object of the system was to keep the Adivasis under check and control through the agency of the non-Adivasi chiefs known as Muthadars and Muthaheads. The Muthadars hailed from the princely families of the plains of the Ganjam district. How they subjugated the hill tribes people and established their supremacy in the tract is shrouded in mystery and is a matter of speculation.

Generally, three main classes of tenure holders were found in this sub-division, namely;

- (i) Muthadars or Hill Chiefs who held Agency Sanads,
- (ii) Patras, other heads of the Muthas and their subordinates and
- (iii) the cultivating classes who were chiefly Khonds and other hill tribes.

The position of the Muthadars was defined by the Sanads granted by the government, for which they had executed Kabuliyaits in exchange. There were three such Muthas, namely, Ranaba, Kararha and Katingia. The Sanads granted to these Muthadars clearly mentioned that they were to hold the Muthas, as service tenures and on payment of fixed amount of Nazarana. The Muthadars of Katingia, Ranaba and Kararha were paying Rs. 50, Rs. 15 and Rs. 15 respectively per annum as Nazarana. In addition to these three Muthas, there was a Jagir held by the Jagirdar of Ghatikharigurha on Sanad. He was paying Rs. 106 per annum as Nazarana. As mentioned earlier, under these Muthadars, there were Patras and other heads of Muthas and their subordinates, who were service Inamdaras. The income of the Muthadars and Muthaheads consisted partly in Mamuls in money and in kind and partly Inam in lands. Mamuls collected by the Muthadars were varied in nature but the main item of collection of Mamuls was known as Sanja and Sistu which had some relationship with the lands. In addition to the Mamuls which had a bearing upon the land, the Muthadars and their subordinates were also collecting Mamuls in different forms and under different names. To mention a few important of them are; (1) Sarce mamul, (2) Dali Mamul, (3) Jatra Mamul, (4) Madha and Bhutha Mamul, (5) Sikar Mamul, (6) Bethi Mamul, (7) Bogodo Mamul, (9) Baghakhai.

In addition to these Mamuls, there were other Mamuls, the details of which have been recorded in Appendix XVI of Taylor's Memoirs. The nature and significance of the Mamuls indicated above are as follows. The quatum of these Mamuls was varying from Mutha to Mutha.

Madha and Bhutha Mamul

Madha and Bhutha fees were paid to the Patra by the eldest son or brother on the death of a head of the Khond family. Madha was paid 3 or 4 days after the death and Bhutha, any time after the death. The Madha Mamul was collected from the head of the Khond family at the rate of Re.1, if he had heir and at the rate of Rs. 2, if he had no heir. Bhutha Mamul of 20 Khondis of paddy and a bullock worth Rs. 10 was collected from the heir of the deceased. In case of no direct heir of the deceased, a buffalo worth Rs.20 or a piece of land was demanded. If the deceased left no heir except the widow, half of the property was collected as Mamul. In case of the deceased leaving no heirs, the entire property was divided between the Muthaheads and the concerned villagers at the ratio of 50:50. Bhutha, more or less confirmed to the present day death duty.

Dali Mamul

Dali Mamul probably took its origin from the Oriya word meaning parched split pulses. A bunch of plantains, a bundle of hill red gram and a pumpkin were presented to the Muthaheads during Dasahara.

Jatra Mamul

Throughout the Agency, Dasahara, Balijatra, Rathajatra etc., were celebrated by the Muthaheads at their places. The tribals used to pay the Muthaheads Re.1 on these occasions with or without a goat.

Sikar Mamul

Under this system the killer of the animal had to give a fixed share of the flesh to the Patra, Hododar and Paik.

Bhaghakhai

When there was a death by tiger kill, the Muthaheads used to accompany the police officer for investigation. For this purpose, Mamul was payable to the Muthahead and party, in shape of goat and rice. In the absence of goat and rice, cash payment was made.

Bogodo

A share of the second crop grown on the hill slopes was collected in shape of redgram, Jhudanga, Castor, Kangu etc., by the Muthaheads.

Saree Mamul

The Muthaheads used to collect Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 for a Saree from the villagers on visiting a village.

Kendu Mamul

It was associated with the sacrifice of buffalo to satisfy the deities. For each buffalo sacrifice, Rs. 2 was paid to the Patra, Rs. 2 to the Peshenia and Rs. 2 to the Dolo. When the sacrifice was made on a new land, the Patra used to get Rs. 6, one brass *lota* and a new cloth from a Khond village, and Rs. 2 from an Oriya village.

Bethi

Unpaid labour or Bethi was rendered to Muthaheads and the period of such labour varied from one day to ten days.

Mamuls were also collected in shape of vegetables, paddy, rice, turmeric, tamarind and also in shape of flesh of goats and sheep. The Mamuls were paid either by the villagers as a whole or by each house or by a group of houses. The quantum of Mamul also used to increase with the extension in cultivation. The condition prevailing in these tracts and the infrequent contact of the administered with the administrators gave the Muthaheads a status of administrative middle men, and they took suitable advantage of such position. The Muthahead system was generally regarded as a system of Land Revenue Administration in the Agency area. The Muthaheads were usually called as Bishoyis, Patras and Dalabeheras.

The functions of the Muthaheads and Muthadars were primarily to maintain law and order, to report crimes and to accompany touring officers during tours in the Agency area. In other words, they were required to discharge certain administrative duties and were to maintain peace in the Agency area. In course of time these Muthaheads assumed some vestige of royalty and surrounded themselves with various other subordinate officers i. e., subordinate agents, the more common among them being the Chatia, the Mallik, the Padar, the Majhi, the Bebhari, the Peshenia, the Desipatra and the Kothadalei. It, however, appears certain that with a few exceptions, these agents were the personal servants of the Muthadars and the Muthaheads remunerated them either by the enjoyment, free of all levies, of relatively larger holdings or by the appropriation, under a private arrangement with their employer, of a portion of the total Mamul collection.

According to Taylor's Memoirs, Mamuls were liable to alteration or adjustment from time to time at the discretion of the Government. The Agent was competent to revise or resettle the Mamuls. The civil courts had no powers to decide any question as to the rate of Mamul payable. As the Muthahead system was ideal to the conditions existing then, a well defined system of appointment of Muthaheads and Mutha officials, grant of leave, punishment etc., was prescribed by the Agent for effective control over the Mutha officials.

The Muthaheads and the Mutha officials were appointed by the Agent subject to the power of revision by the Revenue Commissioner, Orissa. The Sub-Muthaheads and their Mutha officials were also appointed by the Agent and the village head and the other subordinates were appointed by the Special Assistant Agent. The Agent had powers to punish a Muthahead and the Special Assistant Agent had powers to fine Muthaheads up to Re. 15. The Agent had powers to dismiss a Muthahead and a sub-Muthahead including their subordinate officers.

Fine and suspension of sub-Muthaheads, dismissal of subordinate officers to the sub-Muthaheads vested on the Special Assistant Agent. The Special Assistant Agent had power to grant leave up to six months.

There were 52 Muthas in the G. Udayagiri Tahsil and 40 Muthas in the Baligurha Tahsil. Out of 40 Muthas of Baligurha Tahsil, 9 Muthaheads were paying Nazarana at the rate of Rs. 12 each per annum to the Government. The Muthadar of Katingia was paying Nazarana of Rs. 50 per annum. The land revenue demand of Baligurha Tahsil was Rs. 158. It was known as Nazarana. The remaining Muthaheads and sub-Muthaheads of Baligurha Tahsil were not paying Nazarana to the Government. In the G. Udayagiri Tahsil, out of 52 Muthas, the Muthadars of Kararha, Ranaba and the Jagirdar of Ghatikharigurha were paying Nazarana and they were holding the grants as service tenures. It was open for the Government to resume the service tenures if their services were no longer required. Even at the pleasure of the Government their service tenures could be resumed. These tenures were hereditary but subject to resumption.

With the passage of time, the quantum of Mamuls increased and it was looked upon as an extortion. The question of Mamuls was examined by the Partially Excluded Area Enquiry Committee, 1940 which came to the conclusion that these Mamuls stood in the position akin to rent though they were not legally so.

By virtue of the powers conferred on the Collector as Agent to the Governor, the management of waste and Parombok lands was regulated by executive orders. According to it, all unoccupied lands in the Agency were property of the Government and the Government would dispose of such lands. Persons encroaching on Parombok lands were evicted under the provisions of the Madras Land Encroachment Act, 1905. Assignment of waste lands was exclusively made to the hill men on the condition that assignment would be null and void if the hill-men alienated the land to non-hillmen. Lands were reserved by the Agent for the Government purposes. Non-hillmen found in occupation of land reserved for hillmen were also evicted.

**Settlements
in Boudh
Subdivision**

It appears that the first settlement of the ex-State of Boudh, now forming the major part of a subdivision of the same name, was conducted in 1874 by Harikrushna Das, the then Assistant Superintendent of the Orissa Tributary Mahals. At the time of this settlement the ruling chief was all in all. The tenants were cultivating the land, enjoining the crops and paying rent either in cash or in kind according to the sweet will of the rulers. "The specification of area was only inferential. The people had no knowledge of their rights, whatsoever, over the land

they possessed but on the other hand they knew that the property they owned with their ownself belonged to the Raja. All they worked was for their Rajas. Thus, it was quite natural that they made no attempt to improve their lands. They remained satisfied with what little they got from nature."* The settlement of 1874 was of summary nature and a Nazarkut one. The records state that the Assistant Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals caused this summary settlement to be made and *pattas* issued to settle the troubles between the Chief and the Khonds. The details of the settlement are not known. Again on the 1st January, 1907, another round of survey and settlement operation commenced and was completed by the end of December 1909. This may be termed as the first regular settlement. During this settlement the measurement of field etc., was made by a bamboo stick called 'Padika' approximately 16 links in length. In this settlement twenty per cent of best lands of each village was recorded as Bhogra or Government land and the rest of the cultivable lands were divided among the deserving inhabitants of the village. The tenants were termed as Thani or Pahi, as the case may be, with no recognition of their rights in respect of the lands they owned. The tenants who owned homesteads had been termed as Sukhbasis Chandanadars. During this settlement lands were classified into two i. e., wet lands and Ata lands, and each class was divided into three grades. Homestead lands at headquarters were distinguished from such kinds in the rural areas. Rates per acre for the agricultural lands were fixed which were said to have been recorded as 1/8th of the net annual produce. Khonds were allowed 30 per cent concession in rates and their homesteads were not assessed. Payments in kind were abolished in this settlement.

The next survey and settlement operation was taken up during 1924-30. In this settlement the modern method of survey by Gunter's chain and plane table and other survey instruments had been used for accuracy. During the settlement the old classification of lands was retained. Tanks, Bandhs and gardens not assessed before were added as a separate class. Villages were also not classified during this settlement. The rate proposed represented a considerable enhancement excepting the case of third class Ata lands for which the old rates were retained. In the case of urban homestead lands the rates were reduced from Rs. 12-8-0 (Rs. 12.50) to Rs. 12-00. Reduced rates were also proposed for the tribals. The enhancement varied from 52 per cent to 68 per cent in case of rice lands and 92 per cent in case of first class dry lands. These rates do not appear to have been based on any such principle as 1/8th of the net produce as at the former settlement. During this settlement

* Completion Report of Survey and Settlement of the Boudh Feudatory State-1950 p. 20

the tenants were given the right of transfer of their land. The term of this settlement was fixed for ten years. The settlement of Boudh and Manamunda Nazuls was completed in 1932-33.

After the completion of the settlement of 1924-30 it was found that some useless lands had been measured in the names of the tenants and for this they could not pay land revenue in time. Lands were frequently surrendered. Thus, the Durbar decided to take up survey and settlement of the State once again by piecemeal with a small number of permanent staff in order to avoid the irregularities of recording of useless lands. So a revision settlement of the ex-State started in the year 1937-38 and the final publication of the entire Boudh subdivision excluding the two villages, viz., Paljhar and Samapaju, and the 66 villages of the ex-Zamindari of Panchara, was completed in 1949-50. For the purpose of this settlement the ex-State was "divided into ten parts approximately with a number of 24,000 plots with a view to finish the survey and Khanapuri and other stages of each part in the first year and to finish the settlement and final publication in the next year."¹

During this settlement the principle of assessing 1/8th of the produce was taken as the rate of assessment. The villages had been divided into three classes according to the facility for irrigation and proximity to forests. The rate of assessment had been increased in the first group of villages and decreased for the second and third groups of villages during this settlement. The assessment on tanks and gardens were reduced by about Re. 0-2-0 (12 paise) per acre, the reasons for which are not known.

This being a revision settlement, survey of the villages had been made by fixation of adopted stations of the Vandyke maps of the last settlement. Kistwar was done running one line from one adopted station to another. A number of *morabas* had been formed which were again subdivided by *sikim* lines and thus internal plottings were made. After the survey was made in the above manner, preliminary record-of-rights were prepared and records were attested in the next field seasons after which the draft attested records were published for a period of 31 days inviting objections either in the case of preparation of records or in assessment of rent. After finalisation of such objections the records were finally published and *pattas* were distributed. The period of draft publication and final publication does not seem to have been prescribed. This settlement was made for ten years.

¹. Completion Report of Survey and Settlement of the Boudh Feudatory State, 1950-p.

The different status under which the lands were recorded in the above settlement are noted below:

Land Tenure
System

1. Occupancy holdings	22. Charcha Behera Jagir
2. Chandana holdings	23. Sevapuja Jagir
3. Bhogra	24. Chakaran Jagir
4. Dalabehera Jagir	25. Anagruhi Tanki Jagir
5. Chowkidar Jagir	26. Sunari Chakaran Jagir
6. Paik Jagir	27. Adhajama Lava Jagir
7. Bhandari Jagir	28. Faut-Ferrar
8. Pania Jagir	29. Debottar Niskar
9. Kumbhar Jagir	30. Brahmottar Niskar
10. Mehentar Jagir	31. Khairat Maufi
11. Maher Jagir	32. Brahmottar Tanki
12. Tamakia Jagir	33. Jhutapan Niskar
13. Anagruhi Hatidhara Jagir	34. Jhutapan Tanki
14. Kansari Jagir	35. Anagruhi Tanki
15. Kahalia Jagir	36. Tanki Bahal
16. Bahuk Jagir	37. Kharposh Tanki
17. Bhitiria Jagir	38. Kharposh Niskar
18. Sagar Rakhya Jagir	39. Private Khamar
19. Niskar Jagir	40. Anabadi
20. Sabaribhuha and Buha Jagir	41. Sarbasadharana
21. Anagruhi Jagir	42. Mahatrana

Some of the tenures are described as follow:

Raiyati tenure of this ex-State were known as Thani and Pahi as the raiyat resided in the village of cultivation or not. In practice, this distinction had no significance. Persons having only house

Raiyati
Tenure

sites were called Chandanadar. The raiyats had right of occupancy over the lands they owned. As mentioned elsewhere, they had no right of transfer till 1930. In this year the Ruler allowed this right to them. But the idea that they had no right over the land was so deep rooted in them that they did not venture to transfer their land. So a fresh proclamation had to be made in 1941 about free transfer of raiyati and Chandana lands. There are certain *parganas* inhabited by Nanguli Khonds. These Khonds were not paying revenue like ordinary raiyats. They used to pay only what they could. Education and Improvement cess was collected at reduced rates from them. Khonds were not allowed to transfer their holdings to non-Khonds without the permission of the Durbar. The tenants were liable for eviction if they kept the land continuously uncultivated and did not pay rent for two continuous years. Mortgage and gift were permitted. Sub-letting was also permitted. Reclamation of new lands was done with the permission of the Sarbarkar and new lands were held rent-free for the first five years and at the half rate till next settlement. Surrendered and abandoned lands were disposed of usually by auction. Mutation was allowed on recovery of fees.

Other Tenures

There was no Zamindari in this ex-State but many whole villages were held under Debottar (also described as Khanja grants for various deities, where whole villages had been made over), Brahmottar, Khorakposak (maintenance), Jhutapan (Spittle) and other grants. 56 whole villages were held by tenure holders of which 21 were held as Khanjas by various deities, some holding 5 to 6 villages. There were 16 Brahmottar villages. These were not strictly speaking, held by anybody and the villages were themselves non-rent paying. There were 19 Khorak grants and the rest were Jhutapan and other villages. Including Brahmottar villages, there were 72 or more villages paying no rent. In addition to these whole villages, there were others on which small quit-rents were paid. The Maufidars in the ex-State of Boudh had not only a right to revenue but at the same time the Maufidars could settle vacant holdings of their villages with raiyats. It needed previous sanction of the Ruler. The Debottar grants or Khanja or maintenance grants for deities, and apart from villages held rent-free or on quit-rent, there were an enormous number of small and large holdings held rent-free as Debottar. The Khanja Debottar grants used to pay the education, forest and improvement cess. The Khanja grants were managed by the Debottar Department. The individual grants were managed by Sebayat and some grants were looked after jointly by the villagers. In Debottar villages, as in other tenure-holder villages, the lands were cultivated directly and recorded as Nijchas. The Bramhottar grants consisted of whole villages, as well as Tanki or

quit-rent paying whole villages, and few separate grants of lands. The maintenance grants were mostly rent-free but they used to pay all the cesses. The Jhutapan and other grants were similar to the maintenance grants. Maufidars' lands were heritable and divisible. They had no right to transfer their land. They were allowed to enjoy the lands as long they remained loyal to the Government, besides attending to other obligations mentioned in the Parwanas issued to them. Tanki holdings were liable to assessment of rent progressively from generation to generation or at each new settlement.

There also existed various kinds of Jagirdars like Chowkidars, Paiks, Dalbeheras, Dhabas, Kumbhars, Bhitirias, Luhars, Bebartas etc. They were enjoying lands free of rent in lieu of services rendered by them either to the community or to the Ruler. These holdings were ordinarily heritable, but not transferable or partible.

The Sarbarakars were collecting land revenue and were responsible for the revenue of the whole village before 1937-38. They were getting a remuneration of 15 per cent of the land revenue and also enjoyed Bhogra lands which were, however, rent paying. Rent was deducted from the remuneration allowed to them for revenue collection. The Sarbarakars had no occupancy right in the Bhogra land. The Bhogra lands were neither heritable nor transferable nor divisible although ordinarily passed from father to son. These lands were purely Chakran Jagirs. In 1907 Settlement a protected status was granted to those Goutias who had been 20 years or more in possession of their villages or who were the actual reclaimers of the villages. The Durbar authorities had reserved the right of approving a new Sarbarakar on the death of the old one. Certificate proceedings had to be taken up against a Sarbarakar for the realisation of the unrealised revenue of the village. As the Sarbarakars found great difficulty in paying the village revenue, this responsibility was taken away from them in 1937-38 and twelve Revenue Inspectors were appointed for the collection of land revenue. Thereafter the Sarbarakars were allowed only 5 per cent of the land revenue and the Bhogra land to discharge other duties assigned to them.

In the "Completion Report of Survey and Settlement of the Boudh Feudatory State (1950)" the area of the subdivision of Boudh has been mentioned as 1264 sq. miles (3273.63 sq. km.) of which 381 sq. miles (986.75 sq. km.) are reserved forests and 202 sq. miles (523.15 sq. km.) are protected forests. The rest 681 sq. miles (1763.63 sq. km.) are cultivated and uncultivated lands of which the survey and settlement had been made. During this settlement the area under cultivation was 1,94,936 acres 57 decimals. and assessable rent was fixed at Rs. 2,21,452-14-3 (or Rs. 2,21,452.89) as

Sarbarakari system

against Rs. 3,17,659-2-3 (or Rs. 3,17,659-14) fixed during the settlement of 1924-30.

Settlements in Panchara ex-Zamindari

As mentioned earlier, Panchara was a Zamindari under the Sonepur ex-State. This ex-Zamindari originally constituted of 5 independent Muthas or divisions, each under a headman called 'Malik'. The Ruler Prithwi Singh of Sonepur made the 'Malik' of the eldest branch a Zamindar to represent other 'Maliks'. Other 'Maliks' were required to pay their dues through him. This estate alongwith other Zamindaris of the ex-State was created with the object of getting faithful military service.

This Zamindari alongwith other parts of the Sonepur ex-State was brought under survey and settlement at different times. The first settlement was started in 1893. In this settlement an attempt was made to measure land by a rod of 20 links in length. Cultivable lands were only calculated roughly. No map was prepared. Raiyatwari *parchas* showing the extent of land in each Khundi and *jama* thereof, and assessment register showing the dues of the raiyats and Gountias were prepared for the first time. This continued up to 1907. The next regular settlement started in 1908 and was completed in 1917. For the first time maps were prepared in this settlement. The village boundaries were traversed by taking measurement and were plotted in square sheets. This settlement brought certain reforms in the settlement procedure and records. The third was a revisional settlement which started in 1924 and continued up to 1927. In this settlement no fresh map was prepared or reforms made. The last settlement of this area started in 1954 and was completed in 1969. In this settlement the number of villages of the ex-estate was increased to 66. The rent settled was Rs. 13,752-80. The area of this ex-Zamindari was 37-06 sq. miles (96-61 sq. km.) which included 7-69 sq. miles (19-84 sq. km.) of reserved forest.

Land Tenure System

Besides the Zamindar, the other important tenures in this ex-estate were that of the Gountias and the raiyats. The Zamindar was a member of the tribal community (Scheduled Tribes). This tenure was heritable but imitable. The law of primogeniture prevailed. Succession had to be recognised by the Ruler on payment of Nazarana. The Zamindar had to pay *takoli* (tribute) which was liable to revision at each settlement. Takoli was fixed basing on actual income of the Zamindar. The income of the Zamindari and Takoli paid by the Zamindar to the Ruler in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd settlements were as follows:

	Income	Takoli
	Rs.	Rs.
1st Settlement	..	3,227 580
2nd Settlement	..	6,432 2,120
3rd Settlement	..	6,900 2,700

The Zamindar could be removed if found disloyal to the British Government or to the Durbar. He could also be removed if declared disqualified as per the provisions of the Court of Wards Act. He had no right over forests, mines, rivers etc. He was not allowed to take loan or to lease out some-farm and Khamar lands without the sanction of the Durbar. The Zamindar could grant any male member of his family some lands for maintenance but such grant could be resumed by his successor.

The Gountias were the village heads. They were appointed by the Zamindar. But such appointments were formally approved by the Ruler who charged Nazarana from the new Gountia. The Gountias were allowed to collect rent from the tenants and were also held responsible for the general management of the village. For the service rendered by them, they enjoyed Bhogra land. They had the authority to allot house-sites to the needy tenants. They were held responsible for the payment of rent to the Zamindar. The holdings of the protected Gountias were heritable but impartible.

The tenures of occupancy raiyats were heritable. Permission was required in case of transfer. If the holding was kept fallow for two years and rents and other dues were not paid it was deemed to have been surrendered. Gountia was entitled to lease out that holding to a fresh tenant. The occupancy tenant could grant lease of his entire holding for two years ; and for part thereof, for 5 years. He could be ejected for non-payment of rent by way of a suit. Partition among more than one successor was subject to the permission from the authorities.

A detailed account of the settlements, tenure system, system of assessment of the Sonepur ex-State of which the Panchara Zamindari formed a part, finds place in the Balangir District Gazetteer (1968).

Bethi was commuted to annas three (Re. 0.19) per rupee of rent in the ex-State of Boudh in 1940. On the recommendation of the Partially Excluded Area Enquiry Committee, Bethi was abolished in Khondmals and Baligurha subdivisions in 1949.

Abolition of Bethi

The Survey and Settlement Act, 1958 (Orissa Act-3 of 1959) which was enacted to consolidate and amend the laws relating to survey, record-of-rights and settlement operation in the State of Orissa has been enforced in this district. In pursuance of the Government Notifications No. 74421-S-512/64-R dated the 24th November, 1964, No. 77276-S-473/65-R., dated the 3rd December, 1965 and No.32475-S-36/68-R., dated the 1st July, 1968 under section 36 (1)(c) of the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act, 1958, survey and settlement operations started in the Tahsils of Baligurha, Khondmals and G. Udayagiri respectively. For the purpose of survey etc. the district has been divided into 4 settlement blocks. The Blocks 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' are coterminous with the jurisdictions of Baligurha, G. Udayagiri and Khondmals Tahsils and Boudh subdivision respectively. As discussed earlier,

PRESENT SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS

survey and settlement during the current round of operation has not been taken up in the Boudh subdivision, i. e. in Block 'D' excepting the two villages, viz., Samapaju and Paljhar. The Government in Revenue Department notification No. 93035-R., dated the 4th December, 1975, have issued orders for taking up survey and settlement operation under section 86 (1) (C) of the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act, 1958 in the above two villages. The demarcation work in respect of these two villages has been completed and the remaining stages of operation are pending to be taken up after the receipt of the traverse frames from the Deputy Director of Surveys and Map Publication, Orissa, Cuttack.

The up-to-date (1978-79) blockwise progress of survey and settlement operation in the remaining 3 blocks of the district are given below :

During the current round of operation altogether 1,092 villages have been surveyed under block 'A' (Baligurha Tahsil). Of these, demarcation of all the villages, Kistwar and Khanapuri of 1,066 villages, attestation of 1,059 villages, draft publication and objection hearing of 965 villages and final publication and Patta distribution of 914 villages have been completed so far. The remaining villages are under different stages of operation. Under Block 'B' i. e., G. Udayagiri Tahsil, altogether 515 villages have so far been surveyed out of which demarcation of 515 villages, Kistwar and Khanapuri of 505 villages and attestation of 431 villages have been completed. The total number of villages under Block 'C' (Khondmals Tahsil) surveyed so far is 890. Demarcation in respect of all the villages, Kistwar and Khanapuri in respect of 888 villages, attestation of 852 villages, draft publication and objection hearing in respect of 845 villages and final publication and *patta* distribution of 774 villages have been completed. The remaining villages are under different stages of operation.

During the current round of operation, the villages of the above three blocks have been classified into 4 groups taking into consideration certain main factors, such as, (i) situation of the village, (ii) communication and marketing facilities, (iii) depredation by wild animals and (iv) liability to vicissitudes of season. Normally the villages are classified into 3 groups for the purpose of assessment of fair and equitable rent. But the fourth group has been created in the above Tahsils for the villages which are situated on hill tops and/or found deep inside the reserved forests without any communication and marketing facilities and are cut off from other villages. The lands of these Tahsils have also been classified into different classes having regard to certain main factors such as : (i) crops grown on the land, (ii) nature of the soil, (iii) situation of land in the villages and (iv) sources of irrigation.

Accordingly, tenanted lands of Baligurha and G. Udayagiri Tahsils have been classified into different classes in the following manner :

- (1) Bila—I, II & III
- (2) Bila Jalasechita—I & II
- (3) Padar—I & II
- (4) Jalasaya—I & II
- (5) Gharabari
- (6) Bagayat
- (7) Patita
- (8) Adi
- (9) Mahara

In Khondmals Tahsil the above classifications of tenanted land have been maintained with the exception that Bila and Padar of Baligurha and G. Udayagiri Tahsil have been termed as Sarad and Taila. The housesites in town areas, however, have been subdivided into three classes, namely Gharabari—I, II & III.

For the purpose of assessment of fair and equitable rent per hectare for different classes of land in different groups of villages, 1/6th of the net profit after reductions towards the cost of cultivation, cartage and merchant's profit, liability for the vicissitudes of the season and depredation by wild animals has been taken as the share of the Government towards land revenue or rent. The following are the rates of rent approved by the Government for different groups of villages for different classes of land :

Classification of land	Rates of rent per hectare in rupees			
	Class-I villages	Class-II villages	Class-III villages	Class-IV villages
1. Bila I ..	7.80	5.60	4.30	2.60
2. Bila II ..	5.60	4.00	2.90	2.10
3. Bila III ..	3.00	2.10	1.80	1.30
4. Bila Jalasechita-I ..	8.80	6.60	5.30	3.60
5. Bila Jalasechita-II ..	6.60	5.00	3.90	3.10
6. Bila Jalasechita-III ..	4.00	3.10	2.80	2.30
7. Padar I ..	2.60	1.90	1.50	1.20
8. Padar II ..	2.00	1.40	1.30	1.00
9. Jalasaya I ..	3.00	2.10	1.80	1.30
10. Jalasaya II ..	2.60	1.90	1.50	1.20
11. Bagayat ..	2.00	1.40	1.30	1.00
12. Patita/Adi ..	2.00	1.40	1.30	1.00
13. Mahara ..	3.00	2.10	1.80	1.30
14. Gharabari (Rural) ..	7.80	5.60	4.30	2.60

In the above three Tahsils there were the following urban areas declared as such from time to time by the Government.

Name of the Tahsil	Name of the urban areas
1. Baligurha	1. Baligurha 2. Kotagarh 3. Daringbarhi 4. Tumudibandha 5. Sarangagarh 6. Nuagan
2. G. Udayagiri	1. G. Udayagiri 2. Tikabali 3. Raikia
3. Khondmals	1. Phulabani 2. Phiringia 3. Khajuriparha

The land revenue for the homestead lands of these urban areas have been approved by the Government as follows :

Name of the urban area	Rate of rent approved per hectare		
	Gharabari-I	Gharabari-II	Gharabari-III
Baligurha	Rs. 375.00	Rs. 200.00	Rs. 100.00
Kotagarh	Rs. 200.00	Rs. 100.00	Rs. 50.00
Daringbarhi			
Tumudibandha			
Sarangagarh	Rs. 200.00	Rs. 100.00	Rs. 50.00
Nuagan			
G. Udayagiri			
Raikia	Rs. 375.00	Rs. 200.00	Rs. 100.00
Tikabali			
Phulabani	Rs. 375.00	Rs. 200.00	Rs. 100.00
Phiringia			
Khajuriparha	Rs. 200.00	Rs. 100.00	Rs. 50.00

In order to assess fair and equitable rent for the homestead lands in the urban areas one per cent of the market value has been taken as the land revenue for such lands.

Exemption from assessment of rent for house sites to the extent of Ac. 0.04 has been allowed on the Gharbari lands in the rural areas in the above three Tahsils. A minimum rent of Re. 0.25 paise has been assessed per any holding in a Khata. During the current round of operations the Government and communal lands have been recorded in four different manners as narrated below:

- (i) Abada Jogya Anabadi
- (2) Abada Ajogya Anabadi
- (3) Sarbasadharana
- (4) Rakhita

The present survey and settlement operation which is now in progress is being carried out in all the villages in metric system. At the outset, after the issue of notification for taking up survey and settlement operation, the village boundaries have been demarcated in accordance with the boundaries of the village identified by the villagers. Then the traverse of the village boundaries is made by theodolite. The cadastral survey is made with the help of plane table after the formation of quadrilaterals and drawing of *sikim* lines. The instruments used in plane table survey include Plane Table, metric chain measuring 20 metres having 100 links, sightvane, optical square (commonly known as right angle), divider, gunia, diagonal scale, magnetic compass and a scale commonly known as *patri*. The maps are prepared mainly on the scale 1=4000 metres. Higher scale such as, 1=2000 metres is also adopted for congested areas and towns. After the preparation of maps in Kistwar and Khanapuri stage the plot boundaries (Medha) and plot numbers are inked in the drawing section at head office in Indian ink. The area of the individual plot is extracted with the help of hectare comb and planimeter, and maps are sent to the Deputy Director of Surveys for not-final printing. After that all corrections effected in the maps in attestation, draft publication and objection hearing, and during appeal, are reflected in the original map as well as in the office copy of the not-final map. After final publication the original map is sent to the Deputy Director of Survey and Map Publication, Orissa, Cuttack, for the supply of finally printed maps and preservation of the original map. The finally published map is given to the Tahsildar for preservation.

The record-of-rights which are prepared during Khanapuri are brought to the head office after the completion of Khanapuri for Khanapuri recess work and the records alongwith two copies of not-final maps are

Method of
survey during
present
operation

sent to the next stage of operation i. e. for Bujharat and attestation. Before starting of Bhujarat, a copy of the preliminary record-of-rights as prepared during Khanapuri, commonly known as Parcha is given to each Khata holder. These Parchas are brought back during Bhujarat and are again given to the tenants after attestation. The rent is then calculated and incorporated in each Khata at head office. The next stage of operation is known as draft publication and objection hearing during which period the draft records and the maps are published for a period of 60 working days and objections invited to the entries made thereon. After the disposal of all objections and appeals, if any, against the orders of the Draft Publication and Objection Hearing Officer, the records are checked and the rent roll is placed before the Settlement Officer for approval. After that four copies i. e. the Tahsildar's copy, the Collector's copy, the Revenue Inspector's copy and the tenant's copy are prepared at head office. Then final publication and *patta* distribution camps are sent to the field. During this stage of operation the records are published for 7 days and the 7th day of such publication is known as the date of final publication. After that the copies of record-of-rights are distributed.

Acts and
Rules in
Force

The survey and preparation of record-of-rights are done mainly under the provisions of the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act, 1958 and rules made thereunder. Besides, other acts and rules followed in the preparation of up to date record-of-rights are :

1. the Orissa Estate Abolition Act,
2. the Orissa Land Reforms Act,
3. the Hindu Religious Endowment Act,
4. the Indian Succession Act,
5. the Hindu Succession Act,
6. the Mahamadan Succession Act,
7. the Orissa Prevention of Land Encroachment Act,
8. the Orissa Government Land Settlement Act,
9. the Orissa Merged States (Laws) Act,
10. the Orissa Bhoodan Yajna Act,
11. the Orissa Cess Act,
12. the Khondmals Laws Regulation,
13. the Regulation II of 1956,
14. the Urban Land Settlement Rules,
15. the Technical Rules Vol. I, II and III,
16. the Bihar and Orissa Survey and Settlement Manual and
17. Principles for Reservation of Government Lands in Rural Areas, 1966.

Prior to the introduction of the present system of collection, land revenue was recovered in the three subdivisions of the district in the following manner.

Collection

The subdivision of Khondmals was divided into 50 Muthas and 2 Firkas. The headquarters of the Firkas were located at (a) Phiringia and (b) Phulabani. Each Firkas was in charge of a Revenue Inspector. As mentioned elsewhere, the responsibility of collection vested with Sardars or Muthadars. The Revenue Inspectors were to supervise the collection work of the Muthadars and to see that the collected amounts were credited into the treasury. After Independence the Sardars became ineffective and in course of time they became completely ineffective as collecting agency. Land revenue fell in considerable arrears. The collection of land revenue and other Government dues from the tenants became the direct responsibility of the normal revenue agency of the Government after the abolition of the Mutha Sardar system on the 7th September, 1962. Chowkidary tax was abolished from the 3rd December, 1965 and plough tax from the 1st January, 1976.

The subdivision of Baligurha which comprises the G. Udayagiri and Baligurha Tahsils (then Taluks) had the Madras pattern of collection system. The G. Udayagiri Tahsil was divided into 3 Firkas viz., G. Udayagiri, Tikabali and Chakapad, each in charge of a Revenue Inspector. There were Karanams and Paiks (the later correspond with the Taliaries of the Ganjam district) whose tenures were governed under the Madras Hereditary Village Officers Act. The Muthaheads were responsible for collection of revenue and the Karanams were in charge of maintenance of village records. The total demand of G. Udayagiri was Rs. 14,276.46 out of which Rs. 3,377.42 was collected from G. Udayagiri Firkas, Rs. 6,310.17 from Tikabali and Rs. 4,588.87 from Chakapad Firkas. The entire Baligurha Tahsil was in charge of a Revenue Inspector for collection of the Nazarana from the Muthaheads. As mentioned elsewhere, there were 9 Muthaheads in this Tahsil. They were paying Rs. 12 each as Nazarana. This apart, the Muthadar of Katingia was paying Nazarana of Rs. 50 per annum. Thus the land revenue demand of Baligurha Tahsil was Rs. 158 (Nazarana). With the passage of time the quantum of Mamuls was increased in this subdivision and it was looked upon as an extortion. It was an antiquated system and was found unsuitable to the requirements of the time. Accordingly, all kinds of Mamuls due to Muthaheads and others, except Sanja and Sistu pertaining to land, were abolished in 1949. Subsequently, the payment of Sanja and Sistu Mamul in kind was abolished in 1954 and the said Mamul was fixed at a flat rate of Re. 1 per acre.

As reported earlier, the Sarbarakars were collecting land revenue in the ex-State of Boudh and were getting a remuneration of 15 per cent of the collection till the system of collection through them was abolished in 1937-38. Thereafter, 12 Revenue Inspectors were appointed for this purpose. At the time of merger, there were 2 circles and 18 sub-circles in the ex-State. Each circle was in charge of a Tahsildar and the sub-circle was in charge of a Revenue Inspector. The Revenue Inspectors were collecting land revenue from the raiyats and making enquiry into revenue matters. The Sarbarakars were assisting the Revenue Inspectors in collection work. The Revenue administration of the ex-State was in charge of an officer designated as Revenue Officer.

In the ex-State of Boudh there were no rules regarding recovery of land revenue. The Public Demand Recovery Act was followed only in spirit and for this reason collection of land revenue fell in heavy arrears at the end of 1941.

In the Khondmals subdivision, recovery of land revenue used to be done as per the provisions contained in Chapter 6 (Recovery of Public demands) of the Khondmals Law Regulations, 1936. The whole of Baligurha subdivision was an ex-Madras area and, as such, the Madras Revenue Recovery Act, 1864 and the provisions of Boards standing orders were followed. After the merger of the ex-State of Boudh with Orissa and enactment of the Orissa Merged States (Laws) Act, 1950, the Bihar and the Orissa Public Demand Recovery Act, 1914 was brought into force in the Boudh subdivision. In the Khondmals and Baligurha subdivisions, the Khondmals Laws Regulations, 1936 and the Madras Revenue Recovery Act were in force respectively. Uniformity in the system of recovery of public demand was introduced with effect from the 8th February, 1963 after the Orissa Public Demand Recovery Act, 1962 was enacted. Under this Act, the Subdivisional Officer and the Collector are the Certificate Officers as per Section 20 ibid. The Collector has also powers to appoint Certificate Officers with the sanction of the Revenue Divisional Commissioner to perform the functions of the Certificate Officer under the said Act.

Presently the collection of land revenue, cesses, etc., are done by the Revenue Inspector who deposits the same in the Tahsil office under which he works. The Tahsildar deposits the money so collected in the State Treasury.

The head of the revenue administration of the district is the Collector who is assisted in the headquarters by the Additional District Magistrate and a number of subordinates. The district is divided into three subdivisions. viz., Boudh, Khondmals and Baligurha, each in charge of a

Subdivisional Officer. The subdivisions of Boudh and Baligurha have two Tahsils each whereas the subdivision of Khondmals has one. The Tahsils are: Khondmals (Khondmals subdivision), Boudh and Kantamal (Boudh subdivision), and Baligurha and G. Udayagiri (Baligurha subdivision). The district is divided into 34 Revenue Circles. In the matter of revenue administration the Collector is controlled by the Revenue Divisional Commissioner, Southern Division, Berhampur, who in turn is responsible to the Member, Board of Revenue, Orissa, Cuttack.

The State Government abolished the land revenue in the entire State of Orissa from the 1st April, 1967 to the end of March 1976, and only cesses, misc. revenue and loans were collected through the Revenue Inspectors. The land revenue was reimposed from the 1st April, 1976. But after a year the same was again abolished. The Government have decided to collect cess at the rate of 50 per cent of the land revenue.

A statement given in the appendix shows the demand, collection and balance of land revenue and cess in the district from 1973-74 to 1977-78.

Effective enjoyment of the right to the tiller of the soil mainly depends on the existence of an up to date record-of-rights. The Government in the Revenue Department in their notification No. 52088/R., dated the 2nd December, 1960 declared all the Tahsildars of the district of Boudh-Khondmals as the authority to deal with the maintenance of the record-of-rights and maps under their respective Tahsils. Rule 32 under the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act, 1958 requires that copies of the finally published record-of-rights and maps supplied to the Tahsildar are to be maintained and kept up to date. Rule 34 contemplated that the Tahsildar is to initiate mutation proceedings for maintenance of record-of-rights either on receipt of application in that behalf of any person interested or on receipt of a report from any of his subordinate officers or on receipt of a notice from the Registrar or Sub-Registrar appointed under the Registration Act, 1908 or from a court or on his own account. Basing on the provisions of the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act, 1958 and the rules framed thereunder, the Orissa Mutation Manual, 1962 was published under the authority of the Board of Revenue with detailed instructions for regulating the maintenance of land records. Out of 7,167 mutation cases for disposal in the district, 3,491 cases were disposed of by the end of December 1978.

There is nothing in particular to mention about the relation between the landlord and the tenants in this district. Except Panchara, which was an ex-estate, no landlord system was in vogue in other parts of the district. Khonds, who constitute the majority of the tribal population, were loyal to their Muthadars and village headmen. Now the

Maintenance
of Record-of-
Rights

Relationship
between
landlord
and tenants

State Government take keen interest in safeguarding the rights of the tenants, especially that of the weaker sections. The relationship between the State and the tenants is cordial.

Agrarian Movement

Adivasis are the original settlers of this tract. With the march of civilisation, non-Adivasis of the plain intruded into this area and gradually grabbed the lands of the Adivasis by way of purchase and mortgage.

In the recent past the Adivasis become conscious of this strategy of the non-Adivasis and at many places they attempted to recapture the lands by force. Their attitude created agrarian troubles.

LAND REFORMS

Very little was done in the field of land reforms in the tract forming the present district of Boudh-Khondmals during the pre-Independence period. Rights of transfer of land was denied to the raiyats of the Boudh ex-State till 1930. The hillmen, the original settlers of the tract, were simple, illiterate and little conscious of their rights on the land. In consequence they became an easy prey in the hands of the unscrupulous outsiders. With the object of checking the alienation of land of hillmen in favour of non-hillmen, the Agency Tracts Interest and Land Transfer Act of 1947 was enacted for the Ganjam Agency area which included the Baligurha subdivision. There was also provision in the Angul Law Regulation of 1913 (repealed by the Khondmals Law Regulation of 1936) in restricting transfer of holdings to the outsiders. Khondmals, then forming a subdivision of the Angul district, was under the purview of this Regulation. The Khonds of the Boudh ex-State were not allowed to transfer their holdings to non-Khonds without permission of the Durbar. In spite of these restrictions, such alienations were going on almost unchecked.

In Baligurha subdivision, which was a part of the Ganjam Agency, there were Maliahs under the hill Chiefs called Muthadars. They were rendering no service to the people and outlived their utility. Their retention was no longer justified under the changing circumstances. So was the case with the Muthaheads who were in charge of the Muthas. They were neither landlords nor proprietors. Since most of their important duties were withdrawn by the Government, their continuance was felt unnecessary. In the Boudh subdivision, like other princely States, status of land were many. There existed various kinds of Maufis and Jagirs. There were also private lands of the ruler and his kinsmen. So the need for land reforms was, in fact, more important in this district than in its coastal counterparts.

The district was formed on the 1st January, 1948, after the merger of the princely States, amalgamating the ex-State of Boudh with Khondamals. Later on the villages of the Panchara ex-Zamindari of Sonepur ex-State and Baligurha and G. Udayagiri Taluks of the Ganjam district joined with it.

Soon after the integration of the ex-States with the province, the Government of Orissa issued the Administration of Orissa States Order, 1948 which gave a number of rights to the raiyats including the rights not to be ejected except in execution of a decree for ejectment, right to freely transfer his holding, to have full right over the trees standing on his holding, etc. Subsequently, the paragraph 10-A was introduced which debarred the rulers and/or their family members from getting any service from the service tenure holders. On the other hand, the service tenure holders and persons holding Khamar, Nij-jote or any other private lands of the rulers were given the right of occupancy over their holdings on payment of fair and equitable rent as assessed by the competent revenue authorities.

The Orissa Tenants protection Act (Orissa Act III of 1949) was passed as a temporary measure for the protection of the Bhagchasis. This Act was given effect to retrospectively from the 1st September, 1947. This Act was extended from time to time till it was repealed by the Orissa Tenants' Relief Act, 1955.

The rights given under the Administration of Orissa States Order, 1948 were further amplified and made into enactment entitled 'The Orissa Merged States (Laws) Act, 1950'. Under the provisions of this Act, the occupancy tenant got the right to freely transfer his holdings. He also got full right over the trees standing on his holding. He was not entitled to be evicted from his holding without the execution of a decree for ejectment passed by a competent court. The Sukhbasis, service tenure holders, and holders of Nij-jote and private lands of the ruler got the right of occupancy.

A major step towards land reforms was the passing of the Orissa Estates Abolition Act, 1951. The Act came into force on the 9th February, 1952. It provides for the abolition of all sorts of intermediaries between the State of Orissa and the tiller of the soil. Under the provisions of the Act, the Zamindari of Panchara, 232 Brahmottar and other Maufis, and 238 Debottar Maufis of the subdivision of Boudh were abolished. The Panchara estate was vested in the Government on the 27th November, 1952 whereas the Brahmottar and Debottar Maufis were abolished in between 1964 and 1975. 8,957.32 acres of land covered by Brahmottar Maufis were settled with rights of occupancy with the ex-intermediaries. An amount of Rs. 1,25,555.56 had been paid towards compensation. As regards the Debottar Maufi estates vested in the Government, 1,013.558 acres of land were settled in favour of the deities and 24 *suomotu* proceedings have been started as no claim petition was received during the extended period. The cases are under enquiry. By a number of notifications issued from time to time different *jagirs* existing in the subdivision of Boudh were enfranchised and the *jagir* lands were settled with such tenure holders with occupancy right on fair and equitable rent.

With the intention of facilitating the donation and settlement of land in connection with the Bhoodan Yangna movement initiated by late Binoba Bhave, the Orissa Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1952 was passed.

The Bhoodan work has been taken up in the district since the 1st January, 1953. During the last 25 years (ending March 1978) the progress in respect of Bhoodan is nil in the district. But as for Gramdan is concerned, 17,04,712.76 acres of land were donated to the Bhoodan Yagna Samiti. The number of Gramdan villages was 1,907 and 94,917 declarations were made. Out of these lands 20,760.73 acres had been distributed to 4,929 grantees. 261 Gramdan villages had been distributed. Total extent of land for which 3,217 declarations with distribution list were filed before the Revenue Officers was 15,880.13 acres. Land to the extent of 5,368.25 acres with 2,436 declarations and 320 Gramdan villages were confirmed. 181 declarations with 10,511.88 acres of land were pending with the Revenue Officers for disposal. For reclamation of land etc. Rs. 14,200.00 had been given to the grantees as financial assistances.

As stated earlier, the Muthadars in the Agency tracts were mere service-holders having no proprietary interest to the Muthas in their possession. They and their subordinates like Muthaheads were making many kinds of levies on the tribal population inhabiting the area, in addition to the Mamuls they were entitled to. In 1953, Government decided that in the changed set-up, these functionaries had no use and their services should be terminated. Accordingly, notices terminating their services and directing them to give back possession of their respective Muthas were issued in March 1954. The Muthadars of Kararha, Ranaba and Katingia were resumed by the Government in that year. The Ghatkharigurha Jagir was resumed in 1964.

The Orissa Scheduled Areas Transfer of Immovable Property (by Scheduled Tribes) Regulation 2 of 1956 which repealed the provisions of the Agency Tract Interest and Land Transfer Act, 1917 was passed with the object of ensuring effective protection to the Scheduled Tribes of the Scheduled Areas in the enjoyment of their land and other immovable property. The Regulation which came into force on the 4th October, 1956 is applicable to the Scheduled Areas of the State including the Baligurha and Khondmals subdivisions of the district of Boudh-Khondmals.

Seven courts were functioning in the Khondmals and Baligurha subdivisions (1978) of the district to try cases under this Regulation. As a result of implementation of the provisions of this Regulation, an extent of 1831.07 acres of land has been restored to 9,347 beneficiaries and Rs. 19,046 have been collected as penalty.

The private lands of the Ruler of the Boudh ex-State which he was holding rent-free on the date of the merger were assessed as per the provisions of the Orissa Private Lands of Rulers (Assessment of Rent) Act, 1958.

In 1959 orders for abolition of Gounti system in the Boudh subdivision were issued. With the Orissa Merged Territory (Village Offices Abolition) Act, 1963 coming into force in the above subdivision, the offices of 1,428 village officers locally known as Sarbarakars, were abolished with effect from the 1st April, 1966. The above Act provides for settlement of Bhogra lands with occupancy rights on fair and equitable rent. According to the provisions of the Act, 27,595.192 acres of land had been settled with the ex-village officers. This apart, an extent of 751.089 acres reserved in favour of Gram Sasan was de-reserved and resumed, out of which 471.910 acres had already been distributed among 423 landless persons.

Similarly, the Ganjam and Boudh (Village Offices Abolition) Act, 1969 was passed which came into force in the Baligurha subdivision on the 1st June, 1970. In January 1971, 23 categories of village offices including the Muthaheads of the above subdivision were abolished under this Act. In 1975, the Act was further amended abolishing the second batch of 28 categories of village offices of this subdivision. By the end of September 1978, 631 cases were started under the Act out of which 288 related to the settlement of Inam land and 343 for payment of solatium. Out of these cases, 286 cases relating to Inam land and 270 cases relating to payment of solatium had been disposed of. Under the Orissa Offices of Village Police (Abolition) Act, 1964, the Chowkidary system has been abolished in the district. The Jagir lands enjoyed by the Chowkidars have been settled with them on occupancy right. There were 454 Paik Jagirs in Khondmals subdivision and the extent of land covered by these Jagirs was 164.44 acres. The Paik Jagir was abolished in Order No. 72162-R, dated the 23rd December, 1963 of the Government in the Revenue Department. The Mutha Sardar System of this subdivision was also abolished with effect from the 3rd October, 1965.

The Orissa Land Reforms Act, 1960 brought a revolutionary change in the sphere of land tenure system. The Act provides for resumption of land for personal cultivation, uniformity in land rights, conferment of right of ownership, protection of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes raiyats from illegal alienation of land, fixation of ceiling on agricultural holdings, and acquisition of surplus land. This Act repealed the Orissa Tenant's Relief Act, 1955. The Act has been amended in 1965, 1967, 1969, 1970, 1973, 1974, 1975 and 1976. The

ceiling chapter of the Act has been implemented in the Boudh subdivision so far as it was the only completely surveyed and settled area of the district. In the absence of record-of-rights, implementation of ceiling law in the unsurveyed areas viz., the Khondmals, G. Udayagiri and Baligurha Tahsils has not been possible. Under the law the surplus land owner is required to file a return showing details of his land holding within a specified time failing which the Revenue Officer is competent to initiate proceedings *suo-motu*. In the latter case the land owner forfeits fifty per cent of the amount ordinarily payable for the land declared as surplus on determination of his ceiling. To give relief to the raiyats in these unsurveyed areas the Act is being amended so as to enable raiyats of the unsurveyed area to file return within a specified period from the date of publication of the record-of-rights. The statement given below indicates institution and disposal of cases up to the end of December 1978 under different sections of the Orissa Land Reforms Act excluding the ceiling chapter.

Sections	No. of cases instituted	No. of case disposed of
Section 8—Eviction of raiyats for conversion of land other than agriculture.	16	10
Section 9—Acquisition of raiyat's right on homestead land.	455	448
Section 15—Recovery of rent and disputes between landlord and raiyats or tenants.	22	22
Section 22—Restoration of illegally alienated land by Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes raiyats.	516	447
Section 36-A—Tenant to become raiyat in respect of whole of land in certain cases.	2,039	1,944

Originally the Subdivisional Officers were delegated with the powers to deal with cases under sections 22 and 23 of the Orissa Land Reforms Act. Subsequently, the Revenue Officers of the Subdivisional Offices of Baligurha, Khondmals and Boudh have also been delegated with the powers to dispose of cases under the above two sections.

* An area of Ac. 143.45 has been restored in 217 cases. The remaining 230 cases were rejected.

** An extent of Ac. 1,227.94 has been settled with 558 tenants/raiyats. Remaining 1,336 cases were rejected.

Different types of cesses like the education cess, the forest cess, the improvement cess etc., were being collected from the raiyats of Boudh during the Durbar administration. The Orissa Cess Act, 1962 which came into force on the 1st January, 1963 authorised collection of only one type of cess all over the State. In the beginning of the implementation of this Act, the cess was collected at the rate of 25 per cent of the annual value of the land. Subsequently, the rate has been raised to 50 per cent as land revenue collection was stayed and later on abolished.

Apart from the above measures taken in respect of land reforms in the district, 41,963 landless persons have been distributed 63,154.64½ acres of Government waste land for agricultural purpose from 1974-75 to the end of December 1978. Out of the beneficiaries, 26,069 belong to the Scheduled Tribes and 9,725 to the Scheduled Castes. 544.25½ acres of homestead land have also been distributed among 7,415 persons during this period of whom 3,334 and 2,378 belong to the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes respectively.

Consolidation operation has not been taken up in the district yet.

Under the system of bonded labour (Gothi) in the Agency tracts of this district, the Gothis were generally required to perform both agricultural and domestic services. It was a system of labour whereby a person on receiving a loan in cash or in kind engages himself by a written or oral agreement to be a labourer of his creditor for agriculture and domestic purposes as long as the loan together with interest remains unpaid. To do away with this obnoxious system, the Orissa Debt Bondage Abolition Regulation (I) 1948 was enacted and implemented. However, the evils of this system could not be stamped out fully by the above Regulation. It existed in some form or other. With a view to prevent the physical and economic exploitation of the weaker sections of the society, the Government of India promulgated an ordinance, the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Ordinance, 1975, subsequently enacted as the Bonded Labour System Abolition Act, 1976. It came into force with effect from the 25th October, 1975. Searching enquiries were made and bonded labourers were identified and released. As the system owes its origin to economic indigence, mere release of some persons from bonded labour cannot cure the evils permanently. Government drew up a scheme for rehabilitation of the bonded labourers. Under the scheme, the bonded labourers are to be provided with the rehabilitation assistance, viz., land for cultivation, house site for dwelling purposes, agricultural implements, seeds, bullocks, goatery unit, marriage expenses in case of unmarried girls (subsistence allowance for a period of six months). As many as 27 bonded labourers have been released and 24

Bonded
Labour
System

rehabilitated under the scheme. The Government allotted Rs.1,10,000 in 1976-77 for providing rehabilitation assistance to the freed bonded labourers in the district.

Encroachment on public land

There was no uniform law in the district for prevention of encroachments. It was due to the fact that the three subdivisions of Khondmals, Baligurha and Boudh had no uniform revenue laws. Moreover, there was no pressure on land in the hilly tracts as land was available in abundance. The Madras Land Encroachment Act, 1905 read with the Board's standing orders were in force for the areas of the Baligurha subdivision; section 67 of the Khondmals Laws Regulation, 1936 was in force in Khondmals subdivision, and the Land Encroachment Act, 1947 was applicable for the areas of the Boudh subdivision. For the first time a uniform legislation on encroachment on the Government lands throughout the State was introduced with the passing of the Orissa Prevention of Land Encroachment Act, 1953. The Act was amended several times to be ultimately redrafted by the Orissa Act 6 of 1972. To make the Orissa Prevention of Land Encroachment Act, 1972 more effective and rigorous, it was amended in 1975, 1976 and 1979. Under the provisions of this Act and rules framed thereunder, the Tahsildar is the competent authority for removal of encroachment on the Government land. The Subdivisional Officers are the appellate authority. Appeals against the orders of the Subdivisional Officers lie to the Collector and the Additional District Magistrate. According to the existing rules, the Revenue Inspectors, Revenue Supervisors and Amins attached to Tahsil offices while on tour are required to detect unauthorised occupation of the Government lands under the control and management of the Revenue Department. Out of the 8,673 encroachment cases for disposal, 1,089 cases were disposed of till December 1978 in the district.

Rural Wages and condition of agricultural labourers

Most part of the district is covered with forests and hills and there is no sufficient cultivable land. Adivasis in the rural areas live generally on fruits and roots collected from the forests. As the villages are scattered and located in the interior, wage earners fail to get work regularly. Almost all cultivators are small land holders who prefer to do their work themselves. As such, the agricultural labourers find it difficult to get employment. In the Boudh subdivision, in addition to casual day labourers, Halias are also engaged from year to year on undefined contract. Agricultural labourers are mostly paid in kinds. Wages paid to them differ with season and from place to place. A male labourer gets more than a female labourer. So also the case with skilled labourers in comparison to unskilled labourers. However, the condition of the labourers is not sound. To provide employment opportunity

to the people, various development works and self-employment schemes have been taken up by the Government. The Minimum Wage Act is also enforced.

Some of the sources from which the Government of India and the State Government collect revenue are as follows:

Since the 14th April, 1977 a separate Income-tax Circle has been created at Phulabani with jurisdiction over the district of Boudh-Khondmals and the Thahsil of Bhanjanagar in the Ganjam district. Before this, the district was included in the Berhampur Income-tax Circle. The Phulabani Circle is in charge of an Income-tax Officer. He has jurisdiction over the persons deriving income from business and professions in the area assigned to him, for the purposes of assessment and collection of income-tax and other direct taxes. The Income-tax Circle of Phulabani comes under the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Berhampur Range, Berhampur. The Commissioner of Income-tax, Orissa, Bhubaneshwar, controls the income-tax administration of the entire State. The income-tax demand of the district in 1977-78 was Rs. 21,00,000. In the same year Rs. 5, 61, 000 were collected.

In 1946, the Central Exise Department opened Range offices in the district of Boudh-Khondmals at G. Udayagiri, Baligurha, Phulabani, Manamunda and Boudh for excise control mainly for tobacco and coffee cultivation. Each Range was headed by one Inspector of Central Excise. In 1952 G. Udayagiri and Baligurha merged with the Phulabani Range and Manamunda merged with the Boudh Range. On the 12th January, 1956, the Boudh Range merged with Phulabani. Again the Phulabani Range merged with the Bhanjanagar (Ganjam) Range on the 1st April, 1958. Since 1969 the Bhanjanagar Range has been renamed as the Bhanjanagar Sector. At present the jurisdiction of the Sector extends over the district of Boudh-Khondmals. The Bhanjanagar Sector is under the Berhampur Range of Cuttack Division. The Collector of Central Excise and Customs, Orissa, is in overall charge of the Central Excise administration of the State. This Department collects revenue from coffee, tobacco, P. medicine and oil mills.

Collection figures for these commodities by the excise organisation in the district for five years ending 1977-78 are given below :

	Rs.
1973-74	2,176.03
1974-75	2,039.40
1975-76	1,921.13
1976-77	4,112.62
1977-78	32,900.63*

*Revenue increased due to the establishment of a tobacco warehouse at Boudh in November 1977.

ADMINISTRATION OF OTHER SOURCES OF REVENUE
CENTRAL Income-tax

Central Excise

Central
Sales Tax

Central Sales Tax is collected by the State Commercial Tax Organisation. The collection figures of this tax from 1975-76 to 1977-78 are given below:

	Rs.
1975-76	16,194.81
1976-77	11,868.09
1977-88	27,407.60

STATE
Excise

The district for the purpose of excise administration comes under the Superintendent of Excise whose headquarters is at Phulabani. His office started functioning from the 1st January, 1951. The Superintendent of Excise works under the District Collector and is subject to the general control of the Excise Commissioner of Orissa, Cuttack. He is assisted by three Inspectors and nine Sub-Inspectors of Excise posted in different places of the district for the collection of excise revenue and for preventive works of excise crimes.

The demand, arrear, collection and remission of excise revenue for the last five years ending 1977-78 are as follows :

Year	Demand		Collection	Remission
	Arrear	Current		
1973-74	39,398	5,36,588	5,34,314	..
1974-75	41,672	5,36,461	5,29,557	..
1975-76	48,576	6,13,807	5,94,954	..
1976-77	67,429	7,51,117	7,47,047	..
1977-78	71,499	8,58,628	8,61,796	..

Commercial
Taxes

The Ganjam II Commercial Tax Circle, Bhanjanagar, which has jurisdiction over the district was established in 1962. The circle is headed by one Commercial Tax Officer who is assisted by a number of Additional Commercial Tax Officers. There is an assessment unit of this Department at Phulabani. The function of this organisation is to assess and collect sales tax, agricultural income-tax, motor spirit tax, entertainment tax for the State and the central sales tax.

The statement below indicates the collection figures of sales tax, agricultural income-tax, motor spirit tax and entertainment tax of the district from 1975-76 to 1977-78.

Year	Orissa Sales Tax (Rs.)	Agri- cultural Income- Tax (Rs.)	Orissa Entertain- ment Tax (Rs.)	Motor Spirit Tax (Rs.)
1975-76	..	20,91,040.16	23,473.82	..
1976-77	..	21,47,100.98	11,611.79	..
1977-78	..	28,86,338.26	8,126.72	8,390.00
				73,417.30

Revenue collected from the sale of both judicial and non-judicial stamps in the district from 1973-74 to 1977-78 is given in the following statement. Stamps

Year	Judicial stamps			Non-Judicial stamps		
	Gross (Rs.)	Dis- count (Rs.)	Net (Rs.)	Gross (Rs.)	Dis- count (Rs.)	Net (Rs.)
1973-74	54,693.52	511.00	54,182.52	1,25,827.50	3,030.25	1,22,797.25
1974-75	68,223.65	633.00	67,590.65	1,53,729.00	3,311.00	1,49,418.00
1975-76	81,504.50	732.75	80,771.75	1,55,965.30	4,353.50	1,51,611.80
1976-77	90,139.60	871.00	89,268.60	1,44,929.00	4,221.00	1,40,708.00
1977-78	90,896.55	827.50	90,069.05	2,22,826.00	6,315.00	2,16,511.00

The District Sub-Registrar's office started functioning at Boudh in 1948. This apart, the district has three Sub-Registrar offices located at Baligurha, G. Udayagiri, and Phulabani. The Sub-Registrar office at Baligurha was opened in 1955 whereas the Sub-Registrar offices at G. Udayagiri and Phulabani were established in 1956 and 1964 respectively. The Additional District Magistrate is the *ex-officio* District Registrar. Registration

In the following statement is given the income from registrations in the district from 1973-74 to 1977-78.

Year	Income (in Rs.)
1973-74	.. 30,163.05
1974-75	.. 39,026.90
1975-76	.. 50,930.00
1976-77	.. 50,248.00
1977-78	.. 72,015.50

APPENDIX

Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cess of the District for the last 5 years ending 1977-78

(In R.S.)

Year	Demand			Collection			Balance			
	Arrear	Current	Total	Arrear	Current	Total	Arrear	Current	Total	
1973-74	..	70,125	2,676	72,801	9,964	1,948	11,912	60,161	728	60,889
1974-75	..	61,050	2,735	63,785	10,530	2,200	12,730	50,520	535	51,055
1975-76	..	55,480	4,101	59,581	6,769	3,058	9,827	48,711	1,043	49,754
1976-77	..	22,392	4,04,592	4,26,984	2,609	2,76,612	2,79,221	19,783	1,27,980	1,47,763
1977-78	..	1,96,484	4,532	2,01,016	1,18,477	3,787	1,22,264	78,007	745	78,752
						Cess				
1973-74	..	89,203	1,41,169	2,30,372	57,566	88,667	1,46,233	31,637	52,502	84,139
1974-75	..	85,106	1,41,934	2,27,040	12,710	1,07,422	1,20,132	72,396	34,512	1,06,908
1975-76	..	1,11,577	1,45,108	2,56,685	55,960	1,15,095	1,71,055	55,617	30,013	85,630
1976-77	..	91,159	1,00,908	1,92,067	28,431	69,209	97,640	62,728	31,699	94,427
1977-78	..	1,10,499	2,27,294	3,37,793	54,356	1,79,038	2,33,394	56,143	48,256	1,04,399

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER, AND JUSTICE

In the beginning of this century crimes were petty and heinous crimes were extremely rare in the Boudh-Khondmals area which now constitutes a district of the same name comprising the ex-State of Boudh, the Khondmals subdivision of the former Angul district, and the Baligurha taluk of the neighbouring district of Ganjam, and 51 villages of Dahya out-post which was a part of Sonepur ex-State. Burglary and theft were the chief forms of crime and cases of murder and dacoity were rare. But the inhuman practice of human sacrifice known as 'meriah' sacrifice was prevalent among the Kandhas who are found in large numbers in the area. They sacrificed human beings in the fields with the belief to get bumper harvest. Though not universal, female infanticide, another cruel practice was found to be prevalent among certain sections of the Kandhas. "The Kandhas had to pay high prices for wives of their own tribe—a fact which they assigned as one of their reasons for wishing to get rid of their maidens. Mr. Russel, of the Madras Civil Service, in a report dated August 1836, first brought the subject to notice. The expenses attending the marriage rites were then said to be the motive."* L. S. S. O' Malley in the Angul District Gazetteer writes "Female infanticide, which was prevalent among some sections of the Khonds, had apparently nothing to do with religion. According to Major Macpherson, it was forced on the people by the burden of their own marriage customs and their poverty. A Khond bought his wife, paying in kind a sum equal to Rs. 50 to Rs. 70. Once married, a Khond woman had the right to leave her husband, and go to another if she liked, and some exercised this right as many as half a dozen times. When a Khond woman left her husband, the latter had the right to demand from his father-in-law the bride price, minus whatever marriage expenses the latter had paid. The result of this system was that nobody who had a married daughter could tell what part of his property was his own, nor could his tribe, who were liable for him, tell what sum it might be called upon at any time to make good for him, or what payments it might have to enforce in his favour. The result was that a married daughter became a burden ; and to the poorer and more ignorant Khonds the easiest way out of the difficulty was female infanticide."** The British Government took serious measures and these cruel practices were repressed.

The Panas and the Dombs had earned notoriety in the hill country. They used to procure victims for the Kandhas for Meriah sacrifice. Not only did they commit crime within the subdivisions of Khondmals

INCIDENCE
OF CRIME

* Tribal History of Eastern India, pp. 288-89, by E. T. Dalton

** Bengal District Gazetteers, Angul, p. 25, by L. S. S. O' Malley

and Angul, constituting the then Angul district, but with their assistance raids were also made in these areas by the Panas of the neighbouring ex-State. In order to prevent such offences the Kothghar system was enforced, i.e., the village headman kept watch over the Panas of his village at night and made them sleep in one place.

The incidence of crime in the district of Boudh-Khondmals since its formation as a separate district has been quite low. The main offences reported are murder, burglary and theft. Rioting, robbery and dacoity are less common and professional swindling and murder for gain are extremely rare. Most of the murders are due to sudden provocations and superstitious beliefs like witch-craft, etc.

Most of the crimes against property like burglary and theft are petty in nature and are committed by poor people who have no regular jobs.

Incidence of crime is generally heavy in the outlying areas like Belaghar, Bamunigan, and Sundargiri and the reason can squarely be attributed to the lack of communication and education among the Adivasis. There was a case of recurrence of human sacrifice (meriah) from Phiringia police station in the year 1963 in which a Khond committed the murder of the widow of his elder brother on the blind belief that distribution of her flesh in the field would yield him bumper crops for years to come and remove all the evils from his family. The culprit was detected and was punished. Riots, agitations and strikes are at a low ebb in the district. In 1970, the Adivasis of the Khondmals subdivision had started an agitation for the restoration of the agricultural lands of their forefathers which had been allegedly usurped by the non-Adivasis. They were being instigated by the Kui Samaj Samiti to commit offences of trespass and forcible reaping of paddy involving the lands under the occupation of the non-Adivasis. This for some time had given rise to a serious problem of law and order in the district.

The incidence of crime committed in the district during the year 1948 stood at 4 cases of murder, a single case of dacoity, 100 cases of burglary and 180 cases of theft. After three years, i. e. during 1951 there was a slight increase in the recurrence of burglary and theft and the incidence remained at 107 and 202 respectively. However, the occurrence of murder rose to 15. Towards the end of this decade, during the year 1960, the crime position figured at 17 cases of murder, 3 cases of robbery, 117 cases of burglary and 130 cases of theft. In the year 1970 the district witnessed 17 cases of murder, 8 cases of dacoity, 165 cases of burglary and 277 cases of theft. Thus it is evident from the records that the majority of the crimes committed in the district are theft, the

second highest number being burglary. Of such crimes as dacoity, robbery and murder, the highest number is that of murder, and dacoity is rarely reported. Since the formation of the district in 1948 till 1972, there have been only 30 cases of dacoity. There has been no murder or dacoity of any particular note or interest.

Statement showing incidence of different types of crime committed in the district in the years 1971 to 1977 (yearwise) has been given in Appendix I.

A police administration on sound lines did not exist in the princely State of Boudh before the coming of the British. Police functions in those days were discharged by irregular troops. A regular police force in the ex-State was created towards the latter part of the 19th century. According to Cobden-Ramsay towards the beginning of this century the police force of the ex-State consisted of two Sub-Inspectors, ten Head Constables and 59 Constables. The principal police stations were at Boudhgarh, the headquarters of the ex-State ; Ghantaparha and Manamunda. The Chowkidars were working as village police.

Prior to 1904, the administration of police in the subdivisions of Angul and Khondmals constituting the then district of Angul was under the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, but was transferred in the same year to the Inspector General of Police. The latter dealt with all matters affecting the internal discipline of the force and was its executive head, but the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals retained full powers to order the whole or any part of the police to proceed to any place where they might be required and was responsible to Government alone for any orders of this nature which he might issue. For administrative purposes the subdivision of Khondmals was constituted a thana, and there were out-posts at Khajuriparha, Kumbharkhol and Saringia. The Chowkidars constituted the village police force and were appointed for watch and ward duties in the villages.

In the agency in Baligurha area regular police system was introduced in 1852 and police officials were appointed to maintain law and order.

With the annexation of the ex-State of Boudh to Phulabani the new district named Boudh-Khondmals with headquarters at Phulabani was formed with effect from the 1st January, 1948. The Police administration in the district was better organised. The Inspector General of Police is the head of the Police Department at the State level and the district comes under the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range, with headquarters at Berhampur. The Superintendent of Police, Phulabani, normally belongs to the Indian Police Service cadre. He controls the entire police administration of the district. He is assisted by a Deputy Superintendent of Police. A police station is

POLICE

History of Police Organisation

Organisation of Police force after merger

under the charge of a senior Sub-Inspector of Police and he is assisted by other Sub-Inspectors, Assistant Sub-Inspectors and Constables. The work of the police stations is supervised by Circle Inspectors.

The sanctioned strength of the police force in the district includes 1 Superintendent of Police, 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police, 2 Reserve Inspectors, 5 Inspectors, 2 Sergeants, 29 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Drill Sub-Inspectors, 38 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 2 Havildar Majors, 33 Havildars, 12 Naiks, 9 Lance Naiks and 456 Constables.

The district is divided into three police circles and 14 police stations* as mentioned below. Besides, it has a number of police out-posts.

Circles	Police stations
1. Phulabani	1. Phulabani
	2. Khajuriparha
	3. G. Udayagiri
	4. Raikia
	5. Phiringia
2. Baligurha	6. Baligurha
	7. Kotagarh
	8. Daringbarhi
	9. Belaghar
	10. Barnungan
3. Boudh	11. Boudh
	12. Manamunda
	13. Ghantaparha
	14. Harabhang



CIVIL
POLICE

The ordinary reserve of the district mainly provides staff to the civil police. It consists of 5 Inspectors, 29 Sub-Inspectors, 38 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 1 Havildar and 264 Constables. Maintenance of law and order, detection and prevention of crime are the chief duty of the police force.

ARMED
RESERVE

To meet emergency situations and to restore peace and order in grievous circumstances when the civil police fails to tackle, the Armed Police Reserve comes to its rescue. The Armed Reserve in the district comprises 1 Inspector, 2 Sergeants, 2 Drill Sub-Inspectors, 2 Havildar Majors, 33 Havildars and 213 Constables (including Naiks and Lance Naiks).

PROSECUTION
STAFF

For the prosecution of police cases, police staff have been posted in the subdivisional courts of the district. The staff at Sadar Court, Phulabani, consists of 1 Inspector, 1 Sub-Inspector, 2 Assistant Sub-Inspectors and 6 Constables. At Boudh the court staff includes 1 Sub-Inspector, 1 Assistant Sub-Inspector and 4 Constables, whereas 1 Sub-Inspector and 2 Constables constitute the staff for Baligurha Subdivisional court. The G. Udayagiri court staff comprises 1 Sub-Inspector and 3 Constables.

* The number of police stations in the district has now been increased to 17.

The Home Guard organisation had its humble beginning in the district of Boudh-Khondmals in the year 1961. It is a voluntary organisation having its wings spread both in the urban as well as in the rural areas. The organisation mainly aims at maintaining law and order in the society. Besides, it helps the police when called for at the time of emergency, natural calamities, fairs and festivals, elections, strikes, etc. It also renders first-aid service to the public in case of necessity. At present the sanctioned strength of Urban Home Guard in the district is 210 (inclusive of 11 women) and that of Rural Home Guard is 250. The Home Guards are paid Duty Call-up Allowance at the rate of Rs. 5 per day when they are engaged in duty like night patrolling etc.

Home Guard

The Phulabani Squad, Phulabani, the only vigilance squad in the district, has been functioning since the 17th January, 1960. The squad, consisting of one Inspector and 3 Constables, is under the administrative control of the Superintendent of Police, Vigilance, Southern Division, Berhampur. The squad Inspector collects intelligence and takes up inquiries and investigations entrusted to the squad against Government or public servants including those working under the local bodies and corporations under the Government of Orissa. Congnizable cases under the Prevention of Corruption Act and under the Indian Penal Code like bribery, defalcation of public funds, cheating etc. are investigated under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure. It too collects intelligence and assists in the investigations in order to prevent or detect leakage of public revenue and the evasion of commercial taxes like the Sales Tax, Agricultural Income-tax, Entertainment Tax, Motor Vehicle Tax etc. Its functions also cover enforcement of various control orders, dealing with cases of hoarding, profiteering and black-marketing of essential and controlled commodities.

Vigilance

The number of vigilance cases handled by the squad from 1971 to 1977 is given below :

Year	Criminal cases investigated	Enquiries conducted	Preliminary enquiries held
1971	1	9	30
1972	..	15	32
1973	1	16	30
1974	..	8	18
1975	7	11	19
1976	..	34	..
1977	1	31	..

Wireless

Wireless stations have been set up at Phulabani, Boudh, Baligurha and Khairmal (Manamunda). Two Sub-Inspectors and 9 Assistant Sub-Inspectors are functioning in these stations. Besides these, V. H. F. stations are there at G. Udayagiri, Raikia, Daringbarhi, Baligurha, Phulabani, Tikabali and Phiringia. No separate staff have been sanctioned for these stations. They are being operated by the police staff in addition to their normal duties. The function of these wireless stations is to transmit and receive messages pertaining to crime and criminals, and law and order situation.

Pigeon Service

Two pigeon service establishments are functioning in the district, one at Phulabani and the other at Baligurha. Each pigeon-loft is under the charge of a Constable.

Intelligence Staff

There is a District Intelligence Bureau in the district located at Phulabani, the headquarters of the district. One Inspector, one Sub-Inspector and two Constables have been posted there. Two more Intelligence establishments are there in the district located at Phulabani and Baligurha, each being manned by one Sub-Inspector and one Constable.

Fire Service

The district of Boudh-Khondmals had no fire station until 1966 when a 'C' class fire station was established at G. Udayagiri on the 14th July. Another fire station of the same category was incepted on the 2nd February, 1972 at Boudh, and the third one has been sanctioned for Phulabani, the headquarters of the district which will start functioning shortly with the availability of suitable accommodation. The sanctioned strength of each of these fire stations is one Station Officer, two Leading Firemen, two Driver Havildars and sixteen Firemen. The statement given below indicates the number of fire calls attended by the fire stations, and the losses and recoveries therefrom during the last three years ending 1977.

Name of the Fire Station (1)	Year (2)	No. of Fire Calls (3)	Properties lost (in Rs.) (4)	Properties saved (in Rs.) (5)	Cattle life lost (6)
Boudh	1975	29	4,00,470	6,54,230	73
	1976	28	6,00,820	7,76,500	34
	1977	34	5,05,210	1,00,580	52
G. Udayagiri	1975	9	25,643	36,500	..
	1976	9	1,65,305	2,58,000	3
	1977	8	1,15,600	1,55,000	18

The Chowkidars constituted the village police in the subdivisions of Boudh and Khondmals. In Baligurha subdivision, which was formerly included in the district of Ganjam, the Muthaheads with the assistance of their servants helped in running the village administration. Among other duties, the Muthaheads also looked to the maintenance of peace, recording of vital statistics, reporting of offences to the police*, etc. The Chowkidars were assisting the policemen. Besides, they used to go to the police station every week to submit the statistics of births and deaths in the villages. The Chowkidars of Boudh were enjoying *chakran* lands while those of Khondmals were paid monthly emoluments of Rs. 15 each. The Chowkidari system of Boudh subdivision was abolished with effect from the 1st July, 1965 and that of Khondmals subdivision with effect from the 1st December, 1965. The Muthahead system was abolished with effect from 1st January, 1971. A number of 782 Chowkidars were on the roll when the Chowkidari system was abolished. The Beat Constable system was introduced in the district in the same year and the number of Beat Constables appointed in the subdivisions of Boudh, Khondmals, and Baligurha was 32, 13 and 24 respectively.

Village Police

The Beat Constable system did not work well and the system was abolished and replaced by the Gram Rakshi system from January 1967. At that time 63 Beat Constables were working. A number of 322 Grama Rakshis were appointed for the purpose. The Grama Rakshi scheme was transferred from the administrative control of the police to the District Magistrate with effect from the 1st September, 1969. At present the sanctioned strength of the Grama Rakshi in the district is 318.

When Khondmals was a subdivision in the then district of Angul (now a subdivision in the district of Dhenkanal) a subsidiary jail was established for the subdivision at Phulabani in the year 1907. According to L. S. S. O' Malley, in 1908 the jail had accommodation for 20 (18 male and 2 female) prisoners. It was upgraded to the status of a District jail only on June 28, 1975 and a wholetime Superintendent was appointed for the jail. Prior to that the Chief District Medical Officer of the district was the Medical Officer-cum-part-time Superintendent.

JAILS
District Jail,
Phulabani

At present the sanctioned strength of the District Jail is 1 Superintendent, 1 part-time Medical Officer (the Chief District Medical Officer of the district), 1 Assistant Surgeon, 1 Jailer, 1 Assistant Jailer, 2 Sub-Assistant Jailors, 3 Head Warders, 18 Warders (male), 1 Female Warder, 1 Sweeper and 1 Pharmacist.

* Agency standing orders revised and issued by N. S. Arunachalam, O. B. E., I. C. S., Agent to Governor in Ganjam and Deputy Commissioner, Khondmals, dated 1949 published in 1965.

The jail provides accommodation for 67 (65 male and 2 female) prisoners. Altogether there are 4 wards in the jail. The habitual detenues, under-trial prisoners, and convicted prisoners are kept in separate wards.

The average daily population of the District Jail for the years 1973-77 is given below:

Year	Under-trial prisoners	Convicts
1973	43.25	5.25
1974	30.08	4.28
1975	56.56	17.14
1976	81.28	80.33
1977	99.81	66.42

The statement given below shows the number of various types of convicts released on expiry of terms, on remission of sentences, on appeal, on transfer to other jails and by special orders from the District Jail from 1973 to 1977:

Year (1)	On expiry		On Remission		On Appeal		On Transfer		By Special Order	
	Male (2)	Female (3)	Male (4)	Female (5)	Male (6)	Female (7)	Male (8)	Female (9)	Male (10)	Female (11)
	..	48	5	..	..	2	..	38	1	..
1973	..	48	5	..	..	2	..	38	1	..
1974	..	46	1	..	..	..	..	27	..	..
1975	..	99	5	9	..	2	..	23	..	..
1976	..	109	..	32	..	1	..	39	..	..
1977	..	131	7	46	..	..	..	43	1	12

Special Sub-Jail, Boudh

The prison organisation at Boudh was constituted during the ex-State period. Writing on the feudatory States of Orissa, Cobden-Ramsay mentioned that in 1907-08 there was a good masonry jail at Boudh with accommodation for sixty prisoners and during the same year the average daily population in the jail was 29. During the ex-State rule the prisoners were employed both in out-door and in-door work. Extramurally they were employed in the jail and ex-State gardens, in improving

basti sites, and in filling up insanitary pits and ditches. The intramural work consisted of oil-pressing, paddy husking and manufacture of durris, bed sheets and prisoners' clothing. Towards 1929-30 it was noticed that the average daily population in the jail remained at 22.77.

The Sub-jail was converted to a Special Sub-jail with effect from the 1st April, 1956.

The number of staff engaged in the Special Sub-jail is 1 part-time Superintendent (the Medical Officer of the Subdivision), 1 Assistant Jailor, 1 Sub-Assistant Jailor, 2 Head Warders, 10 Warders, 1 Female Warder and 1 Sweeper.

The accommodation capacity of the Special Sub-jail is 66 prisoners (61 male and 5 female). Altogether there are 5 wards in the Special Sub-jail.

The average daily population of the Special Sub-jail, Boudh, from 1973 to 1977 is given below:

Year		Convicts	Under-trial Prisoners
1973	..	62.95	45.3
1974	..	60.65	50.71
1975	..	67.1	86.65
1976	..	52.13	104.73
1977	..	40.38	116.65

The number of various types of convicts released from the Special Sub-jail, Boudh, on different grounds like expiry of terms, remission of sentences, appeal, etc., for the last five years (1973-77) is as follows:

Year		On Expiry	On Remission	On Appeal
1973	..	97	28	1
1974	..	97	43	4
1975	..	85	28	4
1976	..	73	12	1
1977	..	85	33	2

Sub-jail,
Baligurha

The sub-jail at Baligurha was instituted in 1905 when Baligurha was in Madras Presidency. No separate staff have been appointed for the jail. The Tahsildar, Baligurha, functions as the part-time Superintendent. The Sub-jail has one permanent warder, one sweeper and one temporary warder. It is a 'C' class prison. The accommodation capacity of the Sub-jail is 15 (13 male and 2 female) prisoners. There are two male wards and one female ward in the sub-jail.

The average daily population of the Sub-jail, Baligurha, from 1973 to 1977 is furnished below:

1973	..	48
1974	..	42
1975	..	78
1976	..	98
1977	..	59

The number of various convicts released from the sub-jail from 1973 to 1977 (year-wise) is given below:

1973	..	48
1974	..	54
1975	..	58
1976	..	66
1977	..	49

Sub-jail,
G. Udayagiri

The Taluk Sub-jail, G. Udayagiri, was instituted during the period when G. Udayagiri formed a taluk in the then Ganjam district when the latter was in the province of Madras. This is a 'C' class prison. Like Baligurha Sub-jail no separate staff have been posted for this establishment. The Tahsildar, G. Udayagiri, is the part-time Superintendent and the head clerk of the Tahsil functions as the Sub-jailor in addition to his normal duties. This apart, two warders, one permanent and another temporary, and one Sweeper constitute the staff of the Sub-jail. The sub-jail has four wards. No separate ward is there for females. But on admission of female prisoner a cell is arranged and one temporary female sub-jail warder is appointed for the purpose. The sub-jail provides accommodation for 15 prisoners.

The average daily population of the Sub-jail, G. Udayagiri, is given below.:

1973	..	55
1974	..	42
1975	..	62
1976	..	52
1977	..	52

The number of convicts released from the Sub-jail during last five years (1973 to 1977) is furnished below:

1973	..	38
1974	..	23
1975	..	65
1976	..	63
1977	..	91

There is no separate hospital building in the District jail, Phulabani, but one of the cells of the jail is converted to a dispensary and the prisoners are treated as out-door patients. One Assistant Surgeon and one Pharmacist (now the post is vacant) have been appointed in the Jail to look after the health of the prisoners. The Chief District Medical Officer who is the part-time Medical Officer of the jail also pays visit to the jail when required. In serious cases the patient is removed to the District Headquarters Hospital. Due care is taken of the health of the prisoners.

Medical,
Educational,
Vocational,
and Recreational Facilities

A 4-bedded hospital is there inside the Special Sub-jail, Boudh, for the treatment of the ailing prisoners. The Subdivisional Medical Officer who is also the part-time Superintendent of the sub-jail looks after the health of the prisoners. There is no hospital attached to the sub-jail either at Baligurha or at G. Udayagiri. The Subdivisional Medical Officer, Baligurha, visits the jail and takes care of the health of the prisoners. The Assistant Surgeon, M. C. C. Hospital, G. Udayagiri, is in charge of the sub-jail, G. Udayagiri. He visits the sub-jail once a week. The required medicines are either supplied from the Public Health Centre, Gresingia, or are purchased from the market.

No regular school is there in any of the prisons of the district. In the District Jail, Phulabani, a literacy centre has been opened on the 8th September, 1977 with the co-operation of the Inspector of Schools of the district, so as to eradicate illiteracy among the prisoners. But there is no trained teacher. A qualified prisoner imparts teaching to his other inmates. In the Special Sub-jail, Boudh, also no teacher is appointed but the task is performed by an educated prisoner. Reading and writing materials are supplied to the inmates for their education.

Due to lack of adequate space in the jail no workshop is there in the District Jail to provide vocational training to the prisoners. In the Special Sub-jail, Boudh, there is provision for imparting training in tailoring. The prisoners' dresses are being prepared by them. Besides, the prisoners work in the jail garden. Five acres of cultivable land is there for the Special Sub-jail where paddy and different kinds of vegetables are grown. Thus the prisoners get practical training in cultivation.

There is provision for recreational facilities of the prisoners in the District Jail, Phulabani, and the Special Sub-jail, Boudh. The prisoners are allowed to stage dramas and variety shows, to play on musical instruments, and to perform folk dances and *daskathia*. At times film shows are also organised by the Public Relations Department for their entertainment. In the Special Sub-jail, Boudh, there is provision for both indoor and out-door games. But due to want of adequate space no out-door games facility is available in the District Jail. A radio set has been provided to the prisoners in the District Jail for their entertainment. There is a small library in the jail to encourage the prisoners to read books.

Treatment of Prisoners

In the jails the prisoners vary in character, in the nature of crimes committed, in age, etc., and, as such, they are kept separately. The casuals are kept separated from the habituals and the under-trials are separated from the convicts. The nature of treatment offered to the prisoners in the jails is not deterrent as was the case during the Durbar regime, but it is reformative. The jails aim at reforming the wrong-doer so as to make him better fit for the society. Women prisoners are kept separately and their privacy is strictly maintained. The prisoners are allowed to have letter correspondence with their friends and relatives. Certain categories of prisoners are granted parole and may visit their homes for a short period. The system of granting remission of a portion of the prison-term to convicts as reward for good behaviour acts as an inducement to better discipline. Further, there is provision for the prisoners to make petitions to the higher authorities with regard to their case affairs, and after conviction, to file appeal to the next appellate court.

Board of visitors

The District Jail, Phulabani, has a Board of Visitors which consists of 10 official and 5 non-official (including one lady) members. The Collector, Boudh-Khondmals, acts as the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Board. The Special Sub-jail, Boudh, and the Sub-jails at Baligurha and G. Udayagiri have 3 non-official members each. The 3 non-official members at Boudh Special Sub-jail include one lady member.

The Board of Visitors meets every three months. The members pay surprise visits and go round the jails. They hear patiently the complaints made by the inmates of the prison, look to the cleanliness and the sanitary

arrangements made in the jail, and the food served to the prisoners. From time to time the members move the Government to take steps to redress the grievances of the prisoners and to improve the condition of the jail.

The District Probation Officer for the district is posted at Phulabani, the headquarters of the district. He chiefly looks after the prisoners placed under him by the court. He makes attempts to find out suitable employment opportunities for the probationers. Further, if necessary, and when ordered by the court, he, too, takes up preliminary inquiries into the environs of the under-trials with a view to determining the most appropriate methods to deal with them.

Probation Officer

Before the merger of the erstwhile princely State of Boudh, which is now a subdivision in the district of Boudh-Khondmals, with the Province of Orissa in 1948, the ex-State had its own civil and criminal courts including District Court and High Court under the direct control of the Ruling Chief. The relations between the ex-State and the British Government were regulated by the *sanad* of 1894 which was revised in 1908 and the Chief excercised the power of a magistrate of the first class. The Chief was assisted by a Dewan. There were the courts of the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent for the administration of justice in the ex-State. Since the merger of the ex-State with Orissa this area was constituted a subdivision under the district of Ganjam and judicial administration remained under the control of the District and Sessions Judge of Ganjam-Nayagarh, as it was then. The Criminal powers were exercised by the Subdivisional Magistrate, Boudh. A regular Munsif's Court was constituted in the year 1948 in the area having jurisdiction over both the Khondmals area and also the Ganjam Agency area.

JUSTICE

The Khondmals subdivision comprising the present Phulabani Subdivision was being administered under the Khondmals Laws Regulation with the Deputy Commissioner of Angul as the head of the administration who exercised powers corresponding to those of a Collector and District Magistrate of the then Angul district till the formation of the Orissa Province in 1936. He was vested with the powers of a Sessions Judge and in civil cases had powers corresponding to those of a District Judge. The Subdivisional Officer of Khondmals had the ordinary powers of a Subdivisional Magistrate of the first class, as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, the powers of Civil Court to try original civil suits of which the value did not exceed Rs. 500.00, and also the powers of a Court of Small Causes. There was also an Honorary Magistrate at Phulabani excercising the powers

of a Magistrate of the Third Class. The administration of justice in Khondmals was guided by Khond customs under the Angul District Regulation. The Khonds themselves neither understood nor cared for the subtleties of law, nor did they care for precise adjudication of their disputes. What they preferred was that a dispute should be settled so as to satisfy both the sides that a happy mean should be found out which would be acceptable to the disputants. The efforts both of the law courts and of the village panchayats were accordingly directed to effecting an amicable settlement. False and frivolous claims were not set up. Each side came forward with a genuine grievance, and needed to be convinced of the rights of the opposite party. In the absence of direct evidence, recourse was always taken to oaths, and settlements made in accordance with them were never repudiated. The people were always eager to have their disputes settled by arbitration. Such cases being disposed of in the presence of the village council of elders, who knew a good deal about the facts, prevarication and exaggeration were avoided, and the parties themselves were saved the time, trouble and expense involved in regular law suits.

With the formation of Orissa as a separate Province in 1936, the Subdivision of Khondmals was administered as a subdivision of the Ganjam district but under the Special Regulation i.e., the Khondmals Laws and Regulation Act, 1936. Under this regulation the Collector of Ganjam, styled as Deputy Commissioner, was the head of the District Administration. There was no regular administration of justice in Khondmals and both the Criminal and Civil justice were being discharged by the Court of Subdivisional Officer, Deputy Commissioner and the Commissioner (Board of Revenue). The Commissioner was exercising powers akin to the High Court. The regulation was amended in 1951 enabling the constitution of the Civil Court under the Bengal, Agra and Assam Civil Court's Act, and the District Court under the High Court. The Subdivisional Officer was declared as *ex-officio* Musif on the civil side and he was also the Subdivisional Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. The Sessions Judge of Ganjam functioned as District and Sessions Judge of the said area.

The present Baligurha Subdivision was a part of the Ganjam Agency. As per the Ganjam and Vizagpatnam Act, 1839, the Collector of Ganjam who was the Agent of the Provincial Government was the head of the judicial administration being the District and Sessions Judge. This area was under the administrative control of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Russellkonda (now Bhanjanagar) who was the Special Assistant Agent

for the area. The Revenue Officers in the Taluks of Baligurha and G. Udayagiri were functioning as Magistrates under the Code of Criminal Procedure. The Code of Civil Procedure was not applicable, and as per rules known as Agency Rules, framed by the Madras Government and subsequently amended by the Government of Orissa, the Revenue Officers functioned as Agency Munsifs and the Collector was the Agency District Judge. These rules provided limited appeals to High Court. Subsequently these Agency Rules were abolished and normal judicial administration was established from 1st January, 1953. The Revenue Officers who were functioning as Magistrates under the Criminal Procedure Code were declared *ex-Officio* Munsifs. Thus came the courts fully under the control of the judicial administration of the District and the Sessions Judge, Ganjam.

The regular district of Boudh-Khondmals was formed in the year 1952 with headquarters at Phulabani having three subdivisions, namely, Phulabani, Baligurha, and Boudh. Before the separation of the judiciary from the executive the District Magistrate was dealing with all sorts of criminal cases. The Executive Officers, generally belonging to the cadre of Orissa Administrative Service, were discharging the function of judicial administration along with their respective normal administrative works.

There was separation of Judiciary from the Executive which was implemented in the district of Boudh-Khondmals with effect from the 13th November, 1967. Consequently, Judicial Magistrates were posted to function as Subdivisional Judicial Magistrates at Phulabani, Baligurha and the Munsif of Boudh was invested with powers of Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate. A separate Judicial Magistrate First Class was posted at G.Udayagiri. The Additional District Magistrate (Judiciary), Ganjam also functioned as the Additional District Magistrate (Judiciary) for the district of Boudh-Khondmals to discharge the Judicial functions of the District Magistrate as provided in the Criminal Procedure Code (1908). The Subdivisional Judicial Magistrates of Phulabani, and Baligurha; and the Judicial Magistrate First Class of G. Udayagiri, were vested with the powers of Munsifs and functioned as Additional Munsifs under the Munsif of Boudh.

Separation
of Judiciary
from the
Executive

After the amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure in the year 1973, a Chief Judicial Magistrate for the district of Boudh-Khondmals was posted at Phulabani on the 1st April, 1974. He was also vested with the powers of Sub-Judge-cum-Assistant Sessions Judge to try both Civil and Sessions Cases in the district under the control of the District and Sessions Judge, Ganjam.

The Judgeship of Sessions Division was hence styled as Ganjam-Boudh and the District and Sessions Judge stationed at Berhampur functions as the head of the judicial administration for the districts of Ganjam and Boudh-Khondmals.

BOUDH-KHONDMALES

The District and Sessions Judge of Ganjam-Boudh-Khondmals Judgeship is the head of Criminal administration for the district of Boudh-Khondmals with his headquarters at Berhampur. Subject to the superintendence of the High Court, the District and Sessions Judge has administrative control over all the Criminal Courts of the District of Boudh-Khondmals. He exercises Criminal powers in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. The Sessions Judge has been vested with powers to try Sessions Cases committed by the Judicial Magistrates including the Subdivisional Judicial Magistrates of the district of Boudh-Khondmals. He has been empowered to hear appeals and Revisions against the decisions of the Subdivisional Judicial Magistrates and also the Judicial Magistrate, First Class. He is to hear Urgent Criminal Applications and to pass orders for bail. He holds Sessions Circuit Courts at Boudh, Phulabani, Baligurha and G. Udayagiri for the trial and disposal of sessions cases. He being at the apex of the Criminal administration for the district, has also supervising powers over the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Phulabani; Subdivisional Judicial Magistrates posted at the subdivisions of Phulabani, Boudh and Baligurha; and the Judicial Magistrate, First Class posted at G. Udayagiri.

At present there are five Criminal Courts in the district of Boudh-Khondmals, viz., the Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate, Phulabani; Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Boudh; Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate Baligurha; and Judicial Magistrate First Class, G. Udayagiri.

The Chief Judicial Magistrate as well as the Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, including the Judicial Magistrate, have been vested with criminal powers as laid down in the Code of Criminal Procedure and accordingly they exercise their criminal powers in their respective jurisdiction. The Chief Judicial Magistrate is subordinate to the Sessions Judge; and other Judicial Magistrates, subject to the general control of the Sessions Judge, are subordinate to the Chief Judicial Magistrate.

The Chief Judicial Magistrate may, from time to time, make rules or special orders, consistent with the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 as to the distribution of business among the Judicial Magistrates subordinate to him.

The Subdivisional Judicial Magistrates have the power to try Criminal Offences triable by a Magistrate, First Class. They have also the power to transfer Criminal cases to the Judicial Magistrate, First and Second Class within their jurisdiction for trial.

Statement showing number of persons involved, acquitted and convicted in the criminal cases tried in different criminal courts of the district for the years 1971 to 1978 is given in Appendix II.

Subject to the superintendence of the High Court, the District Judge of Ganjam-Boudh Judgeship stationed at Berhampur, Ganjam, shall have administrative control over all the Civil Courts under the Bengal, Agra and Assam Civil Court Act, 1887 within the local limits of his jurisdiction. He has to try Civil cases under Special Acts and to hear Civil Appeals from the decisions of the Chief Judicial Magistrate-cum-Additional Sub-Judge, up to the value of Rs. 10,000 and also to hear appeals from the decisions of Munsif, Boudh and Additional Munsifs of Phulabani, Baligurha and G. Udayagiri.

Civil Courts

The Chief Judicial Magistrate who also acts as Additional Sub-Judge has powers to try civil suits of unlimited pecuniary jurisdiction. He is vested with powers to hear civil appeals from the decisions of the Munsif, Boudh and the Additional Munsifs of Phulabani, Baligurha and G. Udayagiri as may be transferred to him by the District Judge under his administrative control. He also has powers to try small cause cases up to the value of Rs. 500 within the local limits of the Munsif of Boudh.

The Munsif, Boudh, has been vested with powers to try civil suits up to the value of Rs. 4,000. He, too, has powers to try small cause cases up to the value of Rs. 100 within the local limits of Boudh Munsif.

The Subdivisional Magistrates of Phulabani and Baligurha, the Judicial Magistrate, First Class of G. Udayagiri have been vested with the powers of an Additional Munsif. They try civil suits up to the value of Rs. 1,000. But they are not empowered to try small cause cases within the local limits of their respective areas.

A detailed statement given in Appendix III indicates the number of civil suits instituted and disposed of and appeals heard by different courts of the district from 1971 to 1978.

The Bar Association, Phulabani, was constituted in 1969 with three members on the roll. At present the strength has gone up to 8. It has no building of its own.

A Bar Association was formed at Boudh in the year 1950. At the beginning it had only five members but now the number has gone up to thirty-seven. No other Bar in the district has such large number of lawyers. It has its own library but no separate building.

BAR ASSOCIATIONS
Bar Association, Phulabani
Bar Association, Boudh

With the separation of judiciary from the executive in the district in the year 1967 a Bar Association was formed at Baligurha with five members. Now the number has gone up to seven. The Bar Association possesses a small library, but has no building of its own.

Bar Association, Baligurha

A Bar Association at G. Udayagiri was formed in December, 1967 with two members only. The number has now increased to five. It is the smallest Bar in the district. It too, possesses a library but has no building of its own.

Bar Association, G. Udayagiri

APPENDIX I

Statement showing the incidence of different types of crimes committed in the district from 1971 to 1977 (year-wise)

Year	Murder	Dacoity	Robbery	Burglary	Theft	Cheating	Rioting	Rape	Kidnapping and abduction	Arson	
1971	..	21	1	4	145	265	5	12	..	1	14
1972	..	23	1	5	163	331	5	11	..	1	13
1973	..	11	..	6	197	264	8	8	..	4	19
1974	..	17	4	6	201	242	8	13	..	1	17
1975	..	23	5	10	204	251	3	27	..	..	12
1976	..	24	5	7	148	165	13	18	..	3	7
1977	..	13	8	12	152	180	4	26	1	..	8

APPENDIX II (A)

Year-wise statement showing the number of Sessions Cases, Criminal Appeals and Criminal Revisions instituted, disposed of and transferred in the Sessions Division of Ganjam-Boudh-Khondmals, Berhampur, for the district of Boudh-Khondmals from 1971 to 1977.

Year	Instituted	Disposed of	Transferred
SESSIONS CASES			
1971	..	33	16
1972		28	10
1973		33	18
1974	..	24	8
1975	..	37	7
1976	..	31	9
1977	..	44	13
CRIMINAL APPEALS			
1971	..	79	44
1972	..	56	51
1973	..	36	87
1974	..	57	57
1975	..	66	48
1976	..	69	31
1977	..	64	50
CRIMINAL REVISIONS			
1971	..	4	3
1972	..	1	1
1973	..	5	10
1974	..	22	12
1975	..	26	19
1976	..	12	10
1977	..	11	15

APPENDIX II (B)

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CRIMINAL CASES TRIED, CRIMINAL APPEALS HEARD, PERSONS INVOLVED, ACQUITTED AND CONVICTED BY EACH COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF BOUDH-KHONDMALES FROM 1971 TO 1977

CRIMINAL CASES

Name of the Court		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
BOUDH-KHONDMALES								
Chief Judicial Magistrate, Phulabani	Persons involved	...	...	...	289	182	238	143
	Persons acquitted	...	...	...	215	114	152	115
	Persons convicted	...	...	...	74	68	86	28
Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Boudh	Persons involved	930	631	595	1,063	728	743	897
	Persons acquitted	534	343	370	634	453	380	575
	Persons convicted	396	288	225	429	275	363	322
Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Baligurha	Persons involved	878	908	994	814	714	827	630
	Persons acquitted	399	343	362	403	301	276	249
	Persons convicted	429	538	598	395	391	538	335
Judicial Magistrate, First Class, G. Udayagiri	Persons involved	1,816	1,164	1,085	1,203	1,339	1,509	1,762
	Persons acquitted	500	329	324	282	262	392	365
	Persons convicted	223	289	286	278	216	204	301

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DIFFERENT TYPE OF CIVIL SUITS INSTITUTED, DISPOSED OF AND APPEALS HEARD BY DIFFERENT COURTS OF THE DISTRICT OF BOUDH-KHONDMALES FROM 1971 TO 1977

Nature of Cases	1	1971			1972			1973			1974			1975			1976			1977		
		Insti- tuted	Disp- osed of																			
ADDITIONAL SUB-JUDGE, PHULABANI																						
Title suits	
Money suits	
M. J. C.	
Execution P.	
Title Appeals	
Money Appeals	
Miscellaneous Appeals	
MUNSIF, BOUDH																						
Title Suits	..	28	26	19	30	19	44	18	20	24	52	28	44	38	47	
Money Suits	..	11	11	22	16	33	35	18	20	10	22	17	11	13	17	
ADDITIONAL MUNSIF, BALIGURHA																						
Title Suits	..	11	19	9	13	17	13	7	15	11	8	6	7	3	7	
Money Suits	..	8	6	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	
ADDITIONAL MUNSIF, G. UDAYAGIRI																						
Title Suits	..	8	13	12	9	7	17	16	22	10	14	16	18	17	16	
Money Suits	..	13	10	4	7	5	8	16	22	2	7	..	2	3	2	
ADDITIONAL MUNSIF, PHULABANI																						
Title Suits	..	17	13	3	15	7	9	4	5	5	6	12	10	7	7	
Money Suits	..	1	4	3	3	2	4	16	17	2	2	1	2	5	1	

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Roads and Buildings)

The office of the Chief Engineer (Roads and Buildings), Orissa, is located at Bhubaneshwar. There is an Additional Chief Engineer (Roads and Buildings) to assist him. The State has been divided into seven (Roads and Buildings) Circles, each being in charge of a Superintending Engineer.

Generally this wing of the Works Department executes all works relating to the construction and maintenance of buildings, roads and bridges required by all the departments of the Government. Many departments of the Government like the Education Department, the Police Department, the Labour Department etc. and some corporations have engineers deputed from the Works Department to look to the maintenance and repairs of their buildings. They also undertake minor construction work of the departments.

Boudh Khondmals district comes under the Southern Circle (Roads and Buildings), Berhampur. Under this Circle, the Phulabani (R & B) Division with its headquarters at Phulabani is working for the district. This Division is in charge of an Executive Engineer. It is further divided into four Subdivisions viz., (1) Phulabani Subdivision, (2) Boudh Subdivision, (3) Baligurha Subdivision, and (4) Daringbarhi Subdivision. Each Subdivision is under the charge of an Assistant Engineer. These four Subdivisions have 13 Sections which are located at different parts of the district. These Sections are placed under the charge of Sectional Officers in the rank of Sub-Assistant Engineers.

Public Health (Engineering)

This organisation is responsible for the execution of water supply, drainage and sewerage schemes in the rural and urban areas. It also executes water supply and sanitary installations to all the Government buildings of the district.

The Chief Engineer, Public Health, Orissa, Bhubaneshwar is the administrative head of the Public Health Organisation. He accords technical sanction. There are three Public Health Circles in the State, each being in charge of a Superintending Engineer.

The district of Boudh-Khondmals is under the control of an Executive Engineer, Public Health Division, stationed at Bhanjanagar (Ganjam). At present there is one Public Health Subdivision functioning in the district with headquarters at Phulabani. The Subdivision is in charge of an Assistant Engineer. It has three Sections, each being in charge of a Sub-Assistant Engineer. Of these Sections, two are located at Phulabani and the other at Boudh.

The Irrigation Department is responsible for all the major and medium irrigation projects including drainage, canals and flood control works in Orissa.

Irrigation Department

There is one Chief Engineer at State headquarters at the head of the Department. The State has been divided into six Irrigation Circles, each under the control of a Superintending Engineer.

Boudh-Khondmals district comes under the jurisdiction of the Western Irrigation Circle, Bhawanipatna. Under this Circle, there is one Irrigation Division for the district with headquarters at Boudh. The Division is in charge of an Executive Engineer. Again it is divided into five Subdivisions, viz., (1) Salki Irrigation Subdivision, Boudh, (2) Pila Salki Dam Subdivision, Phulabani, (3) Pila Salki Canal Subdivision, Phulabani, (4) Phulabani Mechanical Subdivision, Phulabani and (5) Phulabani Investigation Subdivision, Baligurha. Each Subdivision is under the charge of a Subdivisional Officer in the rank of an Assistant Engineer. The Salki Irrigation Subdivision has four Sections, each in charge of a Sub-Assistant Engineer. These Sections are located at Boudh, Biranarsinghpur, Kamalpur No. I and Kamalpur No. II.

The functions of the Lift Irrigation Department are to survey and investigate the sources of water for providing lift irrigation facilities to the cultivators in the non-irrigated areas of the State. Besides ground water, the other main sources of lift irrigation in the district are rivers.

Lift Irrigation Department

The office of the Director, Lift Irrigation, Orissa, is located at Bhubaneshwar. The Director is the head of the office. Boudh-Khondmals district is under the control of the Lift Irrigation Division, Balangir. The whole district is functioning under the Hydrological Division stationed at Balangir in respect of ground water survey and investigation scheme for the construction of dug wells.

At present there is one Lift Irrigation Subdivision in the district with headquarters at Boudh. The Subdivision is in charge of an Assistant Engineer. It has four Sections (Civil) located at Boudh, Manamunda, Baligurha and Kantamal. These Sections are placed under the charge of Junior Engineers. Besides, another Section (Electrical) stationed at Boudh is also functioning under this Subdivision. It is in charge of a Sub-Assistant Engineer (Electrical). At present lift irrigation work is being done from the rivers Mahanadi, Tel and Bagh for supplying water mainly for *kharif* and *rabi* crops in the district.

The functions of the Electricity Department are to generate, transmit and distribute electrical energy to industrial and domestic consumers on payment.

Electricity Department

BOUDH-KHONDMAKS

The Electrical Division is in charge of an Executive Engineer with headquarters at Phulabani. This Division constitutes four Subdivisions, each being in charge of a Subdivisional Officer in the rank of an Assistant Engineer. Of these Subdivisions two are located at Boudh and the rest at Phulabani and G. Udayagiri. Each Subdivision consists of several Sections.

The Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings, is in charge of the work of electrification of all Government buildings and looks after their maintenance. There is a separate Electrical Circle with headquarters at Bhubaneshwar for this purpose having jurisdiction all over the State. For Boudh-Khondmals district, there is one Electrical (R & B) Section located at Phulabani. The Section is in charge of a Sub-Assistant Engineer (Electrical) who functions under the control of the Subdivisional Officer, Electrical (R & B) Subdivision No. III, Berhampur.

National Highways and Projects

This department is responsible for the improvement of National Highways in the State.

The Chief Engineer, National Highways and Projects, Orissa, with headquarters at Bhubaneshwar is the controlling officer of the Department. To assist him, the State is split up into four National Highways Circles and one Investigation Circle, each being in charge of a Superintending Engineer. The Circles are divided into Divisions, each under the charge of an Executive Engineer.

The whole of Boudh-Khondmals district comes under the jurisdiction of the National Highways Circle No. II, with headquarters at Sunabeda (Koraput). The Project Subdivision, Phulabani, headed by an Assistant Engineer functions under the control of the Executive Engineer, Project Division, Berhampur (Ganjam). This Project Subdivision is further subdivided into five Sections located at Phulabani, Tikabali, Raikia, Baligurha and Bamunigan. Each Section is in charge of a Sub-Assistant Engineer.

Veterinary Department

The function of this Department is to look after the improvement of live-stock, including poultry, and the treatment and control of diseases among domestic animals.

At the apex of the organisation is the Directorate located at Cuttack with the Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services as its head. For the whole State there are three Ranges, such as, Central, Northern and Southern, each under the control of a Deputy Director. The Deputy Director, Southern Range, Berhampur, is the immediate controlling authority of the District Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Officer, Boudh-Khondmals.

The District Veterinary Office came into being on the 11th December, 1952. The District Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Officer, Boudh-Khondmals, is responsible for the general supervision of the veterinary hospitals, dispensaries, stockman centres, poultry units and dairy farms in the district. He is to advise, direct and inspect the technical aspects of the operation of animal husbandry programmes in the Community Development Block areas. He has under him three Additional District Veterinary Officers, twenty two Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, thirteen Additional Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and a number of subordinate staff to assist him in his work. At present there are 19 Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries in the district in charge of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons. Besides, the district has 3 Mobile Veterinary Dispensaries, 53 Live-stock Aid Centres, 4 Goat Farms, 2 Dairy Farms, 3 Fodder Farms, 1 Poultry Farm, 32 Cow-Bull Centres and 4 Buffalo Centres located at different places of the district. The Mobile Veterinary Dispensaries are in charge of Junior Veterinary Officers while the Live-stock Aid Centres are looked after by Live-stock Inspectors.

The general function of the Forest Department is to protect, manage, conserve and improve the forests and to collect timber, bamboo and other minor forest produce for sale. It satisfies the rights of cess-paying tenants particularly as regards timber and grazing. It maintains the forest vegetation on all the hills in the catchment areas of the streams in order to check run off and to prevent denudation and consequent soil erosion with view to conserve the water-supply and preserve the fertility of the agricultural lands. This is a quasi-commercial organisation and derives good revenue from forest products.

Forest Department

The Chief Conservator of Forests, Orissa, Cuttack, is directly responsible for the control and management of the forests and is the administrative head of the Department. He exercises overall administrative control and supervision on the work of the staff belonging to the Forest Department. For administrative purpose, the whole State has been divided into eight Forest Circles.

Boudh-Khondmals district comes under the jurisdiction of Berhampur Circle. At present there are two Forest Divisions in the district, viz., Phulabani and Baligurha with headquarters at Phulabani and G. Udayagiri respectively.

Phulabani Forest Division covers the jurisdiction of Boudh and Khondmals civil subdivisions. Before the merger, the administration of the forests of the ex-State of Boudh was being controlled by a State Forest Officer. He was under the supervision of the Forest Adviser, Eastern States.

The Divisional Forest Officer, Phulabani, is assisted by 3 Assistant Conservators of Forests, 4 Forest Range Officers, 3 Deputy Rangers, 22 Foresters (three under plan scheme), 120 Forest Guards (twelve under plan scheme), 10 Orderly Forest Guards, 5 Check Naka Guards, 6 Depot Forest Guards and a number of subordinate staff. Besides, there is one Forest Range Officer with headquarters at Phulabani who is in charge of Nature Conservation.

The Phulabani Forest Division comprises a total forest area of 2,272.73 square kilometres. The charges of the Ranges are held by a Forest Ranger or a Deputy Forest Ranger. The headquarters of the Ranges are at Phulabani, Boudh, Purunakatak, Phiringia and Manamunda. The Forest Ranges are further divided into 19 Sections and kept in charge of Foresters. There are 108 Beats placed in charge of Forest Guards.

The total forest area of the Baligurha Forest Division is 3,476.3 square kilometres. Its headquarters is located at G. Udayagiri. The Divisional Forest Officer is assisted by 18 Foresters, 98 Forest Guards and a number of subordinate staff. This Division consists of six Forest Ranges located at G. Udayagiri, Baligurha, Simanbarhi, Kotagarh, Belaghar and Kararha. There are 13 Sections in this Forest Division.

Moreover, there is a Kendu Leaf Organisation under the control of an Additional Chief Conservator of Forests with headquarters at Cuttack. Under him there are three Kendu Leaf Circles in the State with headquarters located at Cuttack, Sambalpur and Balangir. Each Circle is in charge of a Conservator of Forests. The Boudh-Khondmals district is under the Conservator of Forests, Kendu Leaf Circle, Cuttack. There are two Kendu Leaf Divisions in the district located at Phulabani and Boudh.

Industries Department

The function of this Industries Department is to pursue and expedite industrial promotional activities in the district and to encourage more entrepreneurs to establish new industries in the rural and small scale sector.

The District Industries Office for Boudh-Khondmals started functioning at Phulabani in May, 1963. At the district level, the Department is headed by the District Industries Officer who is under the administrative control and supervision of the Director of Industries, Orissa State, Cuttack. The Director is the executive head of the Industries Department at the State level.

The District Industries Officer with headquarters at Phulabani is assisted by three Panchayat Industries Officers, four Extension Officers (Industries) and a number of subordinate staff. At present there are three

Panchayat Samiti Industrial units in the district located at Phulabani, Baligurha and Tileshwar, each in charge of a Panchayat Industries Officer.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Orissa, is the administrative head of this organisation at the State level. He has his headquarters at Bhubaneshwar. Under him there are an Additional Registrar, three Joint Registrars of Co-operative Societies, seven Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies, four Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies and other officers. The State has been split up into seven Co-operative Divisions, each under the charge of a Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Boudh-Khondmals district is functioning under the control of a Deputy Registrar of co-operative societies, Berhampur Division (Ganjam). At present there is one Co-operative Circle in the district with headquarters at Phulabani. The Circle is kept under the charge of an Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

The Assistant Registrar is responsible for the organisation, inspection and supervision of various co-operative societies. At Panchayat Samiti level there are Supervisors and Co-operative Extension Officers attached to the Block Development Officer. They look after the management of the Primary Co-operative Societies within their jurisdiction.

The Assistant Registrar, Phulabani Co-operative Circle, is assisted by 6 Sub-Assistant Registrars, 10 Senior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies, 11 Junior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies and 15 Co-operative Extension Officers.

The Director of Agriculture and Food Production, Orissa, Bhubaneshwar, is the head of this Organisation. He exercises overall administrative control and supervision of the work of different agricultural stations, farms and offices. For administrative convenience, the State has been divided into six Ranges, each under the charge of a Deputy Director of Agriculture.

The District Agriculture Officer ensures the supply of inputs like seeds, fertilisers and pesticides to the cultivators through Community Development Blocks. He assists the cultivators to raise their socio-economic status by adopting improved agricultural practices, scientific cropping pattern, balanced fertiliser consumption, proper plant protection measures of different crops and soil water management. Besides the supply of pest-resistant quality seeds, different kinds of loans such as crop loan, loan for erection of irrigation sources, land development, purchase of farm machinery, etc. are also given to the cultivators.

Co-operation Department

Agriculture Department

BOUDH-KHONDMALES

Demonstrations and training are imparted to the farmers to teach them the improved methods of cultivation and the operation of improved agricultural implements. Moreover, steps are also being taken to adopt dry farming in rainfed areas through diversification of the cropping programme basing on the land suitability and agro-climatic conditions in the district.

The District Agriculture Officer, Phulabani, is under the administrative control of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Phulabani Range, with headquarters at Boudh. To assist the District Agriculture Officer, there are 2 Subject Matter Specialists, 4 Additional District Agriculture Officers, 39 Agriculture Extension Officers, 278 Village Level Workers and a number of subordinate staff.

The Tribal Development Agency is in operation in the 5 Blocks of Baligurha subdivision and the Drought Prone Area Programme is in operation in all the 14 Blocks of the district excepting that of Boudh. Besides, Integrated Tribal Development Programme is also in operation in 7 Blocks-3 in Phulabani subdivision and 4 in Baligurha subdivision.

At present there are five departmental seed farms under this Agricultural District located at Phulabani, Boudh, Sarangagarh, G. Udayagiri and Kotagarh. Besides, the large size farm located at Paljhar is under the charge of a Farm Superintendent with headquarters at Paljhar. Moreover In-situ Plantation of Mango has been started at G. Udayagiri under the Horticulture Development Scheme. It is under the control of a Horticulturist.

Rural
Development
Department
Rural
Engineering
Organisa-
tion *

The Rural Development Department is the controlling department of the Rural Engineering Organisation. The Rural Engineering Organisation is undertaking construction and maintenance of rural roads, buildings and minor irrigation projects. It also executes other deposit works of different departments.

There is one Chief Engineer at the State headquarters as the head of the Organisation. The whole State is divided into three Ranges, namely, Northern Range, Sambalpur; Central Range, Bhubaneshwar; and Southern Range, Berhampur; each under the control of a Superintending Engineer. Boudh-Khondmals district falls under the jurisdiction of the Superintending Engineer, Southern Range, Berhampur (Ganjam).

At present there are two Rural Engineering Organisation Divisions functioning in the district, viz., the Rural Engineering Organisation Division and the Minor Irrigation Division, each in charge of an Executive Engineer. Both the Divisions are located at Phulabani. The Rural Engineering Division has been divided into five Subdivisions located at

* Now defunct.

Phulabani, Tikabali, G. Udayagiri, Nuagan and Baligurha. The Rural Engineering Subdivisions consist of 14 Sections. Under the Minor Irrigation Division there are also five Subdivisions, one of them functioning at Berhampur as D. P. A. P. Subdivision, Phulabani, attached to the office of the Superintending Engineer, Southern Range, Rural Engineering Organisation, Berhampur. These Minor Irrigation Subdivisions are again subdivided into 15 Sections. The Subdivisions are put under the charge of Assistant Engineers. The Sections are placed under the charge of Section Officers who are in the rank of Sub-Assistant Engineers.

The Health and Family Welfare Organisation is divided into three sub-sections, viz., Medical, Public Health and Family Welfare under the administrative control of the Chief District Medical Officer, Phulabani. There are three Assistant District Medical Officers separately in charge of Medical, Public Health and Family Welfare branches at the district level. The Director of Family Welfare, Orissa, stationed at Bhubaneshwar, is the administrative head of the Department at the State level.

Medical Department

The curative aspect of the Health Department is looked after by the Chief District Medical Officer with his staff posted at different hospitals and dispensaries in the district. The Chief District Medical Officer is in overall charge of the department and is the Superintendent of all hospitals, dispensaries and primary health centres. Besides the supply of medicines, equipments and diet to the medical institutions of the district, operations of minor cases are also being conducted.

The Public Health Department deals with the preventive aspect of the Health Department and controls various communicable diseases. Rural and urban sanitation and prevention of food adulteration, etc. are also looked after by this Department.

Conduction of Vasectomy and Tubectomy cases and issue of various contraceptive devices are the functions of the Family Welfare Bureau of the Medical Department.

The Chief District Medical Officer, with headquarters at Phulabani, is assisted by 5 Assistant District Medical Officers (one Family Planning and four Medical), 6 Specialists, 88 Medical Officers and a number of subordinate staff posted at different hospitals and dispensaries in the district. At present there are 9 hospitals, 14 dispensaries, 4 Maternity Aid Centres, 15 Primary Health Centres having 3 sub-centres, 15 Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres having 3 sub-centres and 2 Maternity Health units, each in charge of a Medical Officer.

The Education Department is responsible for the inspection and supervision of the educational institutions and their management in the district. Apart from its usual functions, the department also takes keen interest in spreading education among the people of the backward classes in the district.

Education Department

The Director of Public Instruction, Orissa, is the administrative head of the Education Department at the State level. His headquarters is at Bhubaneshwar. For administrative convenience, the State is divided into a number of Circles, each being in charge of an Inspector of Schools.

The whole of the Revenue District of Boudh-Khondmals is divided into three Educational Districts, viz., Phulabani, Boudh and Baligurha, each under the charge of a District Inspector of Schools. The Inspector of Schools, Boudh-Khondmals Circle, Phulabani, is the controlling authority of the District Inspector of Schools. Under the District Inspectors, there are 28 Sub-Inspectors of Schools who are in charge of proper supervision and inspection of Primary schools. Each of the Sub-Inspector is in charge of a circle which consists of about 50 to 60 Primary schools. The Middle English schools and Elementary Training schools are under the direct control of the District Inspector of Schools. The Inspector of Schools, Phulabani Circle, is the controlling officer of the High schools and Secondary Training schools of the district. There is also one Deputy Inspectress of Schools with headquarters at Phulabani, for the inspection and supervision of the Tribal and Rural Welfare schools. At present there are 106 Tribal and Rural Welfare educational institutions under her control. Besides, the Organiser of Adult Education stationed at Phulabani looks after adult literacy in the district.

Mining Department

The Mining Department undertakes the investigation of minerals in the mineral bearing areas of the State.

The Director of Mines is the administrative head of the Mining Department whose office is situated at the State headquarters. For better administration, the whole State has been divided into 9 Mining Circles. Besides, for investigation work of minerals there are three Zones, viz., Sambalpur, Keonjhar and Berhampur. The Mining Officer stationed at Berhampur is in charge of the Boudh-Khondmals district and looks after all aspects related to mining such as collection of mining revenue, production and despatch, proper mining of mines and processing of mineral applications. This district comes under the Berhampur Zone for investigation work of minerals.

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

In order to educate the people in the art of administration and make them fit in course of time for higher responsibilities in the administration, the Boudh ex-State Panchayat Act conferred on them wide powers enabling the Panchayats to function in judicial, executive and administrative field.¹

History of
Local Self-
Government

More important of the functions entrusted to them were disposal of petty civil, criminal and miscellaneous disputes; management of the cattle pound, Devaghar ; upkeep and improvement of village roads, tanks, and distribution of water for irrigation purpose.

There was no District Board in the district of Boudh-Khondmals prior to the Zilla Parishad.

At present, the district has two Notified Area Councils located at Phulabani and Boudh constituted under the Orissa Municipal Act, 1950. The other local self-governing bodies are the Grama Panchayats, the Panchayat Samitis and the District Development Board.

According to the Orissa Grama Panchayat Act, 1948, a Grama Panchayat consisting of 34 villages was formed at Phulabani in 1951 and it continued till the 13th February, 1963. As per the Government notification No. 9227-L. S. G., dated the 14th September, 1962, a portion of this Grama Panchayat consisting of 12 villages was converted into a Notified Area Council. The Phulabani Notified Area Council was constituted on the 14th February, 1963 with an area of 7.77 square kilometres (3 square miles). Its population in 1961 Census was 4,031. It consisted of 9 wards with 11 councillors in the first election held on the 20th October, 1963. Two wards were double-seated. Ward No. II was reserved for the Scheduled Castes and ward No. VI was reserved for the Scheduled Tribes candidates. There was a Council with the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and a part-time Executive Officer for the management of the local body. At present the Phulabani Notified Area Council covers an area of 16 square kilometres. The population was 10,511 according to the 1971 Census. It has been divided into 11 wards, two of which are double seated. Two wards are reserved, one for the Scheduled Tribes and the other for the Scheduled Castes. The last election of this local body was held in 1973. The number of elected councillors in this election was 13. The general administration is managed by a Council who have elected the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman from among them. The resolutions passed by the Council are executed by the Executive Officer, who is an officer deputed by the State Government.

Phulabani
N. A. C.

1. Report on the Administration of Boudh State

The financial resources of the Notified Area Council are mainly derived from (1) holding tax, (2) latrine tax, (3) lighting tax, (4) water tax, (5) market fees, (6) cattle pound, (7) slaughter house, (8) cart tax, (9) rickshaw and cycle licence. Besides, the local body receives grants from the State Government.

The income and expenditure of this Notified Area Council in 1963-64 were Rs. 21,529.27 and Rs. 19,541.60 respectively which increased to Rs. 1,74,416.00 and Rs. 2,63,937.94 in 1975-76.

The statement given below indicates the annual income which expenditure of the local body from 1973-74 to 1975-76.

Year	Income			Expenditure
	Taxes and fees	Government grants	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1973-74	..	41,609.33	1,15,202.00	1,56,811.33
1974-75	..	63,945.61	1,94,650.00	2,58,595.61
1975-76	..	74,126.00	1,00,270.00	1,74,416.00
				2,63,937.94

The local body has provided 106 street lights and 7 hydrants in different places of the town. At present 18 kilometres length of roads and 1 kilometre of pucca drain have been constructed by this Notified Area Council. It spent a sum of Rs. 16,768 in maintaining roads in 1975-76. The total staff employed by this Notified Area Council is 58, of which 23 constitute the conservancy staff. The staff engaged to look to the public health and sanitation are : one Sanitary Inspector, one Vaccinator and one Disinfector. Water is being supplied to the town from the Pila Salki river. This local body also maintains 55 wells and 5 tanks for drinking water.

Boudhgarh
N. A. C.

The Boudhgarh Grama Panchayat was converted to Notified Area Council, Boudhgarh, as per Government notification No. 10043, dated the 14th October, 1961, covering an area of 20.8 square kilometres (8 square miles). The population as per 1961 Census was 7,359. It was functioning with 8 nominated members. At present it has also an area of 20.8 square kilometres with a population of 8,884 according to 1971 Census. The first election of councillors to this

local body was held in 1963. Out of 12 wards one was double seated. There was a Council consisting of 13 members for the management of the Notified Area Council. The last election was held on the 31st May, 1973. The number of wards increased to 14. One ward was double seated and one was reserved for the Scheduled Tribes candidates. The number of councillors increased to 15. The elected body of councillors with the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman manage the affairs of the local body.

The chief sources of income of the local body are holding tax, lighting tax, water tax, market boti, land rent, market room rent, lease of ferry ghats, cart and cycle licence, licence fees under section 290 of the Orissa Municipal Act, 1950; and cattle pound. It also receives grants from the State Government. In 1970-71 the total income and expenditure of the local body including Government grants was Rs. 1,37,760.16 and Rs. 1,52,893.27 respectively. During 1975-76 its income and expenditure including Government grants increased to Rs. 2,11,207.74 and Rs. 1,75,738.65.

The following is the year-wise income and expenditure of the Boudh Notified Area Council from 1973-74 to 1975-76.

Year	Income			Expenditure
	Taxes and fees	Government grants	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
1973-74	..	Rs. 65,053.06	Rs. 64,236.00	Rs. 1,29,289.06
1974-75	..	56,683.93	1,03,205.00	1,59,888.93
1975-76	..	90,327.74	1,20,880.00	2,11,207.74
				Rs. 1,75,738.65

The local body has provided 219 bulb points, 29 single bar lights and one double bar light in the town. It has also provided 60 hydrants. It is maintaining 31.40 kilometres of road of which 7.20 kilometres are metalled, 8 kilometres unmetalled, 6.20 kilometres earthen and 10 kilometres black topped. A sum of Rs. 31,000 was spent in maintaining roads during the year, 1976-77. Besides, the local body has constructed 6.40 kilometres length of earthen drains and 753 metres length of pucca drains in the town. The staff of the Boudhgarh Notified Area Council consists of 39 members which includes 27

appointed for conservancy. Piped water is being supplied to the town from the Mahanadi. There are 1 Sanitary Inspector, 1 Vaccinator and 1 Disinfector who look to the public health and sanitation of the town.

**General
Election**

As mentioned earlier, the councillors of the Phulbani and the Boudhgarh Notified Area Councils are elected every four years in accordance with Section 41 (1) of the Orissa Municipal Act, 1950, read with Section 12 (1) thereof. The election of councillors to the Municipalities and Notified Area Councils were suspended as per the provisions laid down in Orissa Local Body (Suspension of Election) Act, 1962. In the beginning of 1963, the said Act was repealed and Government in Health (Local Self Government) Department letter No. 5012 (13) L. S. G., dated the 8th May, 1963 decided to hold the pending elections of the Municipalities and the Notified Area Councils.

The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of these local bodies in the district were elected by their respective councillors from among themselves. The Councils discharge the duties as provided under the Orissa Municipality Act, 1950, with regard to finance, public health, public works, education and any other special subject relating to the purposes of the Act. There are Executive Officers appointed by the State Government in these local bodies to carry out day to day administration.

**Town
Planning**

There are two towns in the district of Boudh-Khondmals, namely, Phulbani and Boudh (Boudhgarh). These towns are not planned by the Town Planning Organisation, Orissa. However, it has been proposed to take up the preparation of a Master Plan for the district headquarters town, Phulabani during the year, 1978-79.

**Zilla Pari-
shad**

With the Zilla Parishad Act, 1959, as amended in 1960 and 1961, coming into force, Zilla Parishad for Boudh-Khondmals district was constituted in the year, 1961. This organisation was an advisory body at the district level to advise the Government on all developmental matters relating to the district. It was entrusted with the task of approving the programme and the budget of the Panchayat Samitis in the district and distributing amongst them funds received from the Government for expenditure on various developmental works. This institution, which was also supervising the activities of the Samitis at Block level, served as the apex of the three-tier system of democratic decentralisation.

The Zilla Parishad consisted of both official and non-official members. All district level officers connected with the developmental works of the district were included as official members. The non-official

members consisted of the Chairman of each Panchayat Samiti, the Chairman of the Municipalities and Notified Area Councils with a population of more than twenty thousand, and the President of the Central Co-operative Bank. Members of the State Legislative Assembly and of the House of the People whose jurisdiction comes under the district were entitled to participate in the meetings of the Parishad, but had no right to vote.

The Zilla Parishads were replaced by the District Advisory Councils from the 1st November, 1968. The District Advisory Council consisted of the following members—

District
Advisory
Council

1. Collector of the district	Member-Convener
2. M. L.As., and M.Ps., (Lok Sabha) whose jurisdiction comes under the district and M. Ps., (Rajya Sabha) whose place of residence is in the district.	Member
3. Chairman of all the Panchayat Samitis within the district.	Member
4. Chairman of all the Municipal Councils of the district.	Member
5. Presidents of the Central Co-operative Banks.	Member
6. Presidents of the District Land Mortgage Banks.	Member
7. Any officer notified by the Government from time to time.	Member

The functions of the District Advisory Council were to advise the Government regarding developmental work and other activities referred to it by the Government from time to time and also consider and advise Government as to how best the developmental activities could be expeditiously and efficiently executed and to suggest ways and means to remove bottle-necks in the execution of developmental works.

Again the State Government in Planning and Co-ordination Department Resolution No. 16636, dated the 14th November, 1970 superseded the District Advisory Councils and constituted the District Development Advisory Boards. Besides, all the members of the superseded Council, the members of the District Development Committee and any representative of the public declared as member by the Government from time to time, were included in the Board. This apart, all Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Speaker and Deputy Speaker whose jurisdiction comes

District
Develop-
ment
Advisory
Board

under the district and M. Ps., (Rajya Sabha) whose place of residence is in the district were also members. The Collector of the district was the Chairman and the District Development Officer was the Member Secretary of the Board.

All the functions of the District Advisory Council were entrusted to the District Development Advisory Board. In addition, the Board was to help the district authorities in enlisting the participation of the people for the implementation of the schemes like growing of high yielding varieties of crops, multi-cropping, use of fertilizers, water resources management etc., where such co-operation and participation were essential for the smooth working of the schemes.

District Development Board

The District Development Advisory Board was abolished on the 8th July, 1974 and the present District Development Board was constituted on the 9th July, 1974. The Collector of the district is the Chairman and M. Ps., and M. L. As., whose constituency covers a part of or whole of the district, Members of the Rajya Sabha whose place of residence is in the district, Chairman of the Panchayat Samitis of the district, Chairman of the Municipal Councils of the district, Presidents of the Central Co-operative Banks in the district, Presidents of the Land Development Banks in the district, Members of the District Development Committee and any representative of the public as may be notified by the Government from time to time are members of the District Development Board. Besides, Ministers, Ministers of State, Deputy Ministers, Speaker, Deputy Speaker and Members of Parliament may nominate any person from their constituencies to represent them in the Board.

The functions of the District Development Board are: (i) to advise the Government in the formulation of development programmes at the district level, (ii) to review the progress of developmental activities and to suggest measures for expeditious implementation of the various programmes and (iii) to assist the District Authorities in securing people's participation in the implementation of local development works.

Panchayat Samitis

Panchayat Samitis, the second-tier in democratic decentralisation, were established throughout the State in accordance with the provisions of the Orissa Panchayat Samitis Act, 1959. In the district of Boudh-Khondmals the Samitis were constituted on the 26th January, 1961. At present there are 15 Panchayat Samitis in the district. Each Panchayat Samiti, which includes within it six to ten Grama Panchayats, is coterminous in regard to its area with the Blocks created by the Government in the Community Development Department.

Each Panchayat Samiti consists of both official and non-official members. The official members are the Block Development Officer and the officers of various Departments of the State Government ordinarily

stationed at the Block level. The non-official members include the Sarpanchas of the Grama Panchayats and the women members. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are given due representation in the Samiti. The Chairman is elected directly by the Panchayat members and the Sarpanchas. The non-official members who hold office for three years elect Vice-Chairman from among themselves. By-monthly meetings are held regularly. Official members can take part in the discussions of the Panchayat Samiti meetings along with non-official members, but are not entitled to vote.

The planning, execution and supervision of all development programmes in the Block area are done by the respective Panchayat Samitis. It looks after the spread of primary education, management of trusts and endowments which the Government may entrust to it, and registration of births and deaths. It supervises the work of the Grama Panchayats within its jurisdiction. The Block Development Officer is the Executive Officer of the Samiti. He is also its Drawing and Disbursing Officer. The main sources of income of the Samitis are the Government grants and loans.

The Community Development and Social Welfare Department of the State Government is the principal agency for providing funds to the Panchayat Samitis. The allotment of this Department to the Panchayat Samitis of Boudh-Khondmals district in 1975-76 and 1976-77 amounted to Rs. 4,26,053.00 and Rs. 4,28,159.00 respectively.

A list of the Panchayat Samitis of the district with their respective headquarters is given in the Appendix.

Gramma Panchayat is the primary unit in the democratic decentralisation. Some Gramma Panchayats were constituted in the district after the introduction of the Orissa Gramma Panchayat Act, 1948, with the aim to establish and develop Local Self-Government in the village communities and to make better provision for their administration. The Gramma Panchayat administration was extended all over the district covering all the villages in 1955-56. These institutions are governed under the Orissa Gramma Panchayat Act, 1964. Each Gramma Panchayat comprising one or more than one village is divided into a number of wards. The election of Sarpanch, Naib-Sarpanch, members, and the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes members are conducted according to the provisions of the Orissa Gramma Panchayat Election Rules, 1965. According to this rule, in every three years one member from each ward is elected to the Gramma Panchayat on the basis of adult franchise. The Sarpanch is directly elected by the voters of the Gramma Panchayat. But the Naib-Sarpanch is elected from among themselves by the Panchayat members. The Sarpanch is the head

Gramma
Panchayats

of the Grama Panchayat. He is assisted by a Naib-Sarpanch. According to the Orissa Grama Panchayat Act, 1964, the executive powers of the Grama Panchayat for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act, are exercised by the Sarpanch. He is assisted in his duties by a Secretary appointed under the provisions of the Act and such other officers and servants for the Grama Sasan as may be necessary. The office of the members of the Grama Panchayat including that of the Sarpanch and the Naib-Sarpanch, is honorary. In areas where the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes population of the Grama Panchayat is more than 5 per cent, provision has been made to elect a Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes candidate. At present there are 152 Grama Panchayats in the district which include 32 in Khondmals subdivision, 41 in Boudh subdivision and 79 in Baligurha subdivision.

The Grama Panchayats continue to function as the main agency for the implementation of all development works and for mobilising man-power in the rural areas. Development activities of different Departments of the Government which are co-ordinated at the Block level also continue to be executed through the agency of the Panchayats.

The functions of the Grama Panchayats include looking to village sanitation, aiding schools, supplying of drinking water, maintenance of roads, wells, ferry ghats, cattle pounds, providing street lights and implementing different agricultural schemes. Pisciculture is one of the most lucrative schemes in augmenting internal resources of the Panchayats. Steps are also being taken by the Panchayats for the development of the socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people. Generally women are given training in sewing, embroidery, and arts and crafts through the Mahila Samitis organised in different villages of the district. Adult Literacy Centres have also been established for the women. The Panchayats also recommend the poor villages for the execution of the special nutrition programme for the benefit of the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes women and children. Besides, the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes of the district are getting benefit through the Integrated Tribal Development Project and Drought-prone Area Programme Schemes.

The Village Level Workers working in the Grama Panchayats have now been re-designated as Village Agricultural Workers. In the district, for each category of 400 farmers one Village Agricultural Worker is posted. The Village Agricultural Worker is responsible for his duties to the Agriculture Extension Officer posted to each Community Development Block.

Besides Government grants and loans, the other sources of income of the Panchayats are the Panchayat and other taxes, cattle pounds, rent from markets, vehicle registration fees and ferries and ghats. They also earn from pisciculture in Panchayat tanks. The expenditure incurred by the Grama Panchayat include mainly money spent on construction and maintenance of roads and buildings, education, village sanitation, pisciculture, repairs of wells and tanks and other remunerative schemes and for paying of staff and other contingent expenses.

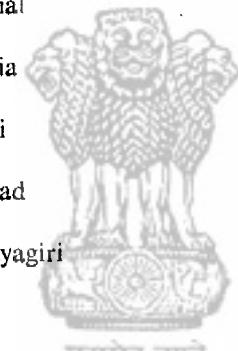
The annual income and expenditure of the Grama Panchayats of the district from 1973-74 to 1975-76 are given below.

Year	Income				Total Expenditure
	Income	Kendu Leaf grant	Government grant	Total Income	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1973-74	Rs. 10,50,900.39	Rs. 4,00,961.00	Rs. 5,03,805.53	Rs. 19,55,666.92	Rs. 12,33,077.28
1974-75	22,36,071.36	7,39,151.45	8,71,709.58	38,46,932.39	15,33,272.92
1975-76	15,44,456.25	6,01,333.00	7,46,279.11	28,92,068.36	12,54,467.61

BOUDH-KHOND MALS

APPENDIX

Name of the Panchayat Samitis	Headquarters
(1)	(2)
Phulabani	Phulabani
Khajuriparha	Khajuriparha
Harabhanga	Charichhak
Boudh	Boudh
Kantamal	Kantamal
Phiringia	Phiringia
Tikabali	Tikabali
Chakapad	Bastingia
G. Udayagiri	G. Udayagiri
Raikia	Raikia
Nuagan	Nuagan
Baligurha	Baligurha
Kotagarh	Kotagarh
Tumudibandha	Tumudibandha
Daringbarhi	Daringbarhi



CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

The present district of Boudh-Khondmals constitutes the subdivisions of Boudh, Khondmals and Baligurha. This district lags far behind in education when compared with the other districts of the State. The educational standard of the district is below the State average. The inaccessible hilly tracts with vast geographical dimensions and lack of communication are the main reasons of this backwardness. The population of the district, excepting the Boudh region, towards the beginning of this century was mainly composed of the aborigines or the semi-aborigines. The villages, scattered over a broken plateau, were separated from each other by rugged peaks and dense forests ; the climate was unhealthy, and effectually prevented any large influx of settlers from more civilized parts. Nothing is known regarding the names of the centres of learning in the district during the ancient or the medieval period. A very few indigenous schools known as *pathasalas* were there in some parts of the Boudh ex-State. In these *pathasalas* the teaching was imparted mainly on 3Rs i.e., reading, writing, and simple arithmetic. History of education in Khondmals and Baligurha dates back to the post-mid 19th century only. Thus a major portion of the population, which was primarily constituted by the tribal people, was deprived of educational facility.

Khondmals which had been a part of the Feudatory State of Boudh, was taken over by the British Government in 1855 for direct administration as the ruling chief of Boudh was unable to control the rebellious Kandhas. Western education in Khondmals subdivision, therefore, was gradually introduced after the British take over.

In Khondmals, Primary and Middle Vernacular schools were started during the period 1855 to 1880. During this period Primary schools were established at Titrapanga, Ratanga, Bisiparha, and Phulabani Sahi. In 1868, the Lower Primary school at Bisiparha was upgraded to Middle Vernacular school which was later shifted to Phulabani in 1904. An Elementary Training school was set up at Phulabani in 1904, and the Middle Vernacular school was upgraded to Middle English school in 1926, which was later upgraded to High English school in 1946. A. J. Ollenbach, the then Subdivisional Officer of Khondmals, did a notable work in introducing elementary education in the subdivision. Elementary schools were set up at different corners of the subdivision under his patronage.

L. S. S. O' Malley observes in his Angul District Gazetteer (1908) that special measures were taken by the Britishers for the education of the aborigines and the semi-aborigines of Khondmals. In Khondmals

HISTORICAL
BACKGROUND

BEGINNING
OF WESTERN
EDUCATION

there were 12 Primary schools with Kandha teachers for the benefit of the Khonds, but it was reported that the progress was not satisfactory, mainly owing to the fact that the children were taught by means of an Oriya Primer which they did not understand, as they spoke their tribal dialect. Efforts were made to prepare primers in Kandha language for removing this difficulty. There was only one Middle Vernacular school in Khondmals towards the later half of the first decade of this century. One Guru Training school was there at Phulabani for the training of the Primary school teachers. Hardly any institution for higher education existed then. "There is, infact" writes O' Malley in his Angul District Gazetteer (1908), "practically no demand or need for higher education, the great majority of the people being small cultivators or aborigines, to whom nothing but elementary instruction is suitable ; there is also a great difficulty in getting them to pursue their studies beyond the primary stage, as the boys are generally withdrawn from school at an early age in order to tend cattle or help their parents in tilling the fields". There were some Primary schools for the education of the Pans, a semi-aboriginal race.

In Baligurha subdivision the Britishers paid their first attention to the spread of education towards the last part of the 19th century. Basically, importance was attached to primary education and subsequently to Lower Secondary and Higher Secondary stage of education. A number of Government Primary schools were started in between 1889 and 1900 in the most interior places like Subarnagiri, Kotagarh, Tumudibandha, Budagurha, Belagarh, Barakhama, Khamankhole, Lendagam, Mundigarh, and also at Baligurha for imparting education to the tribal children. The Roman Catholic Missionary organisations and the Baptist organisations took measures in spreading western culture and western education among the tribal people by converting them to Christianity. Primary schools, Middle English schools and High English schools were established by the Missionary organisations. It seems, the Christian Missionaries started their education work in the area in 1914 when the first Middle English school was established by them at G. Udayagiri. In Baligurha subdivision the Hubbuck High English school was first set up at Tikabali, in 1939 but was later shifted to G. Udayagiri in 1941.

It is evident from records that during the British rule there were two High English schools, seven Middle English schools and five Upper Primary schools in entire Baligurha subdivision which served as the main centres of imparting education to the people of this backward tribal tract. Out of the two High English schools, i. e., the Hubbuck High English school, G. Udayagiri and the Raikia High English school, Raikia, the latter was Mission managed. All other institutions were Government managed.

Cobden-Ramsay in his 'The Feudatory States of Orissa' mentioned that in the year 1907-08 the ex-State of Boudh (which now forms a subdivision of the district of Boudh-Khondmals) maintained one Middle English School, 6 Upper Primary schools and 19 Lower Primary schools. Besides, there were 15 private schools of which five were advanced Lower Primary schools, and 10 elementary Pathasalas. A special school for girls was there at Boudh, the headquarters of the ex-State, with a qualified female teacher, and two more girls' schools were there at the interior area of the ex-State. A number of 1,434 pupils attended these schools in the year 1907-08. The Government grant to the ex-State for education during the year was Rs. 334.00.

Jogendra Dev, a ruler of Boudh, is said to be the pioneer of western education in the ex-State. The present Jogendra Dev High English school, Boudh, was founded by him in the year 1912. The ex-State maintained some separate schools for the girls and the backward class people.

At the time of the merger of the ex-State of Boudh with the province of Orissa in 1948 there were only one High English school and 10 Primary schools in the subdivision of Boudh. There was one Sanskrit Tol in the ex-State before merger, but subsequently this was abolished.

The district of Boudh-Khondmals has had a very low percentage of literacy. According to the Census of 1951, the percentage of literates worked out to 10.06 per cent of the total population composed of 9.33 per cent males and 0.73 per cent females. As between the sexes, the percentage of literacy was 92.73 males and 7.27 females. The percentage of literacy in the district had gone up to 17.7 comprising 15.6 males and 2.1 females as per the Census of 1961. Thus the level of literacy increased by 7.64 per cent during the decade 1951-61. However, the percentage of literacy in the district was below the State average which stood at 21.7 per cent comprising 17.4 per cent for males and 4.3 per cent for females.

According to the Census of 1971, the percentage of literacy in the district was 19.8. The percentage of literacy among males was 32.9 and among females it was 6.7. So far as the percentage of literacy of the State was concerned, it stood at 26.2; among males and females the figures stood at 38.3 and 13.9 respectively. Thus it was noticed that the percentage of literacy in the district lags behind the State averages. Nevertheless, the figures stated above indicated a slow but steady progress in the increase of the rate of literacy in the district. During the last decade (1961-71), it increased by 2.1 per cent.

According to the Census of 1951, out of a total population of 4,55,895 in the district only 45,961 persons made up of 42,619 males and 3,342 females were found to be literate. In the next decade, as per the

LITERACY
AND EDUCATIONAL
STANDARD
Growth of
Literacy

Number of
Literates

Census of 1961, the number of literates in the district increased to 91,015 of which 79,990 were males and 11,025 females while the total population in the district was 5,14,427. This also showed a gloomy picture of literacy in the district. Of the total number of literates 79,849 did not have any formal educational qualification, 9,702 had read up to primary or junior basic standard and the rest were either matriculates or had higher qualification.

The table given below shows the number of literates in the district and their educational standard as per the Census of 1971.

Educational Standard	Males	Females
Literate without educational level	..	6,820 1,917
Primary	..	74,663 15,670
Middle	..	16,979 2,880
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	..	2,820 289
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	145	32
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	194	..
Graduates and above	..	539 66

Spread of Education among Women

In pre-Independence period women education in the district did not make much progress. A very few institutions for girls were there in the district and co-education was in vogue in all stages of education. The majority of the people were not anxious to have their girls taught. However, the girls were studying freely with the boys and were being taught by male teachers. The British Government, of course, paid some attention to make the girls educated and some schools, though their number was very few, had been opened in some parts of the district. It is evident from the Angul District Gazetteer (1907-08) that one Model Primary Girls' School had been opened at Phulabani, especially for the education of the Kandha girls. In the ex-State of Boudh, the ruling chief took some interest in the spread of education among women and some schools for girls were opened in the ex-State. No such school exclusively meant for girls is, however, known to have existed in the Baligurha *taluk* in the pre-Independence period.

It is only after Independence that proper attention was paid to the education of women. The Government took steps to improve the educational standard of the fair sex and additional facilities were made available to them with a view to encouraging women's education. Some of the steps taken in this direction were the appointment of school-mothers to look after the girls in the schools, the introduction of attendance

scholarships, free supply of dress for regular attendance in the school and the appointment of lady teachers. Further, the girl students were exempted from school fees up to class VII, and at the High school stage half the fee was charged only from those whose guardians paid income-tax or agricultural income-tax. According to the Census of 1961, in the year 1955-56 only one Primary school for girls was there in the entire district of Boudh-Khondmals. The district then had no other schools exclusively meant for the education of women. During 1956-57, Boudh Girls' Middle English school was established. A High school for girls was opened in the year 1960 at Boudh. In 1960-61 the district had one High English school, one Middle English school and 6 Primary schools exclusively meant for the education of the girls and a number of 87,168 and 12,344 girls were studying in them respectively. In the following decade the spread of women education showed an upward trend. Though the number of schools for girls did not increase substantially, the number of girl students studying in different educational institutions increased considerably. In 1970-71 there were 4 High English schools, 2 Middle English schools and 7 Primary schools in the district exclusively meant for girls. A number of 583 girls received education in the High English schools, 767 in Middle English schools and 14,382 in Primary schools.

In 1977-78 there were 8 Primary schools, one Middle English school, and 7 High English schools in the district for the education of the girls only. Separate schools were also there for the girls belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Besides, the girls prosecute their studies in the boys' schools also. Until recently no college for women has been set up in the district. The college at Phulabani and the newly established college at Boudh are co-educational colleges. During 1977-78 the district had 28,498 girl students in Primary schools, 2,748 in Middle English schools, 1,566 in High English Schools and 91 in the College. The newly started college at Boudh has a number of 16 women students on its rolls (1978-79). Thus it is seen that women education in the district is making steady progress.

From early time the district of Boudh-Khondmals is predominantly inhabited by the people who belong to the backward classes and tribes. For centuries they were quite in the dark and were far from the reach of modern education. The British Government, however, took some measures to make these people educated. Separate schools for the education of the Kandha and the Pan children were set up in some areas. Nevertheless, spread of education among the backward classes and tribes did not make much headway in the pre-Independence period.

In the post-Independence period special measures were taken to wipe out illiteracy from among the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people. Special schools, such as, Sevashrams, Ashram Schools,

Spread of
Education
among
Backward
Classes and
Tribes

Kanyashrams (for girls) and High English schools were established in the areas predominantly inhabited by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people. Sevashrams and Ashram schools which are of Primary and Middle English school standard respectively provide free education to the children belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Study materials like books, slates, pencils, etc. and garments are supplied free of cost at the Primary stage. All the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes who are studying in Residential Sevashrams, Ashram schools and High English schools are provided with food, lodging, clothing and medical facilities free of cost. For education in other institutions, stipend and lump grants are given to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Ashram schools and High English schools specially meant for their education are residential institutions. Some of the Sevashrams are also of this type. Along with general education, the students of these institutions are imparted vocational training in crafts like carpentry, tailoring, weaving, smithy, agriculture, etc. Gradually education have started spreading among these backward classes of people. In recent years they have become more and more educationally conscious.

According to the Census of 1961, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population covered 19.3 per cent and 41.6 per cent of the total population of the district respectively. The percentage of literacy among the Scheduled Castes was 12.4, and among the Scheduled Tribes it was 11.8. During 1960-61 the district had 5 Ashram schools including one for girls, and 106 Sevashrams for the education of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes children. The total number of students studying in the Ashram schools and the Sevashrams in the year 1960-61 was 442 (374 boys and 68 girls) and 4,516 (3,441 boys and 1,075 girls) respectively. Till the end of the 60s' there was no change in the number of Ashram schools in the district, but the number of Sevashrams increased by one in 1969-70.

In 1977-78 there were 7 High English schools including two schools for girls, 5 Ashram schools, three Residential Sevashrams, 108 Sevashrams, and 17 Chatasalis in the district for the education of the students of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. The number of students studying in these schools during 1977-78 can be given as 1,390 (980 boys and 410 girls) in High English schools, 555 (493 boys and 62 girls) in Ashram schools, 305 (270 boys and 35 girls) in Residential Sevashrams, 3,898 (2,971 boys and 927 girls) in Sevashrams, and 435 (365 boys and 70 girls) in Chatasalis. Besides, students of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes are also allowed to prosecute their studies in other schools with the students of non-Scheduled group. One Secondary Training centre at Kalinga and one Elementary Training Centre at Badabandha are also

unctioning to impart training to the teachers working in the educational institutions of the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department of the Government of Orissa. A micro project for the development of the Kutia Kandhas, the most backward tribe of Tumudibandha Block, started functioning during the year 1977-78 and steps are being taken for opening of a residential Kanyashram at Tumudibandha to impart education to the Kutia Kandha girls. The outgoing students who are vocationally trained in different crafts at the Ashram schools have been provided with financial assistance to earn their livelihood.

The following table shows separately the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students studying in different schools (Primary to Secondary) in the district year-wise during the period 1973-74 to 1977-78.

Year	No. of the Scheduled Castes Students			No. of the Scheduled Tribes Students		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1973-74	9,772	3,110	12,882	9,393	3,839	13,232
1974-75	13,554	5,946	19,500	22,065	9,810	31,875
1975-76	15,816	7,518	23,334	24,905	12,608	37,513
1976-77	12,645	6,077	18,722	22,604	10,228	32,832
1977-78	13,356	7,051	20,407	23,344	11,435	34,779

During the British rule basic importance was being given on primary education and some primary schools were started in different parts of the district. There was, however, a perceptible change in the spread of primary education in the district soon after Independence. With the formation of the Panchayat Samitis, the management of elementary education became one of the statutory functions of the Panchayat Samitis and the primary schools in the district came under their management and control. In the year 1950-51 the district had 326 Primary schools which increased to 807 in 1960-61. The number included 6 schools specially meant for the education of the girls. All these Primary schools were recognised by the Government. The area and population served by a primary school during 1960-61 worked out to 13.467 square kilometres (5.2 square miles) and 637 persons respectively against the State average of 7.51 square kilometres (2.9 square miles) and 850 persons. The district was thus in an apparently advantageous position from purely numerical considerations, yet there was much scope for further improvement in primary education. During the first and the second Five Year

Plan period effective measures were taken for the spread of primary education throughout the State. Enrolment drives were conducted and with a view to attracting more pupils provisions of free mid-day meal, grant of various scholarships, such as, those for merit, merit-*cum*- poverty, for proficiency in arithmetic (to those who secured more than 90 per cent of marks in arithmetic) and provisions for maintenance of students in hostels were made available. Owing to the operation of these measures the progress of Primary education in the district during this decade was satisfactory. The number of Primary schools which stood at 807 during 1960-61 increased to 1,141 during 1969-70, while the number of pupils receiving instruction rose from 41,069 (28,725 boys and 12,344 girls) to 45,330 (30,776 boys and 14,554 girls).

According to the Third All-India Educational Survey Report, on 31st December, 1973, out of the total population 6,56,177 in the district of Boudh-Khondmals, a number of 5,59,463 persons were served by Primary schools either in their habitations or within a distance of 1.5 km. The percentage of population served to the total population of the district stood at 85.26 which was less than the State average of 93.23 per cent and the district remained at the second lowest position, the last being the district of Koraput with a percentage of 83.41. As such, while compared with the State as well as with some other districts the progress of primary education in the district still lags far behind. However, while comparing the progress of primary education in the district in recent years with that of the past decades it is noticed that the district has been making steady progress.

The following table shows the growth of primary education in the district of Boudh-Khondmals during last eight years, i. e. from 1970-71 to 1977-78.

Year	Number of Primary schools.		Number of students	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1970-71	..	1,105	7	36,172
1971-72	..	1,354	7	38,544
1972-73	..	1,405	8	40,713
1973-74	..	1,429	7	41,273
1974-75	..	1,467	7	45,656
1975-76	..	1,522	7	46,565
1976-77	..	1,570	8	46,927
1977-78	..	1,586	8	48,397

It is evident that the number of schools in the district has been gradually increasing accompanied by an increasing number of students in these schools. The progress is more marked in respect of girl students whose number has been almost doubled in 1977-78 than what it was in 1970-71.

Established on the 6th November, 1971, the Urdu Primary School at Phulabani is the only school of its type in the district providing primary education to the Muslim pupils. It imparts teaching up to class V. In 1977-78 the school had three teachers and 91 pupils, including 34 girl students.

A few Middle English schools were there in the district in the pre-Independence era. It was only after Independence that proper attention was paid to the spread of education in this district, mostly inhabited by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people. In 1950-51 the district had 14 Middle English schools. The number rose to 30 by 1960-61 of which 25 were recognised by the Government. There was only one Middle English school exclusively meant for the girls. In the sixties' of this century there was a remarkable progress in the field of Middle English education in the district. The number of such schools increased to 77 (including one for girls) in 1969-70, which was more than double than what it was in 1960-61. The number of students in these schools also increased from 1,469 (1,301 boys and 168 girls) in 1960-61 to 3,661 (2,865 boys and 796 girls) in 1969-70. In recent years there has been significant increase in the number of Middle English schools in the district. Now it stands at 162 including one school for girls. The number of students in these schools has also remarkably increased carrying the total to 10,452 (7,704 boys and 2,748 girls) in 1977-78. The number of girl students has also increased considerably. On the whole, the 70s' of the present century show an upward trend in the field of Middle English school education in the district.

The Statement given below indicates the number of Middle English schools with the number of students in the district during the year 1970-71 to 1977-78.

Year	Number of Middle English Schools		Number of students	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1970-71	..	87	2	2,161
1971-72	..	89	2	3,275
1972-73	..	93	2	3,199
1973-74	..	93	2	2,375
1974-75	..	115	2	4,327
1975-76	..	136	2	4,843
1976-77	..	161	1	6,969
1977-78	..	161	1	7,704

According to the Third All India Educational Survey Report, towards the end of 1973 the development of Middle English school education in the district depicted a sorry picture while compared with the development in other districts of the State. It remained even below the State average. So far as the percentage of population in the district served by Middle schools within a distance of 3km. is concerned the district of Boudh-Khondmals occupied twelfth position among the 13 districts of the State of Orissa, having a percentage of 48.17, the lowest being Koraput with a percentage of 24.7. It lagged behind the State average which stood at 70.68. Only three districts in the State, namely, Cuttack, Balasore and Puri had their percentage more than the State average.

High English School

The first High English school in the present district of Boudh-Khondmals was incepted in 1912 at Boudh under the patronage of Jogendra Dev, the then Ruling Chief of Boudh State. The Middle English school at Phulabani was upgraded to High English school only in 1945. In the subdivision of Baligurha, the Hubback High English school was set up in 1939 at Tikabali which was later shifted to G.Udayagiri in 1941. The Christian Missionary Organisations were engaged in educational activities in the area. The Mission High English school at Raikia was established by them. Thus the spread of Secondary education in this predominantly tribal area moved at a slow pace. Before Independence there were only four High English schools in the area of which three were managed by the Government and one by the Christian Missionaries.

The progress of Secondary education in the district of Boudh-Khondmals was delayed even after Independence. According to the Census of 1961 the number of High English schools managed by the Government remained at three as it was before Independence. Some High English schools under private management were also set up at different places. It is learnt that during the year 1960-61 besides three Government High Schools in the district, five other schools were functioning through non-Government agencies. During this decade the district made considerable progress in the field of Secondary education. In the year 1969-70 the number of High English schools increased to 26 including four for girls, and the number of students in the schools rose to 4,617 (3,664 boys and 953 girls) from 1,169 (1,082 boys and 87 girls) in 1960-61. The increase in the number of girl students is remarkable as it rose from 87 in 1960-61 to 953 in 1969-70.

According to the Third All India Educational Survey Report, up to the end of 1973 the percentage of population served by Secondary schools in the habitations or within a distance of 5 km. in the district of Boudh-Khondmals was 30.48, whereas the State average remained at 64.62 per cent. The district occupied second lowest position in the list, the last being the district of Koraput with a percentage of 21.64. Cuttack

District tops the list where 94.18 per cent of the population enjoy the facility of secondary education in the habitations or within a distance of 5 km. Secondary education is, however, making steady progress in the district. In the year 1977-78 the district had altogether 35 High English schools including 7 schools exclusively meant for girls and the number of students studying in these schools was 6,116 (4,550 boys and 1,566 girls).

The Board of Secondary Education, Orissa, conducts the High English School Certificate Examination of the district.

The following table gives the number of High English schools, the number of students and the number of teachers for the years 1970-71 to 1977-78.

Year	Number of High English schools		Number of students		Number of teachers	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Male	Female
1970-71	..	24	4	2,710	583	251
1971-72	..	24	4	2,996	659	259
1972-73	..	24	4	3,052	787	276
1973-74	..	27	4	3,660	952	298
1974-75	..	27	4	3,488	862	302
1975-76	..	27	5	3,436	926	297
1976-77	..	28	7	4,532	1,224	320
1977-78	..	28	7	4,550	1,566	320

There is no Convent or Cambridge school in the district of Boudh-Khondmals.

The district has been divided into three educational districts, viz., Phulabani, Baligurha, and Boudh, each under the charge of a District Inspector of Schools, who works under the overall control and supervision of the Inspector of Schools posted at Phulabani. A list of High English schools in the district is given in the Appendix to this chapter.

The Government College at Phulabani, established in the year 1960, was the only college in the district of Boudh-Khondmals providing higher education. Recently a college under private management has been started at Boudh. The institution is affiliated to the Berhampur University. It provides education up to degree standard both in Arts and Science. The college imparts honours teaching in the subjects like Economics, History, Physics and Chemistry. The college has three hostels, one for women and two for men. During 1978-79 there were 586 students on the rolls (495 boys and 91 girls) and 36 teachers (34 male and 2 female). The college possesses a library consisting of 13,500 books in different languages.

COLLEGE
Government
College,
Phulabani

**Boudh
Panchayat
College,
Boudh**

The Boudh Panchayat College, Boudh, was founded on the 31st July, 1978 under private management. In 1978-79 there were 91 students on the rolls including 16 girl students. It provides education up to Intermediate standard in Arts and Commerce.

**PROFESSIONAL
AND TECHNI-
CAL SCHOOLS**
**Elementary
Training
School**

There are two Elementary Training schools in the district located at Tikabali and Badabandha. The training school at Badabandha is under the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department* of Government of Orissa. These training schools provide elementary education training of two-year duration to the inservice untrained teachers whose minimum educational qualification is of Middle English school standard. Each training school had 30 trainees during the year 1977-78. Hostel facilities are available for the trainees.

**Secondary
Training
School**

During 1977-78 two Secondary Training schools were functioning in the district of Boudh-Khondmals. The Training school at Boudh was abolished from the 1st June, 1978 and the school at Kalinga is continuing. Candidates having minimum qualification of Matriculation standard are eligible for admission to this two-year training course. On completion of training the candidates are required to appear at an examination and the successful candidates are awarded Certificate of Teachership by the Board of Secondary Education, Orissa, Cuttack. In 1977-78 there were 50 trainees (45 men and 5 women) at the Secondary Training School, Boudh, and 75 trainees (60 men and 15 women) at the Secondary Training School, Kalinga. Hostel facilities are available for the trainees.

**ORIENTAL
SCHOOLS
(Sanskrit
Tol)**

Established on the 1st July, 1970, the Chakapad Sanakrit Tol, Chakapad, is the only institution for Sanskrit studies in the district of Boudh-Khondmals. During 1977-78 the Tol had 36 pupils including 3 girls. Two teachers were there in the institution. There was a Sanskrit Tol at Boudh during Durbar regime but it was abolished subsequently.

**ADULT
LITERACY**

To wipe out illiteracy among the masses an intensive adult education programme was undertaken in the district of Boudh-Khondmals soon after Independence and the Social Education Organisers of the Community Development Blocks, besides the Education Departments, were in charge of implementing adult literacy and other allied programmes. The present policy of the Government towards the Adult Education Scheme which is being implemented in the district is to make the illiterate adults literate on Normal Adult Literacy Programme. The adult literacy centres conduct two sessions a year, each being of half a year duration. The Education and the Youth Services Department of the State supply the reading and writing materials to the adult learners. During 1977-78, there were 43 adult literacy centres including 8 centres for women. Each centre had a teacher. Lady

*The present Harijan & Tribal Welfare Department

teachers were there in the centres for women. 32 out of the 43 centres are now working and 11 centres have been closed. A number of 290 adults were made literate during 1977-78. The table given below indicates the growth of adult literacy in the district of Boudh-Khondmals during the period 1972-73 to 1976-77.

Year	Number of Adult Literacy Centres			Number of Adults made literate			
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
1972-73	..	14	3	17	280	60	340
1973-74	..	37	4	41	740	80	820
1974-75	..	39	1	40	780	20	800
1975-76	..	68	2	70	1,360	40	1,400
1976-77	..	30	15	45	600	300	900

The Mohandas Karamchand Sanskrutika Parishad, Phulabani, was started on the 2nd October, 1961. It is a leading cultural and literary organisation in the district. It aims at fostering and promoting literary, cultural and social activities among the people of this tribal district. It organises cultural meetings, literary competitions, dramatic and musical performances, sports etc. Gandhi Jayanti, Independence Day and Republic Day are celebrated by the organisation every year. The Parishad maintains a library-cum-reading room with more than 4,000 books and different periodicals and magazines. It has now 200 enrolled members. The organisation has no permanent source of income, but it raises funds through subscriptions from its members; collection made through dramatic and musical performances and film-shows, and occasional grants from the State Government.

The Social Club, Baligurha, was organised in the year 1942 with a view to promote cultural and social activities among the people living in a remote part of this tribal area. The club organises literary meetings, symposia, sports, and other cultural programmes. Public donations and contributions from its members are the chief sources of income of the Club. The Club maintains a small library with books in different subjects and various magazines and periodicals.

The J. D. Club of Boudh was founded under the patronage of Narayan Prasad Dev, the ex-Ruling Chief of Boudh State. The Club helps in promoting literary and cultural activities among the people of the locality. It organises cultural and literary programmes on different occasions and conducts games and sports competitions. It has a library-cum-reading room with a good number of books, newspapers and periodicals. The Club has about 41 active members.

CULTURAL,
LITERARY
AND SCIENTI-
FIC SOCIETIES
Mohandas
Karamchand
Sanskritika
Parishad,
Phulabani

Social Club,
Baligurha

J. D. Club,
Boudh

BOUDH-KHONDHALS

Hardly any writer or poet worth the name known to have been there in the district of Boudh-Khondmals either in ancient or medieval period. Among modern poets and writers mention may be made of late Usata Sahu and late Ratnakar Sahu whose delectable songs composed in Oriya on 'Dandanacha', a popular folk dance of the region, have had wide popularity among the masses. Shri Natabar Pradhan, another modern poet and writer, has made his mark as a distinguished litterateur in the district. His works like 'Bandira Anuchinta' (ବଦୀର ଅନୁଚିତ), an anthology of poems, and 'Duiti Misa Bandira Kahani' (ଦୁଇଟି ମିସା ବଦୀର କାହାଣୀ), a collection of short stories, have attained wide popularity.

LIBRARIES,
MUSEUMS,
BOTANICAL
AND ZOOLO-
GICAL
GARDENS

Libraries

There are a few libraries in the district of Boudh-Khondmals.

A list of these libraries is given below.

Libraries in the District of Boudh-Khondmals

Sl. No.	Name of the Library	Year of establish- ment	No. of Books	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Mohandas Karan- mchand Sanskru- tika Parishad, Phulabani	1961	4,000	Privately managed. It has a library- cum-reading room.
2	Information Centre, (Home Public Relations) Phulabani	1945	4,007	Managed by Home (Public Relations) Department of Orissa.* Has a reading room.
3	District Library, Phulabani	1977	4,000	Under the control of the District Sports Organiser (Cultural Affairs Department Government of Orissa). Has a reading room.
4	J. D. Club, Boudh	1922	1,918	Privately managed. Has a reading room.
5	Social Club, Baligurha	1942	A small library,	Privately managed.
6	Sriram Pathagar, Narayannagar, Jonhaponk	1957	A small library,	Privately managed,

There is no museum, botanical garden or zoological garden in the district of Boudh-Khondmals.

*Redesignated as Information & Public Relations Department

List of High Schools in the District of Boudh-Khondmals, 1978-79

Government Boys' High Schools

1. A. J. O. High School, Phulabani
2. J. D. High School, Boudh
3. Hubback High School, G. Udayagiri
4. Government High School, Baligurha
5. Government High School, Tikabali (Taken over)
6. Tumudibandha High School, Tumudibandha
7. Government High School, Bamunigan

Government Girls' High Schools

8. Government Girls' High School, Phulabani
9. Government Girls' High School, G. Udayagiri
10. Government Girls' High School, Baligurha

सन्यमेव जयते

Tribal and Rural Welfare Department High Schools (Girls)

11. Sankarakhol Girls' High School, Sankarakhol
12. Raikia Girls' High School, Raikia

Managed by Tribal and Rural Welfare Department (Boys' High School)

13. Nuagan High School, Nuagan
14. Kotagarh High School, Kotagarh
15. Daringbarhi High School, Daringbarhi
16. Phiringia High School, Phiringia
17. Baida High School, Baida

Aided High Schools

18. Purunakatak High School, Purunakatak
19. Ramagarh High School, Ramagarh
20. Dhalapur High School, Dhalapur
21. Jonhaponk High School, Jonhaponk
22. Kantamal High School, Kantamal
23. Manamunda High School, Manamunda
24. Bilaspur High School, Bilaspur
25. Harabhanga High School, Harabhanga
26. Palasagora High School, Palasagora
27. Baunsuni High School, Baunsuni
28. Linepada High School, Linepada
29. Brahmanpad High School, Brahmanpad
30. Raikia High School, Raikia
31. Paburia High School, Paburia
32. Sarangagarha High School, Sarangagarha
33. Milmen Memorial High School, G. Udayagiri
34. Dayanada High School, Katingia
35. St. Catherin Girls' High School, Raikia
36. St. Cathrin Girls' High School, G. Udayagiri
37. Khajuriparha High School, Khajuriparha

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

The climate of a country is largely dependant on the lie of the land. In the subdivisions of Khondmals and Baligurha, thickly wooded high hills running in all directions, extensive marshes growing paddy, deep and dense jungles with a soil charged with decaying vegetable matter, under a cover of luxuriant vegetation almost impenetrable to light, heat and air, and with profuse subsoil moisture, all combine to produce a most unhealthy climate. Its evil influences, in the past, marked almost every constitution, and a new comer must pass through a trying ordeal of repeated attacks of high fever before he could find rest. His constitution by that time was thoroughly broken; he looked half of his former self and despaired to regain his vigour and spirit as long as confined in this dreadful hole. Service in the Khondmals was reported to be considered as almost equivalent to a death sentence by the people of the plains due to its unhealthiness and outsiders dreaded to visit it. The Boudh subdivision, is, however, more open and better watered and has a relatively better climate. But this tract was in the past frequently visited by severe outbreaks of cholera.

The general level of Khondmals is well within the fever zone, and malaria was prevalent. It was the commonest disease and claimed the largest number of victims, either directly or through the many complications which resulted from frequent attacks of it. No one, it is said, escaped it, not even the Khonds and there were very few constitutions that could withstand its attacks. The drainage of this subdivision is excellent, all the surplus water being rapidly carried away by the large streams into the plains of Boudh. Some of the hill tops, moreover, are distinctly above the ordinary zone of cloud and mist, and would probably be found to be less unhealthy than the valleys.

But today, there has been a spectacular change in the situation which may largely be attributed to the improvements wrought in the fields of medical and public health facilities in the district.

Excepting the Boudh subdivision which is plain country, the other two subdivisions of Khondmals and Baligurha are mostly covered with hills and forests. The majority of the inhabitants of the district constitute the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes population. They were socially, economically and culturally most backward. The people being mostly illiterate were naturally unaware of the simple principles of hygiene and sanitation. Neither any public health measures seem to have been undertaken nor any medical institution established in this part of the country before the present century.

Climate

SURVEY OF
PUBLIC
HEALTH AND
MEDICAL
FACILITIES IN
EARLY TIMES

Ayurvedic system and witchcraft were generally prevalent. The latter was largely popular among the tribal people. Even today it is not totally extinct among them. Dreadful diseases like cholera and smallpox and for that matter any ailment were usually attributed to the wrath of the deities. The treatment of the disease, therefore, was usually conducted through propitiation of the deities according to the prescriptions of the witch doctor. In the early part of the present century vaccination against smallpox was introduced in the area. Although initially there was strong prejudice against vaccination, it gradually became popular. In about 1907-08 there were three charitable dispensaries located at Boudh, Phulabani and Balandaparha. The dispensary at Boudh had a small indoor ward and relief ward for indigent pilgrims. It was in charge of a Civil Hospital Assistant and in the above year the number of outdoor patients treated was 6071, and 27 indoor patients were admitted. The other two dispensaries afforded outdoor relief only.

VITAL STATISTICS—REGISTRATION SYSTEM

Vital statistics were not being regularly collected in the ex-State of Boudh prior to its integration with Orissa. But the other two subdivisions, excepting certain agency areas, had this registration system from an earlier period. After the merger of the Boudh State an arrangement was made from July, 1948 for the collection of weekly figures of attacks and deaths from cholera and smallpox with a view to taking preventive measures against epidemics. But the Bengal Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1873 was, however, enforced in Boudh as well as in the entire district from 1952. The village Chowkidars, according to the system, were to collect information about births and deaths and to report them at the police stations. The officers in charge of the police stations consolidated the reports thus recorded for a month and sent the monthly returns to the Health Officer. In practice, however, the illiterate Chowkidars took this work carelessly as an imposition on them rather than one falling within their legitimate sphere of duty and consequently neglected it more often than not. The Thana Officers presumably on account of their pre-occupation with the problems of law and order, did hardly check the accuracy of the reports. Thus the entire structure of vital statistics which was based on what was reported by the Chowkidars was apt to be far from accurate. Inadequacy of penal provisions in the Act and lack of interest of officials in charge added to the unsatisfactory working of the system.

Collection of vital statistics was started separately in Boudh town in 1959, two years prior to the formation of the Boudh Notified Area Council. Collecting agency was the Sanitary Inspector. He also sent the monthly returns of such events to the District Health

Officer. On receipt of these reports from both the Thana Officers and the Sanitary Inspector, the District Health Officer compiled and transmitted them each month to the Director of Health Services, Orissa.

With a view to obviate the defects in the system as stated earlier, various attempts were made. The procedures adopted in the Orissa Grama Panchayat Act, 1948, and 1964 and in the Orissa Grama Rakhi Act, 1967 failed to bring about any improvement in the system. The abolition of the Chowkidari system in 1965 has largely affected the old system of collection.

The Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 (no. 18 of 1969) and the Rules framed thereunder were enforced in the district on the 1st April, 1970. The Grama Rakhis are still reporting the information although separate provisions are made in the Act in this regard. The Officer in charge of the police stations and out-posts for rural area and the Health Officer/Executive Officer of the Municipality/N. A. C. areas are appointed as Registrar of Births and Deaths in respect of the areas under their jurisdiction. The Chief District Medical Officer and Additional District Medical Officer (Public Health) are appointed as District Registrar and Additional District Registrar of Births and Deaths respectively while the Director of Health Services acts as the Chief Registrar. The responsibility to make reports about the births and deaths devolves according to the provisions of the Act, on the head of the house or household. The Act provides for penalties for the period of delay or failure to report on the part of the reporting agency. Besides, different officers in charge of various institutions like hospitals, hotels, etc., are made responsible to notify about births and deaths.

The vital statistics for 8 years from 1969 to 1976 are furnished in Appendix I. The figures pertaining to the urban areas shown in the statement for the year 1969—1971 relate only to Boudh Notified Area Council while the same for the rest of the years relate to both Boudh and Phulabani. The death rate during the period, which is almost static, is much lower than the birth rate. The rate of infant mortality during these years, although fluctuates from year to year, is rather on the decline which may be attributed to the improvement in the Medical and Public Health activities including Maternity and Child Welfare Services in recent years. But no reliance can be placed on these figures since they are not unlikely to suffer from under reporting.

The figures in Appendix II manifest the principal causes of death in the district. These figures, however, are also not free from the defects of under reporting. Moreover, Grama Rakhi, the reporting agency, who is a non-medical personnel is likely to confound one cause

of death for the other. For instance, fever which is merely a symptom of a disease might have possibly been regarded as the general cause of death. The deaths reported to have occurred from cholera and smallpox in different years are also unreliable which will be seen later. From what the statistics indicate it can safely be concluded that fever, presumably malaria, is the single largest killer in the district.

**DISEASES
COMMON TO
THE DISTRICT**
Fever

Malarial fever was notoriously prevalent, especially in Khondmals. There was a popular saying among the Oriyas that for fever all Orissa made its *salams* to the Khondmals. It prevailed more or less in every year, the largest number of cases occurring in the rainy season and just after its close. The fevers most commonly observed were tertian and quartan. Remittent and continued fevers were also frequently seen, but malaria cachexia was almost unknown. Although malaria was common, the number of deaths among the local inhabitants due to malaria was not so great; the residents from other districts suffered far more.

Owing to the special measures undertaken in these days for eradicating it, the details of which are furnished later in this chapter, malaria was almost under control. But due presumably to the indolence induced by complacency on the part of the concerned department it has recently reappeared in the district, the testimony of which is borne by the statistics furnished in Appendix III.

Typhoid occurs, but its incidence is not so great as is evident from the figures in Appendix III. Unlike malaria it was not probably largely prevalent in this area in the past.

Filaria also occurs, but its incidence has been seldom high. But in these days it is gradually tending to increase. No special programme was undertaken to control the disease except the survey which was conducted in 1975 in Boudh town only. The microfilaria and disease rates were 15.3 and 3.4 respectively. But no general conclusion can be deduced from the results of such a solitary survey.

Cholera

Sporadic cases of cholera occurred almost every year in the past and the disease seldom broke out in epidemic form. One of the serious outbreaks in Khondmals is reported to have occurred in 1900, when it made its first appearance for many years. It was introduced by persons fleeing from an epidemic in the adjoining area of the then Central Provinces and spread with appalling rapidity causing great mortality. But Boudh was frequently visited by severe outbreaks of cholera introduced by pilgrims from Puri travelling by the main road along the Mahanadi. For complete eradication of cholera different schemes were undertaken by Government at different times.

Present Government activities in regard to its control are described separately. The statistics given in Appendix III indicate that not a single soul has succumbed to it during the period 1969—1976.

Smallpox was a common occurrence in this part of the country in the past. It is a dreadful disease and was generally attributed to the wrath of the deities. Hence the patient was seldom given any treatment. Vaccination was introduced in the entire area comprising the district during the early part of the present century with a view to control the disease. Although initially the people were very averse to such vaccination, it became popular in course of time. Smallpox

To secure complete riddance over the disease various measures are being undertaken in recent years much of which find place separately in this chapter. The statistics in Appendix III show that leave aside the question of death, not even a single case of smallpox was reported during the period from 1969 to 1976.

The people of Boudh were largely suffering from bowel complaints as described by Cobden Ramsay (1907-1908). Dysentery and Diarrhoea were the common complaints owing to the supply of impure drinking water and the nature of the food commonly consumed. The food of the people consisted very largely of jungle products, such as, roots, fruits and fibres, many of which are harmless and form a substantial dietary as they obtain a large quantity of farinaceous substances; but when there was any scarcity they are taken without any mixture of rice or other food grains, and being eaten in large quantities brought on severe bowel complaints. Despite various medical and public health measures undertaken in the district in recent times the incidence of these diseases has paradoxically tended to increase greatly which is well borne out by the figures in Appendix III. The upward tendency may be attributed to the modern habits of attending the hotels and restaurants where hygienic principles are often woefully neglected. But fortunately the mortality from them has not relatively gone up which may be chiefly due to the improvements achieved in the field of medical science. Dysentery and Diarrhoea

Yaws is a malignant type of skin disease commonly occurring among the tribal people. The hill tribes of Boudh-Khondmals were once largely suffering from yaws. Sequel to functioning of the Anti-yaws Programme in the district a few years back, a brief account of which has been separately furnished, the incidence of this disease has been considerably brought under control. The sporadic cases which Yaws

occur at present are treated in the existing hospitals and dispensaries and warrant no special provision for treatment.

T. B.

The incidence of tuberculosis in the district of Boudh-Khondmals is fairly large. Air being the principal medium of contagion, this disease is likely to spread easily among the people in these days of unrestricted rail and road journeys. Special provisions for control of this disease and treatment of the patients have also been made. A detailed account of such arrangements has been given separately. The figures in Appendix III indicate a general picture with regard to the annual incidence and mortality due to this disease during the period 1969-76.

Among other diseases commonly occurring in the district mention may be made of leprosy, respiratory disease, skin disease, venereal disease, influenza, anaemia and mal-nutrition.

**PUBLIC HOS-
PITALS AND
DISPENSARIES**

**Organisation
of Medical
Department**

In the early part of the present century there were only three dispensaries located at Boudh, Phulabani and Balandaparha. Prior to the formation of the district of Boudh-Khondmals the medical institutions in the ex-State of Boudh maintained by the erstwhile ruler of the ex-State while those located in the subdivisions of Khondmals, and Baligurha were looked after by the Civil Surgeon, Ganjam. The Public Health activities and Medical Services of the district after its constitution in 1948 were under the charge of a district Health Officer and a Civil Surgeon respectively with their headquarters at Phulabani. Under the present organisational pattern the Civil Surgeon has been re-designated as the Chief District Medical Officer (CDMO). Under him there are three Assistant District Medical Officers, one in charge of the Medical, the other in charge of the Family Welfare and the third in charge of the Public Health organisations of the district. In addition to the above, the Chief District Medical Officer is assisted by a number of Assistant Surgeons including lady Assistant Surgeons, and many other technical and non-technical staff. Besides his normal routine duties of administrative nature, the Chief District Medical Officer also functions as the District Registrar under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 and as the local food authority under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

After the formation of the district a number of medical institutions were established in the district with a view to extending medical and Public Health facilities. By the end of 1977 there were in the district as many as 7 hospitals, 13 dispensaries and 15 Primary Health Centres besides 4 Medical Aid Centres, two Special Hospitals and one Private Hospital.

Thus the total number of medical institutions came to 42 including the private hospital. A list of such institutions with their date of establishments, number of staff and strength of bed, etc., is furnished in Appendix IV. Detailed descriptions relating to some of the important institutions including the District Headquarters Hospital have been furnished separately. The hospitals at Kotagarh and Belagarh and the dispensary at Durgapanga are managed by the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department*; and all other institutions, excepting the private one, are managed by the Health Department. The police hospital and the jail hospital are managed by the respective departments. The total number of beds available for accommodation of the patients in all the hospitals including the private hospital comes to 385. The Primary Health Centres which are just miniature hospitals with accommodations for 6 indoor patients have been established with a view to provide medical facilities especially in the rural areas.

The District Headquarters Hospital, Phulabani, was established in the year 1948. It is directly under the charge of the Additional District Medical Officer (Med.). He is assisted by 16 Assistant Surgeons, 3 Health Visitors, 22 Nurses, 5 Pharmacists, 3 A. N. Ms., 2 Dais and 13 technicians. The hospital provides accommodation for 103 patients, 58 for male and 45 for female. The seats are allocated among various wards like medical, surgical, labour, Paediatric, infectious, etc. In addition to the pathological laboratory, facilities like Blood Bank and X-ray are available in the hospital. It has separate clinics for T. B. patients and Family Welfare. Treatment of anti-rabic cases are undertaken in the hospital. Specialist services in the departments of surgery, paediatric, medicine, E. N. T., eye and abstetric and gynaecology are made available. Attached to the hospital there is an A. N. M. Training Centre which has been dealt separately in this chapter. During the year 1977, over 0.46 lakhs of indoor and 1.21 lakhs of out-door patients with daily average of 127.8 and 329.7 respectively were treated in the headquarters hospital.

District Headquarters Hospital

The Subdivisional Hospital, Boudh, was originally founded in the year 1916 by the ex-ruler of Boudh. It was later converted into the Subdivisional Hospital in 1948 after the formation of the district. It is in charge of the Subdivisional Medical Officer who belongs to the cadre of Junior class I service. The principal staff of the hospital consist of a Lady Assistant Surgeon, 2 pharmacists, 3 nurses, and 2 technicians. The Subdivisional Medical Officer works under the supervisory control of the Chief District Medical Officer, Phulabani. The hospital provides accommodation for 30 indoor patients. Facilities for X-ray, pathological examinations and for treatment of anti-rabic (A. R. V.) cases are available in the hospital. Attached to it are a Leprosy clinic, a T. B. clinic

Subdivisional Hospital, Boudh

*The present Harijan and Tribal Welfare Department

and a Family Welfare clinic. The following table gives the number of in and out patients treated in the hospital during the period from 1973 to 1977.

Year	In-door		Out-door	
	No. treated	Daily average	No. treated	Daily average
1973	6,351	17.4	64,028	175.4
1974	7,665	21	55,808	153
1975	9,307	25.5	66,705	183.2
1976	9,640	26.41	76,637	209.96
1977	10,585	29	78,530	215.15

Subdivi-
sional Hos-
pital,
Baligurha

The Subdivisional Hospital, Baligurha, was set up in the year 1890. The Subdivisional Medical Officer is in charge of the hospital. He is assisted by an Assistant Surgeon, 4 nurses, 1 Dai and 1 pharmacist besides other non-technical staff. It provides accommodation for 30 indoor patients, 22 for male and 8 for female. The hospital is provided with an X-ray plant. Anti-rabic treatment is undertaken in the hospital. During the year 1977, 9511 in-door and 50,696 out-door patients with daily average of 26 and 139 respectively were treated in the hospital.

D. A. V.
Trust—A. N.
M. Training
Centre,
Phulabani

The Dayanand Anglo-Vedic Trust Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery Training Centre attached to the District Headquarters Hospital, Phulabani, has been functioning since 7th February, 1969. The main building of the Institute, the hostel building attached to it and the staff quarters have been provided by the D. A. V. Trust and the recurring expenditure on account of the stipend paid to the trainees, and staff salary, etc., are met by the Health and Family Welfare Department of the State Government. The Institute along with its staff consisting of two Public Health Nurses, two Sister Tutors, two Lady Health Visitors and other non-technical personnel are directly under the control of the Chief District Medical Officer, Phulabani. The present strength of the trainees is 72, and each of them gets a monthly stipend of Rs. 100.00. The duration of course is two years.

Ayurvedic
and Homeo-
pathic
Institutions

Simultaneously with the development and spread of Allopathic system of healing, the State Government are also patronising other systems like homeopathy and Indian medicines consisting of Ayurvedic and Unani systems. The medical institutions under these systems are directly managed by the State Government and are under the administrative control of the Director of Indian Medicines and Homeopathy, Orissa, Bhubaneshwar.

Ayurvedic
Institutions

There is no Ayurvedic hospital in the district. There are, however, 11 Ayurvedic dispensaries functioning at Ambagan, Baghiaparha, Bada-baraba, Dahya, Gochhaparha, Talagan, Adasikupa, Biranarsinghpur, Sudra, Budagurha and Badabanga. Each dispensary is in charge of a Kaviraj.

The number of homeopathic dispensaries functioning in the district at present is seven including one proposed to be opened in Gutingia in G. Udayagiri Block. These dispensaries are located in the villages of Madhapur, Ranipada, Lingagatha, Minia, Kusanga and Katringia. They have been established during the period from 1970-71 to 1977-78. Each dispensary is in charge of a medical officer who is assisted by one homeopathic assistant.

Homoeo-pathic Institutions

There are in the district two Maternity and Child Welfare Centres ; one is located at Boudh and the other at Phulabani. The former centre has four sub-centres under it. In addition, eighteen Maternity and Child Health Centres are also functioning in the district which are managed by the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department. Besides, 45 sub-centres under the Primary Health Centres and 19 sub-centres under the Family Welfare Programme have been established at different places to render maternity and child welfare services.

Maternity and Child Welfare

Antenatal, post-natal and delivery cases are chiefly looked after in these centres. The staff also render domiciliary services to the nursing and expectant mothers. They also manage the baby clinics and render child health services.

The following statistical data will indicate the achievements made in the field during the year 1975-76 to 1977-78.

Activities	Achievements during		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Antenatal cases registered	..	6,568	7,832
Deliveries conducted			
Institutional	..	573	682
Domiciliary	..	3,137	3,958
Post-natal cases registered	..	5,075	6,938
No. of children registered	..	15,251	12,969
Abortions conducted	..	72	78
T. T. to expectant mothers	..	2,930	3,116
D. P. T. to children (0—5 years)	..	438	9,681
D. T. to children (6—12 years)	..	7,223	8,873
Prophylaxis against anaemics			
Mothers	..	3,480	8,939
Children	..	3,066	8,822
Prophylaxis against blindness in children.	..	33,389	15,752
			11,801

No statistics is available regarding the number of general practitioners and specialists working in urban as well as in rural areas of this district. But there must be private practitioners of different systems practising both in rural and urban areas. The Moorshead Memorial Christian Mission Hospital at G. Udayagiri is a reputed privately managed hospital in the district. An account relating to this hospital is furnished below.

The Moorshead Memorial Christian Hospital was established in the year 1939. It is located on G. Udayagiri-Baligurha road at a distance of 2 km. from G. Udayagiri.

The affairs of the hospital are managed by a Managing Board. The Eastern Regional Board of Health Services, Church of North India, grants-in-aid from Government of Orissa and Central Social Welfare Board and service charges from the patients constitute its main sources of finance. The Medical Superintendent-cum--Acting Director is directly in charge of the hospital. He is assisted by a Nursing Superintendent. The staff chiefly constitute two medical officers, one Assistant Nursing Superintendent, two male and six female staff nurses, one pharmacist and one X-ray-cum-Laboratory Technician.

The hospital is housed in a fine building and is provided with water supply and electricity. There are four main wards; medical, surgical, gynaecic and maternity. The hospital also provides single rooms for accommodation of 10 patients. Its total accommodation of 100 beds is equally shared by male and female patients. The hospital is equipped with a X-ray plant, facilities for pathological examination and treatment of tuberculosis. Immunisation of small children against certain specific diseases is also undertaken in this hospital.

The number of patients treated in the hospital during the period from 1973—77 is furnished below.

Year		In-door	Out-door
1973	..	1,574	9,800
1974		1,989	7,533
1975	..	1,365	5,626
1976	..	1,159	5,872
1977	..	1,149	6,545

Family Welfare Programme, earlier known as Family Planning Programme, started functioning in the district in the year 1964. According to the present set up, there is one Family Welfare Bureau and a *Post-Mortem* Centre located at Phulabani. There are also 15 Rural Family Welfare Centres located in each of the 15 Block headquarters. A Mobile Unit, in addition, functions under the District Family Welfare Bureau. It conducts vasectomy/tubectomy operations and conducts follow up actions during its camps in rural areas. The Additional District Medical Officer (Family Welfare) is directly in charge of the Programme. He works under the control and supervision of the Chief District Medical Officer, Phulabani. The principal staff working in the District Welfare Bureau are Lady Assistant Surgeon (Mobile), Deputy M. E. I. O.s, Administrative Officer 1, Statistical Investigator 1, Computor 1 and A. N. M. 1. At the Post-Mortem Centre, Phulabani, there are three medical officers including one Lady Assistant Surgeon, one Lady Health Visitor, one A. N. M. and two staff nurses. The Rural Family Welfare Centres are also suitably staffed.

MEDICAL
AND PUBLIC
HEALTH
RESEARCH
CENTRES AND
INSTITUTIONS
FOR DISSEMI-
NATING
KNOWLEDGE
ON PUBLIC
HEALTH
Family
Welfare

Facilities for tubectomy/vasectomy operations, insertion of loop, and distribution of conventional contraceptives are available in all the hospitals and dispensaries of the district. Oral Contraceptive Centres are also established at Khajuriparha, Raikia, Tikabali, headquarters hospital, Phulabani, and subdivisional hospital, Boudh. Besides, Medical Termination of Pregnancy Centres are operating at Phulabani, Boudh Raikia, Baunsuni, and Manamunda for conducting lawful abortion.

From the time of the operation of the Programme in the district till the end of 1977-78, sterilisation operations were conducted on more than forty thousand males and four thousand females. Nearly sixteen thousand women also took I. U. C. D. during this period. In addition, a large number of conventional contraceptives like condum, diaphragm, foam tablets and jelly were distributed.

The Expanded Nutrition Programme was taken up in the State in 1959. Tikabali Block was covered under the programme in the same year. Nine of the 15 Blocks of the district have so far been covered by the programme.

Nutrition
Programme

This programme is implemented through both the Department of Health and Family Welfare, and Community Development and Social Welfare. It plays an important role in the promotion of health and prevention of diseases among the most vulnerable groups of the society. It affords an effective field service in improving the food habits of the people. Through nutrition education and practical demonstration in the field, it seeks to instil the simple principles of nutrition among the masses.

In 1974-75, the State Nutrition Division undertook a Dietary (food consumption) and Nutrition Assessment Survey in the village Kanjamendi under the Nuagan A. N. P. (Applied Nutrition Programme) Block. Ten families of the village were covered under food consumption survey. The school students and the Mahila Samiti members of Kanjamendi, Nuagan and Jugapadar were examined for their nutritional status. 468 beneficiaries of different age groups were also covered under nutrition assessment. In the month of December 1975 the Lady Nutritionist of the State Nutrition Division imparted education on nutrition to the members of the Yubak Sanghas, Mahila Samitis and the teachers through practical demonstration in the symposium conducted by the Block Development Officer, Nuagan. Besides, the feeding centres in the district under special Nutrition Programme are supervised through the Nutrition Division.

Health
Education
Scheme

The Health Education Officer is in charge of the Health Education Bureau, Bhubaneshwar. The Bureau undertakes publicity and Health Education work in the field through the Chief District Medical Officer. The scheme includes within its sphere of operation observance of some occasions like the World Health Organisation Day on the 7th April, National Malaria Eradication Programme Week, Anti-Leprosy Week, Children's Day, etc., in the district every year. Besides, Health Education matters like control of communicable diseases, environmental sanitation, utility of safe drinking water supply, drainage, disposal of garbage, etc., is imparted to the rural folk by the para-medical personnel.

Prevention
of Food
Adulter-
ation

The Orissa Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1959, came into force throughout the State including the district of Boudh-Khondmals from 1960. It chiefly aims at preventing the evils of adulteration in food stuff.

Earlier, the Health Inspectors were declared as authorised Food Inspectors for the purpose of the Act which continued till 1966 when such powers were withdrawn from them and vested in the Additional District Medical Officer (Public Health) and Chief District Medical Officer of the respective district. But since 1974, according to a new scheme, 20 wholetime Food Inspector posts were created for the State. The Food Inspector appointed for the district is posted under the Chief District Medical Officer, Phulabani. In addition, the Additional District Medical Officer (Public Health) also functions as a part-time Food Inspector. The Food Inspector is assisted by one Sanitary Inspector. He is chiefly responsible for the implementation of the provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. He ensures prohibition of the sale of adulterated and misbranded food articles to the public. He draws suspected food samples for chemical analysis and records prosecution

against the offenders. He is endowed with the power to seize and destroy food articles which, according to him, are not conducive to the health of the public.

In the following table is given the achievements made under the Act during the period 1974-77.

Year	Sample		No. of adulteration detected	
	Collected	Examined		
1974	..	11	9	1
1975	..	46	42	3
1976	..	20	20	5
1977	..	12	12	2

Prosecution is usually launched against all the cases, wherever adulteration is detected. The sanitation of the hotels and restaurants are ensured through surprise checks and through the activities of mobile courts.

The sanitary ideas of the people used to be very primitive. Their houses were mere huts, built close together and scarcely raised above the ground. They had no windows, and the doors were very low, so that even during the day-time the interior was extremely dark. These huts were not, however, ill-ventilated, as free flow of air was secured by a small scale left between the thatch and walls. The interior was kept clean and tidy, and the floors and walls were regularly plastered with cowdung and mud; but the surroundings of the houses were filthy, accumulations of cowdung and dirt being found close to every house. The village sites were also frequently low-lying; being near a marsh or on the same level with it; during the rains they were flooded and streams might be seen flowing through the main streets.

SANITATION

The people obtained their supply of drinking water from three sources, viz., tanks, wells and hill streams. Most of the tanks dry up in the hot weather or become very shallow. The villagers and their cattle bathed in them and consequently their water got polluted. The water obtained from the wells was also frequently impure, as no

steps were taken to protect them from surface contamination and washing from the villager's homestead found their way into them. The hill streams are invariably small, and though they swell in sudden freshets during the rains, they become shallow after a few hours. In the hot months they dry up entirely and the people obtained their water from small pits in their beds. In order to improve the water supply Government have sunk many masonry wells.

Administrative set up

The Assistant District Medical Officer (Public Health), according to the present set up, is directly in charge of the Public Health Organisation of the district. He works under the supervisory control of the Chief District Medical Officer and is assisted by two Assistant Surgeons, designated as Assistant Health Officer and Medical Officer respectively; and a Mobile Field Hygiene Unit, besides a large number of para-medical personnel.

Activities of Health and Sanitary Organisation

The Health and Sanitary Organisations in the district chiefly aim at preventing and controlling of communicable diseases, providing protected water supply and drainage system, and the performance of various other duties relating to environmental sanitation etc. The para medical personnel like Sanitary Inspectors, Health Assistants and Vaccinators while visiting the rural areas in course of their duties usually give Health Education regarding environmental sanitation and personal hygiene. Advantages of the use of Barapali latrine, smokeless Chula and safe drinking water are high-lighted. In the urban areas of Phulabani and Boudh, the respective Notified Area Councils maintain their general sanitation. The drinking water sources both in urban and rural areas are periodically chlorinated by the public health staff.

Achievements made under various schemes/projects undertaken in the district for controlling different diseases are described below.

Cholera Control Programme

As stated earlier outbreak of cholera almost every year was a regular feature of the district in the past. But owing to the operation of the cholera control programme for the last few years its incidence has been greatly checked. The programme works under the guidance of the Additional District Medical Officer (Public Health). The Medical Officers of the Primary Health Centres are directly in charge of the programme. Each of the 15 Primary Health Centres of the district is provided with a Sanitary Inspector and a Disinfector. They are responsible for taking preventive as well as remedial measures against the disease.

The following table indicates the measures taken and the degree of success achieved under the scheme during the period 1973-77. Not a single case of cholera was reported during the period.

Year	Cases		No. of inocula- tion per- formed	No. of disinfec- tion made		Contact treat- ment
	Repor- ted	Death		Wells	Houses	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1973	52,513	5,980	205	..
1974	4,14,050	31,625	640	47
1975	10,45,273	38,023	719	..
1976	6,99,134	59,788	7,625	..
1977	1,47,995	15,055	347	47

Not unlike other parts of Orissa, smallpox had been regarded as a formidable disease in this part of the country from early times. It used to claim a large toll of human lives every year. In the early part of the present century vaccination against smallpox was not only introduced in this area but also all possible steps were taken to popularise it. Later in 1961-62 mass vaccination campaign was undertaken in the district under the Smallpox Eradication Programme. The activities of the programme continued until 1970-71, when it was replaced by the National Smallpox Eradication Programme with the object to completely stamp out the disease. It initially undertook primary vaccination of all the new-born, and re-vaccination of each adult individual once in every three years. Later since 1973 the previous method was superseded by door to door surveillance of smallpox and containment of its outbreak.

National
Smallpox
Eradication
Programme

The Additional District Medical Officer (Public Health) is responsible for the efficient implementation of the programme in the district. He is assisted by the Medical Officers of the Primary Health Centres. There are 64 vaccinators and 15 S. E. P. Supervisors (Sanitary Inspectors) posted in the Primary Health Centres. Besides, there are two Para Medical Assistants, one at Phulabani and the other at Baligurha, who supervise the performance of vaccinators and S. E. P. Supervisors (S. I.) under their jurisdiction. Between the field staff and the higher officers they serve as the connecting link. During the outbreak of

BOUDH-KHOND MALS

smallpox the Para Medical Assistants organise and supervise the containment activities in the field of operation. The Mobile Squad, consisting of 5 vaccinators stationed at the district headquarters, is commissioned into service during epidemics and special campaigns.

The achievements made under the programme during the period 1973—77 are furnished in the following table.

Year	Cases		Vaccination performed		Active search for smallpox
	Reported	Death	Primary	Revaccination	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1973	25,306	1,99,907	2 rounds village to village
1974	22,039	1,25,464	2 rounds door to door
1975	17,727	1,71,040	7 rounds door to door
1976	24,018	2,23,352	4 rounds door to door
1977	20,628	1,02,943	1 round door to door in inaccessible areas only

संघरण नियन

The last outbreak of smallpox in the district was reported in Podikia village under Daringbarhi Primary Health Centre in the year 1968, since when it is free from the disease. The district was formally declared free from smallpox by the International Assessment Commission on smallpox on the 23rd April, 1977. Prior to such declaration an intensive search for the disease was conducted in the district.

Malaria
Control

The District Malaria Unit with its headquarters at Phulabani has been in operation in the district since 1962-63. The District Malaria Officer is directly in charge of the Malaria work. He works under the supervisory control of the Chief District Medical Officer and is assisted by one Assistant Malaria Officer and a large number of other personnel like Centre Inspector (Malaria), Surveillance Inspector, Surveillance Worker, etc. For proper administrative control and efficient work, the district is divided into 8 centres with a population between one to one and a half lakhs each. Similarly each centre is divided into 3 to 4 sectors, and the sector into 4 to 5 sections.

At present fortnightly surveillance operation is being carried out in the entire district. During transmission period from May to September two rounds of spray operations (D. D. T) are also done. With a view to taking prompt action against fever cases, a large number of Treatment Depots/Drug Distribution Centres are also functioning.

In the following table is given the year-wise activities of the Malaria Control Programme during the year 1975 to 1978.

Year	Surveillance operation				Spray operation		
	No. of Blood smears			Radical Treatment given	No. of holdings sprayed		
	Collected	Examined	Found positive		1st. round	2nd round	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1975	87,296	87,296	20,216	18,639	76,017	42,309	
1976	1,50,164	81,619	20,745	17,241	77,768	50,023	
1977	1,31,842	61,448	11,899	11,686	1,39,897	29,076	
1978	1,34,008	72,351	11,773	7,392	2,34,438	27,777	

The District T. B. Control Centre, Phulabani, came into being in the year 1968. Prior to this, there was only a T. B. Clinic with one medical officer, two Health Visitors and other non-technical staff. The B. C. G. Team which was then working independently was attached to the District T. B. Control Centre in 1973 to form its preventive wing. In the curative side, besides the T. B. Control Centre, there are also 15 peripheral institutions.

T. B.
Control
Programme

The District T. B. Officer is in overall charge of the organisation and works under the supervisory control of the Chief District Medical Officer. In discharging his responsibilities chiefly in the fields of preventive, diagnostic and therapeutic activities and in apprising the higher authorities relating to the achievements made under the programme, the District T. B. Officer is assisted by various medical and para-medical personnel attached to the Control Centre, peripheral units and B. C. G. wing. Some members of the State viz., Treatment Organiser, the Health Visitors, the Statistical Clerk and the non-medical Team Leader of the B. C. G. team are trained at the National Tuberculosis Institute, Bangalore.

The T. B. Centre at Phulabani is the only organisation of its kind in the district. It has only 6 observation beds. The bacteriological, diagnostic and domiciliary treatment facilities are provided by the centre. In addition, the centre conducts mantoux test and B. C. G. vaccination of those who attend the clinic. The B. C. G. team while giving B. C. G. vaccination to 0-19 age group during their house to house visit, refer symptomatic cases to the centre for investigation.

In the following table is given the number of B. C. G. vaccinations conducted during the period from 1973 to 1977.

Year 1	Rural areas		Under School Programme	
	Registered 2	Vaccinated 3	Registered 4	Vaccinated 5
1973 ..	19,181	4,841	1,117	892
1974 ..	20,627	4,725	1,371	1,357
1975 ..	71,213	15,988	3,666	3,217
1976 ..	48,526	12,514	2,564	1,643
1977 ..	50,893	10,735	4,241	2,058

The peripheral institutions which are classified as Microscopy Centre, Referring Centre and Sub-Centre are responsible for the diagnosis and treatment of T. B. patients.

The following table shows the year-wise achievements made under diagnostic and treatment fields from 1973—1977.

Year 1	No. of sputum examination 2	No. of positive cases 3	No. of X-ray examination 4	No. of pulmonary cases 5	No. of extra pulmonary cases 6	Cases from outside the district 7	Total cases detected 8
						7	
1973 ..	1,096	138	53	167	34	33	234
1974 ..	1,701	145	55	167	89	37	293
1975 ..	1,723	144	55	191	57	39	287
1976 ..	1,749	203	73	248	97	38	383
1977 ..	1,712	211	109	330	80	..	410

The performance of the programme which was relatively better with the activities of the publicity unit has suffered a set-back after the abolition of the later since 1976.

No Leprosy Colony exists in the district. There is, however, one Leprosy Control Unit which was established at Baligurha in the year 1972. It is managed by a medical officer and some para-medical officers. Besides, there are 8 Survey, Education and Training (SET) Centres, located at Boudh (1975), Headquarters Hospital, Phulabani (1975) ; Manamunda (1975), Khajuriparha (1972), Belagarh (1966), Baunsuni (1972), Tikabali (1966) and Gresingia (1974-75). All these organisations together cover a total population of about 3.8 lakhs of the district. Each of the Survey, Education and Training Centres is in charge of one para-medical officer. The Chief District Medical Officer and the Additional District Medical Officer (Public Health) have supervisory control over these organisations.

Leprosy Control

The Hind Kustha Nivaran Sangha manages a destitute home in the district which provides accommodation for 25 children.

The leprosy organisations detected about 902 cases during the year 1976. Of these cases, 279 were under treatment. Similarly in the following year 1,079 cases were detected and of them 1,014 received treatment.

Yaws is a skin disease commonly seen among the tribal people. The Anti-Yaws Programme with the object to control the disease was in operation in the district during the period from 1972 to 1975. Over five hundred cases were detected on examination of nearly 3 lakhs of persons during the operation. After initial treatment of these cases special provisions were made for their prolonged treatment. The impact of yaws in the district today is well under control.

Anti-Yaws Programme

The administration of Drugs Control in the district of Boudh-Khondmals was vested in the Drugs Inspector, Orissa, Puri Range, Bhubaneshwar until March, 1974. Thereafter it was transferred to the Drugs Inspector-II of the Ganjam and Boudh-Khondmals Range with headquarters at Bhanjanagar. The Inspector ensures the enforcement of the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules framed thereunder. He draws samples of drugs for test from the hospital medicine stores and licensed premises with a view to prevent the sale of spurious, sub-standard, adulterated and misbranded drugs and records prosecutions where necessary. During the period from 1974 to 1977 about 40 licensed premises were inspected, 30 samples were drawn and 7 complaints were reported. Excepting five cases where show-cause notices were issued to the concerned offenders, no major action or prosecution was warranted.

Drugs Control

The School Health Service aims at preventing various diseases, physical defects and mal-nutrition among the school children of 0—14 age-group and thus protects them against future health hazards. The School Medical Officer examines the students at regular intervals and suggests remedial measures wherever defects are noticed.

Earlier, the district was under the jurisdiction of the School Medical Officer, Berhampur, until 1st January, 1976, when a new scheme was introduced. This scheme ensures thoroughness and regularity in examining the students both in primary and secondary schools and provides for follow up action in removing the defects noticed in the students.

Under the present set up different medical officers are held responsible for different schools. The Additional District Medical Officer (Public Health) renders health service in all the Boys' High English schools, while the Lady Assistant Surgeons are in charge of the Girls' High English schools and Middle English schools. The Boys' Middle English schools in each subdivision are looked after by the respective subdivisional medical officers. The Lower Primary and Upper Primary schools of each Block are under the medical officers of their respective Primary Health Centres.

Boudh and Phulabani are the only towns in the district having the status of Notified Area Councils. No underground sewerage system has yet been provided to these towns.

In the district of Boudh-Khondmals the problem of drinking water all the year round especially during the summer months assumes a large proportion. Out of the 4,397 inhabited villages 1,997 villages are without any drinking water well. Only 277 villages have been identified as suitable for sinking of sanitary wells and tube wells.

During the period 1975-78, although sinking of 718 sanitary wells was aimed at none could be completed due to dearth of funds. However, 12 out of the 17 open wells undertaken during 1976-77 were completed. These open wells were financed from the Chief Minister's Relief Fund.

Various schemes are in operation in the district to mitigate the difficulties of the people as far the supply of drinking water is concerned. During 1977-78, 88 tube wells under the Minimum Needs Programme and 56 tube wells under the Accelerated Water Supply Scheme were sunk. Besides, for installation of 75 tube wells with the aid of Central Government a list of villages has been finalised. Again 115 tube wells under the Minimum Needs Programme and 132 tube wells under the Accelerated Water Supply Scheme are to be installed during 1978-79.

Scarcity of drinking water is chronic with the headquarters town of Phulabani. It becomes acute in summer when the chief sources of supply, the Salki and the Pila Salki, dry up. The people chiefly resort to the only tank in the town and the *chusas* in the beds of Pila Salki and other low lands for their drinking water supply when the wells get dry. This characteristic malaise of the town is yet to be solved.

The Piped Water Supply Scheme for Phulabani town was completed in the year 1963 with an outlay of 2.02 lakhs, but the supply was effected from July, 1962. The scheme is fed by the river Pila Salki. It was originally designed to cater to a limited population of 0.05 lakhs. But the population of Phulabani which is already above 0.10 lakhs, has long outgrown the capacity of the existing scheme.

To combat drought situation in 1975 a temporary scheme was worked out at an outlay of Rs. 4.31 lakhs for Phulabani town ; the Salki was its source of supply. Both the schemes supply at the rate of 72,000 gallons of water daily for 8 hours.

The capacity of the existing settling tank as well as the clean water pump is quite inadequate. So during rainy season the filtration or water treatment can not be made satisfactorily. With a view to extending the pipe line to the newly developed streets and to improve the capacity of the settling tank, clear water pump and the pumping units a new scheme has been initiated.

In addition to Phulabani, piped water is supplied to some important places of the district. The following table furnishes certain details about these schemes:—

Name of place	Popula- tion in 1971	Year of scheme	Daily sup- ply in gallons	Mode of supply	Source	Estimated cost in lakhs of Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baligurha ..	4,500	1964	21,600	30 stand posts	Hill Nullah	1.86
Raikia ..	4,300	1965	43,000	24 Ditto	..	1.34
G. Udayagiri ..	..	1964	43,000	30 Ditto	..	2.31
Tikabali ..	2,015	1967	60,000	24 Ditto	..	3.47
Boudh Town	8,091	1964	54,000	44 Ditto	Mahanadi	2.16

The Baligurha Water Supply Scheme largely suffers during the summer when its source, a hill stream, dries up. From April to June every year the water supply is totally discontinued. A new scheme with an estimated outlay of 10.47 lakhs is under Government consideration. The above difficulties will be overcome when it will operate. The Kodogo river which is at a distance of 7 km. from Baligurha has been selected as its feeder.

Urban Water Supply

Piped Water Supply Scheme of Phulabani Town

Other Water Supply Schemes

APPENDIX I

Vital Statistics

Year	Birth			Death			No. of infant death			
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1969	119	119	..	107	107	..	16	16
1970	..	7,477	50	7,527	3,619	51	3,670	417	10	427
1971	..	7,287	48	7,335	4,282	33	4,315	749	4	753
1972	..	6,841	252	7,093	5,118	47	5,165	746	10	756
1973	..	6,936	339	7,275	5,784	129	5,913	736	14	750
1974	..	6,866	273	7,139	4,556	62	4,618	590	6	596
1975	..	8,668	262	8,930	5,477	130	5,607	775	19	794
1976	..	9,120	354	9,474	5,745	167	5,912	850	26	876

Year	Birth rate per 100 population			Death rate per 100 population			Infant mortality rate 100 live births			
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
	1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1969	1·42	1·42	..	1·27	1·27	..	13·45	13·45
1970	..	1·26	0·57	1·25	0·61	0·59	0·61	5·58	20·00	5·67
1971	..	1·21	0·24	1·18	0·71	0·17	0·69	10·28	8·33	10·27
1972	..	1·11	1·23	1·12	0·83	0·23	0·81	10·90	3·97	10·66
1973	..	1·11	1·58	1·13	0·93	0·60	0·92	10·61	4·13	10·31
1974	..	1·09	1·22	1·09	0·72	0·28	0·71	8·59	2·20	8·35
1975	..	1·35	1·13	1·34	0·85	0·56	0·84	8·94	7·25	8·89
1976	..	1·40	1·47	1·40	0·88	0·69	0·88	9·32	7·34	9·25

APPENDIX II

Deaths from chief diseases for the period from 1969 to 1976

Year	Cholera			Smallpox			Fever			
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1969	41	41	
1970	..	10	..	10	56	..	56	2,156	26	2,542
1971	43	..	43	3,145	10	3,155
1972	25	..	25	4,154	20	4,174
1973	30	..	30	4,681	30	4,671
1974	17	..	17	3,965	8	3,973
1975	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	4,289	16	4,305
1976	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4,418	6	4,424

Year	Dysentery and Diarrhoea			Respiratory diseases			Injuries			
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1969	4	4	..	23	23	..	3	3
1970	..	213	4	217	91	3	94	56	..	56
1971	..	210	3	213	58	4	62	49	1	50
1972	..	212	1	213	67	..	67	40	2	42
1973	..	295	17	312	49	..	49	49	..	49
1974	..	77	..	77	13	..	13	15	1	16
1975	..	264	6	270	67	..	67	59	6	65
1976	..	308	10	318	100	7	107	70	5	75

Year	Other causes			All causes			
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	
1969	36	36	..	107	107
1970	..	677	18	695	3,619	51	3,670
1971	..	777	15	792	4,282	33	4,315
1972	..	620	24	644	5,118	47	5,165
1973	..	715	82	797	5,779	134	5,913
1974	..	469	53	522	4,536	62	4,618
1975	..	796	102	898	5,477	130	5,607
1976	..	848	139	987	5,745	167	5,912

APPENDIX III

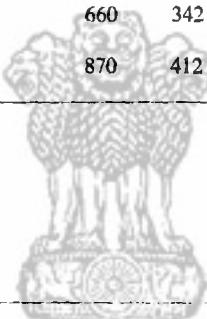
Number of patients of different diseases treated and died in the Hospitals and Dispensaries

Year	Malaria			Dysentery			Typhoid			
	Out-door	In-door	Death	Out-door	In-door	Death	Out-door	In-door	Death	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1969	..	5,798	96	..	29,344	346	17	469	184	6
1970	..	4,581	131	1	30,649	414	14	758	187	4
1971	..	2,591	165	4	34,830	277	14	641	190	3
1972	..	3,315	185	8	32,050	285	7	659	217	8
1973	..	7,129	116	..	35,244	326	1	878	259	15
1974	..	24,755	759	11	30,173	321	9	211	192	12
1975	..	20,269	230	4	33,729	262	23	421	179	7
1976	..	37,509	387	8	54,826	653	27	954	233	7

Year	Yaws			Filaria			Cholera		
	Out-door	In-door	Death	Out-door	In-door	Death	Out-door	In-door	Death
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1969	..	8	4	..	721	11	..	..	..
1970	..	49	4	..	968	22	..	..	..
1971	..	2	3	..	763	45	..	..	..
1972	..	12	3	..	740	26	1	..	..
1973	740	9	..	..	..
1974	..	8	2	..	905	23	..	..	..
1975	..	21	5	1	1,923	15	..	..	..
1976	..	1	..	..	1,325	50	..	..	..

APPENDIX III

Year	Smallpox			T. B.			Tetanus		
	Out-door	In-door	Death	Out-door	In-door	Death	Out-door	In-door	Death
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1969	1,100	271	13	25	26	7
1970	1,539	318	16	38	21	6
1971	1,860	323	15	15	33	15
1972	1,010	195	17	19	31	9
1973	917	312	19	43	29	5
1974	648	216	12	28	19	5
1975	660	342	26	45	29	10
1976	870	412	9	42	32	9



Year	Cancer			Heart diseases			Other causes			
	Out-door	In-door	Death	Out-door	In-door	Death	Out-door	In-door	Death	
1	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
1969	..	2,729	81	2	1,763	33	2	419,779	5,729	148
1970	..	735	261	3	954	56	3	469,848	6,094	159
1971	..	812	151	1	1,753	152	9	429,157	6,032	197
1972	..	101	34	1	810	74	11	399,344	5,380	146
1973	..	18	23	1	561	60	3	450,998	5,826	127
1974	..	18	11	..	487	99	7	443,280	6,762	140
1975	..	32	14	..	779	94	7	488,287	6,813	162
1976	..	18	19	1	568	105	15	580,565	7,701	183

APPENDIX IV

Name, Location, Year of Establishment etc., of Medical Institutions in Boudh-Khondmals District

Name and Location	Year of Establishment	Number of			No. of Bed		
		Doctors	Phar- macists	Nurses	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hospitals							
Headquarters Hospital, Phulabani	1948	15	5	22	58	45	103
Subdivisional Hospital, Boudh	1948	3	2	4	22	8	30
Subdivisional Hospital, Baligurha	1890	2	1	3	22	8	30
Government Hospital, Kantamal	1932	1	1	..	8	2	10
Government Hospital, Godapur	1975	1	1	..	..	..	..
Tribal and Rural Welfare, Hospital Kotagarh	1959	1	1	..	4	2	6
Tribal and Rural Welfare, Hospital Belagarh	1961	1	1	..	4	2	6
Dispensaries							
Government Dispensary, Bisiparha	1959	1	1	..	..	..	..
Government Dispensary, Bamuni-gan	1960	1	1	..	..	..	..
Government Dispensary, Balandaparha	1934	1	1	..	..	..	..
Government Dispensary, Ghanta-parha	1960	1	1	..	..	..	..
Government Dispensary, Hara-bhanga	1958	1	1	..	..	..	..
Government Dispensary, Indragarh	1968	1	1	..	..	..	..
Government Dispensary, Possara	1958	1	1	..	..	..	..
Government Dispensary, Purunakatak	1946	1	1	..	..	..	..
Government Dispensary, Sudurukumpa	1960	1	1	..	..	..	..
Government Dispensary, Sarangagarh	1955	1	1	..	..	..	..
Government Dispensary, Nuapadar	1972	1	1	..	..	..	..
Government Dispensary, Paburia	1975	1	1	..	..	..	..
Tribal and Rural Welare Dispensary, Durgapanga	1964	1	1	..	..	..	..

Name and Location	Year of Establishment	Number of			No. of Bed		
		Doctors	Pharmacists	Nurses	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Primary Health Centres							
Primary Health Centre, Baunsuni	1958	1	1	..	4	2	6
Primary Health Centre, Adenigarh	1966	1	1	..	4	2	6
Primary Health Centre, Barakhama	1959	1	1	..	4	2	6
Primary Health Centre, Brahmanpad	1965	1	1	..	4	2	6
Primary Health Centre, Gumagarh	1960	1	1	..	4	2	6
Primary Health Centre, Khajuri-parha	1961	1	1	..	4	2	6
Primary Health Centre, Manamunda	1958	1	1	..	4	2	6
Primary Health Centre, Nuagan	1963	1	1	..	4	2	6
Primary Health Centre, Raikia	1960	1	1	..	4	2	6
Primary Health Centre, Tumudibandha	1962	1	1	..	4	2	6
Primary Health Centre, Tikabali	1959	1	1	..	4	2	6
Primary Health Centre, Daringbarhi	1967	1	1	..	4	2	6
Primary Health Centre, Gresingia	1967	1	1	..	4	2	6
Primary Health Centre, Phiringia	1967	1	1	..	4	2	6
Primary Health Centre, Subarnagiri	1964	1	1	..	4	2	6
Medical Aid Centres							
Medical Aid Centre, Kalinga	..	1970	1	1	..	..	..
Medical Aid Centre, Dhalapur	..	1974	1	1	..	..	..
Medical Aid Centre, Kumbharkhol	1977	..	1	..	..	..	..
Medical Aid Centre, Kelamaha	..	1974	..	1	..	..	..
Special Hospital							
Police Hospital, Phulabani	..	1960	1	1	1	10	.. 10
Jail Hospital, Phulabani	..	1975	1	..	..	..	..
Private Institution							
M. M. C. H., G. Udayagiri	..	1939	2	1	8	50	50 100

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

INTRODUC-
TION

In a welfare State, the Government generally undertakes the implementation of numerous welfare and developmental measures beneficial to the society at large. This section chiefly deals with such measures undertaken in the district by the State Government in the fields of labour welfare, prohibition, advancement of backward classes and tribes, charitable endowments, etc. Details regarding some of these measures are dealt below.

LABOUR
WELFARE

Industrially Boudh-Khondmals is one of the most undeveloped districts of Orissa. It has no large or medium scale industries. The existing industrial units comprise only the small scale and cottage industries. According to the 1961 Census, only 0.1 per cent of the total workers were engaged in manufacturing other than household industry in the district as against 1.1 per cent in the State and 4.2 per cent in the country. Household industries engaged 5.7 per cent of workers as against 6.9 per cent in Orissa and 6.4 per cent in India. The percentage of workers to the total population in the district in 1971 was 35.29. Of the workers the cultivators constituted 55.16 per cent, agricultural labourer 28.95 per cent and other workers 15.89 per cent. Thus the usual labour problems associated with the big and medium scale industries are never found in the district of Boudh-Khondmals.

The working class of this district is economically no better than those in other districts of Orissa. They are seldom organised. There are no factory workers worth the name. The agricultural labourers are predominant and are scattered throughout the district. During the loan period even though they usually engage themselves in other works to supplement their income, they often fail to secure employment throughout the year. These agricultural labourers are, therefore, proverbially poor and remain far below the poverty line. They are also economically exploited by their employers.

To ameliorate the grievances of the labourers and working class people and to safeguard their interest several enactments have been made and are being enforced in the district through government agencies. A list of such Acts and Laws is given in Appendix I.

Administra-
tive
set up

The office of the District Labour Officer was set up at Phulabani in 1965 under the charge of an Assistant Labour Officer. Prior to this, the Labour Laws were being enforced in the district by the District Labour Officer, Ganjam, Berhampur. A separate District Labour Officer has now been appointed for the district and he is assisted by an Assistant Labour Officer and other subordinate staff. The District Labour Officer

functions as an Inspector under the Labour Acts and is chiefly responsible for the efficient administration of the various Labour Acts and Laws. The industrial disputes are very often settled by him through conciliation or adjudication. He is the conciliation officer under the Industrial Disputes Act.

Besides, the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Orissa, Bhubaneshwar, enforces the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, in the district.

The activities of the labour organisation under some of the principal Labour Acts and Laws are described below.

The following are the factories registered under the Factory Act in the district. The approximate number of workers employed in each factory is shown against each. Neither the Government nor the employers seem to have taken any welfare measures for the benefit of the labourers in the district.

Factory Act

Name of the factory	No. of workers
1. The Phulabani Carpentry Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd., Hatpada, Phulabani.	25
2. Orissa Road Transport Co. Limited, Workshop, Phulabani.	20
3. Shri Hanuman Rice Mills, Purunakatak	.. 4
4. Boudh Tannery, Boudh	.. 62
5. Regional Co-operative Marketing Society, Boudh	37

Minimum rates of wages are fixed or revised from time to time by the Government in respect of all the scheduled employments under the Minimum Wages Act. All these rates are applicable to the district of Boudh-Khondmals. A list of such employments with the minimum rates of wages is given in Appendix II. This Act is a shield against economic exploitation of the workers and labourers by their employers.

Minimum Wages Act

Under the Trade Union Act no Trade Union in the district has been registered till the end of December, 1977, which may be attributed to the lack of industrial activities in the district.

Trade Union Act

The Shops and Commercial Establishments Act is enforced in the urban areas of the district. The provisions of this Act chiefly regulate the working hours of the employees, provides for weekly holidays and ensure leave with wages. By the end of December, 1977 as many as 27 Shops and 30 commercial establishments were registered under this Act.

Shops and Commercial Establishments Act

The labour disputes which are few and far between are settled mostly through conciliation. The District Labour Officer is the Conciliation Officer under the Industrial Disputes Act. When conciliation between

Industrial Disputes Act

the parties fails the matter is generally referred to the Government for settlement either through the Industrial Tribunal or through adjudication by the Labour Court. In the following table is given a statistical picture of the labour disputes etc., during the period 1975—77.

Year	Complaints		Disputes		Strikes	Lock outs	Total man-days lost
	Reported	Settled	Reported	Settled			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1975	59	49	5	5	..	..	..
1976	64	5	4	4	..	..	..
1977	100	74	4	4	..	..	..

Workmens' Compensation Act

During the last 5 years no accidents have been reported from the industrial establishments in the district and no compensation has been paid to the employees under the Workmens' Compensation Act. Under this Act the employer is liable to pay compensation, in case of death or accident of the worker during work. The Additional District Magistrate, Phulabani, is the Commissioner in respect of this Act.

The District Labour Officer often undertakes periodical inspection of the industrial concerns with a view to ensure that the provisions of the various Labour Acts are strictly enforced. The following table indicates the number of inspections made by the District Labour Officer and prosecutions booked during the period 1975—77.

Acts	1975		1976		1977		
	No. of inspections	No. of prosecutions	No. of inspections	No. of prosecutions	No. of inspections	No. of prosecutions	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Minimum Wages Act	..	91	34	204	14	470	21
Orissa Shops and Commercial Establishments Act	63	15	91	Nil	98	6	
Payment of Bonus Act	..	4	..	6	..	25	..
Payment of Wages Act	..	54	..	59	..	77	..
Contract of Labour (R&A) Act	..	..	28	..	118	..	
Equal Remuneration Act	..	..	..	..	7	..	
Industrial Establishment (W&F) Act	..	..	10	..	27	..	
Fair Wages Clause	..	12	..	12	..	59	..
Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act	2	..	..	..	2	..	
Motor Transport Workers Act	5	..	6	..	14	..	
Factories Act	..	2	..	..	3	..	

Establishment of Employment Exchanges with a view to providing information to the employees and employment seekers and imparting vocational guidance to the latter may be regarded as a definite welfare measure for the unemployed labourers. With the above object in view the District Employment Office was started in March, 1960 at Phulabani and later in November, 1973 two sub-offices at Boudh and Baligurha were opened. In addition, a Rural Employment Bureau was also established in February, 1975 at G. Udayagiri.

The total number of persons registered in the above Employment Exchanges till December, 1977 was 6,191 (Male—5,867, Female 324). During the Calendar year 1977, 347 candidates (Scheduled Castes 89, Scheduled Tribes 89 and other castes 169) were placed in different services.

The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 was extended to six industries in Orissa with effect from September, 1952. So far, 10 Establishments/Factories in Boudh-Khondmals are covered under the Act. Of the total 455 employees of the above firms only 294 enjoy the benefits of the Act.

The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act

The Act is extended to those industries and class of establishments the employment strength and period of manufacture of which exceed certain limitations provided therein. Those employees who have actually worked for 120 days in 6 months or less, or have rendered 6 months continuous service are eligible to avail Provident Fund benefits. Such members are required to contribute 6 per cent or 8 per cent as the case may be, of their total emoluments including cash value of food concessions. A definite percentage of the above contribution relating to those members availing Family Pension is deposited in Family Pension Fund. The employer is also required under the Act to contribute an equal amount of Provident Fund and family pension contribution paid by the employees. Besides, a scheme, namely, Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme is introduced from the month of August, 1976. Under this scheme an employee need not contribute. The employer is, however, required to deposit at the rate of 0.5 per cent of the total wages of the members under the Provident Fund Scheme. The aim of the scheme is to provide to the family members a lump sum amount from the insurance fund when the member dies while in service.

Non-refundable advances are granted to the members of the Fund for various specific purposes. The final claim of the members are settled on completion of 15 years of membership, or after attaining the age of superannuation, or permanent and total incapacity for work, and in case of retrenchment.

PROHIBITION

Before the creation of the district of Boudh-Khondmals, Baligurha was under the Ganjam district, Khondmals was in Angul district, and Boudh was a separate princely State. Consequently different Excise Acts and Rules were in force in those areas. In 1871, under the Madras Abakari Act, contract distillery system was in vogue in Baligurha and G. Udayagiri Taluks and Minchers Company took its lease till 1884. Probably due to the smuggling of outstill liquor, which largely prevailed during this period, the above system was replaced by outstill system and licences were issued. The number of shops increased at different places of Baligurha and G. Udayagiri Taluks during 1885-92 and fixed rates of licence fees ranging from Rs. 10/- to Rs.30/- for shop were charged. This system continued till 1894 after which the auction sale system was introduced in the entire Baligurha Taluk. Opening of new shops was encouraged with a view to suppress illicit distillation. In 1900 the rights to distill by Khonds and Savaras were withdrawn and shops were increased and extended to remote tracts. Then a policy to reduce the number of shops was taken to have a control over the drinking habits among the aborigines and non-aborigines. As a result, gradually many shops were closed in Baligurha and Khondmals and all restrictions on free distillation were withdrawn by the Government. Thereafter the policy of abolishing the shops was steadily followed till 1918, when the excise revenue became nil. The abolition of shops, however, resulted in large scale illicit distillation of liquor. In 1922 G. Udayagiri Taluk was divided into prohibited and non-prohibited areas. The Khonds in former areas were granted permits for the use of liquor during public festivals and for private consumption for a specific period.

In Khondmals, there was too much drinking and indebtedness. At one time the Khonds decided to abandon the use of alcohol, provided, the country spirit shops in Khondmals, then functioning, were closed. Accordingly a report was sent to the Board of Revenue, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, at Calcutta to agree to co-operate with the local officers to help the tribals and as a result, in order No. 234-T. S. R. of the Government of Bengal, Finance Department, dated the 2nd July 1910, all country spirit shops in the subdivision were abolished experimentally and that co-operation of the Khond Headman was required in reporting and stopping illicit practices. This system has been continuing there and even now there are no licenced shops and prosecution is booked for illicit distillation or for possession and sale of I. D. liquor.

In 1937 when the Bihar and Orissa Excise Act came into force the Khonds and the Savaras were exempted from the provisions of

the Excise Act. They could manufacture and possess country spirit for domestic consumption as well as for ceremonial occasions under a special notification No. 1826-L. S. G., dated the 31st March, 1937.

In the ex-State areas of Boudh the provisions of the Bihar and Orissa Excise Act, 1915, were in force both before and after its merger in 1948.

The excise administration in the district is maintained under the control and guidance of the Collector. On behalf of the Collector the Additional District Magistrate performs all the duties and functions with regard to excise administration. The Superintendent of Excise is directly in charge of the department and is assisted by a number of subordinate staff consisting of Excise Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Constables. With the sanction of the post of Superintendent of Excise for the district, the District Excise Office started functioning from 1st April, 1951. The subdivisions of Khondmals and Baligurha are under the supervisory charge of the Inspector of Excise stationed at G. Udayagiri, while the Inspector at Boudh is in charge of Boudh subdivision. The powers and functions of the above-mentioned staff chiefly constitute detection of offences, inspection of shops, collection of revenue, and assessment of public opinion and potentialities for regulating consumption of excisable articles.

Administrative set up

The Bihar and Orissa Excise Act, 1915, Opium Act, 1978, the Opium Law (Amendment) Act, 1957, the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, the Orissa Opium Smoking Act, 1947, and the M. & T. P. (Excise duties) Act, 1955 and Molasses Control Order, 1961 with the statutory rules and orders made thereunder are in force in the district. These Laws, except the Opium Smoking Act, chiefly aim at regulating the manufacture, import, export, transport, possession and sale of excisable articles and imposition and collection of revenue thereon. They also embody suitable penal provisions to deal with the offenders. While enforcing the provisions of these Acts due precautions are taken to safeguard the interests of the Khonds of Baligurha and Khondmals subdivisions against exploitation by the Sundhis and illicit traders.

An officer of the excise department, not below the rank of Constable, may arrest, without warrant, any person found committing an offence punishable under the Bihar and Orissa Excise Act, 1915, Opium Smoking Act, 1947 and Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930. Generally mobilisation of staff is made and sometimes public help is resorted to in detection of cases. The excise officers conduct excise cases. The power of investigation and prosecution is vested in officers not below the rank of Sub-Inspector of Excise. Local aid in detection and investigation of offences is usually sought for. But in most cases

the excise officers are denied of any assistance. On the other hand, the village officers and public, when made an witness, are invariably gained over. Although there is legal provision for seeking help from village officials and public, no substantive assistance is really received. The police officers are statutorily obliged to render necessary help and co-operation in detecting offences when requisitioned by the Excise Department.

The excise policies enforced in the three subdivisions are somewhat different from each other. In Boudh subdivision no permit is issued for consumption of liquor or toddy. Licences are, however, granted for manufacture and sale of liquor and for tapping of trees for manufacture of toddy. These licences are issued by the Superintendent of Excise at the time of Excise Settlement for the whole year. Outstill system of supply of liquor is in vogue. There are at present 38 outstill liquor shops with four branches in this subdivision. The limit of possession of outstill liquor is 1.5 litres.

In Baligurha subdivision the Khonds are privileged to manufacture and possess country spirit for their *bona fide* consumption and for use in their social and religious functions.

In Khondmals, as stated earlier, there is no liquor shop. Manufacture and possession of liquor is totally prohibited. The country spirit shops which existed prior to 1910 are no more there. But in reality total prohibition has hardly achieved any success in Khondmals. The chief reasons responsible for its failure are, strong proclivity of the local inhabitants towards liquor and the paucity of excise staff to implement the policy.

The intoxicants generally in use in the district are foreign liquor, made both in India and overseas, outstill liquor, Ganja, Bhang and opium. Limitation of their possession and sale has been fixed by law. The Collector issues licences for manufacture and sale of outstill liquor; retail sale of foreign liquor, Ganja and Bhang with the sanction of Government in Excise Department. These licences ordinarily remain valid for one year. In regard to Mohua flower, however, the Collector himself grants licences for their possession and sale. For different areas, different quantities which one may possess at one time are fixed. The quantity may also vary between the collection season and off season.

The Orissa Rajya Talgud (Palmgur) Samabaya Sangha Ltd., is granted licence for manufacture of Gur and Neera from unfermented Tari. The activities of the Sangha which has been operating since 1965 are confined only to the Phulabani area. The objective of the scheme is chiefly

to promote the prohibition of Tari since it checks illicit tapping to a considerable extent. During 1977-78, 18 villages were covered under the Palmgur Industry, and 2,100 palm trees were tapped by 35 licenced artisans. During the palmgur production season which lasts from October to June, the producers tap date palm trees, extract Neera (sweet palm juice) and manufacture *gur* out of it. Besides, Neera is also sold to the public through many sale centres.

The activities of this organisation during the years 1973-74 to 1977-78 will be evident from the following table—

Year	Production of Neera and Gur		Total value in rupees
	in litres	in kg.	
1973-74	12,335	..	1,233
1974-75	29,316	1,02,200	1,05,854
1975-76	15,072	39,220	60,488
1976-77	24,950	59,000	93,262
1977-78	17,415	24,500	39,352

Opium smoking is strictly prohibited in the district. During last 5 years not a single case of opium smoking has been reported. But consumption of medicinal opium is regulated according to rules. Like other districts opium prohibition was also enforced in this district under the Opium Act, 1978. Sale of opium through licenced shops was abolished from 1959-60. As complete prohibition was deemed detrimental to the health of old and infirm addicts a fresh programme of re-registration of opium addicts by medical department for the purpose of supplying processed medicinal opium through hospitals and dispensaries was adopted. But this system of supply was later changed. At present the addicts get their quota directly through the excise officers. The registered addict can only possess opium to such limits as is fixed for him. The Chief District Medical Officer, according to the current procedure of fresh registration, examines the applicant and permit is issued by the Collector on former's recommendation. The number of opium addicts was 590 in 1977-78 and their annual quota of medicinal opium was 48 kg. At present opium sales at rupee one for one gram tablet.

Opium
Prohibition

Separate yearwise consumption figures of medicinal opium, Ganja and Bhang in the the district during last 5 years is furnished below.

Year	Consumption in kg.		
	Opium	Ganja	Bhang
1970-71	..	44.000	323.125
1971-72	..	58.260	279.000
1972-73	..	40.500	292.500
1973-74	..	28.000	184.750
1974-75	..	29.250	130.794

In the above period though the consumption of Bhang tends to fluctuate, figures of both opium and Ganja record a steady decline. But this decline may not improbably be attributed to the influx of contraband articles into the district.

The following table indicates the yearwise figures of offences reported during the years 1970-71 to 1974-75.

Nature of case	Reported during				
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Illicit distillation of liquor	139	112	61	118	148
Possession of I. D. liquor	145	113	123	121	195
Illicit possession of opium	1	1	..	1	1
Illegal possession of Ganja	1	1	3	2	5
Illegal possession of Bhang	1	..	..	..	1
Cultivation of Hemp Plant	..	3	2	6	23
Tari cases	10	7	14	4	5

The Central Prohibition Committee have recommended recently for introducing complete prohibition in the country in not more than 4 years. The State Government have therefore decided to close 10 to 15 per cent of the least revenue fetching liquor shops during the year 1978-79. Accordingly, 5 of the existing outstill liquor shops in Boudh-Khondmals have been abolished from the 1st April, 1978. Further, the 2nd day of every month and the Thursday of the week are declared dry days when the liquor shops remain closed.

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes constitute nearly sixty per cent of the districts population. The Census of 1971 puts their figures at 18.98 and 40.31 per cent respectively. These people were traditionally backward in every sphere of life. They were illiterate, poor and socially and culturally very undeveloped. Until recently the Kandhas were virtually living in the state of nature. Excepting certain social reforms like the abolition of Meriah sacrifice and female infanticide prevalent among the Kandhas, no systematic efforts were undertaken for their progress in the past. It is only after the formation of the district that the popular Government have been implementing series of schemes and programmes for the all-round development and welfare of these people.

ADVANCE-
MENT OF
BACKWARD
CLASSES AND
TRIBES

With the object of executing various welfare measures planned by the Government at different times for the uplift of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the district, the District Welfare Office was started at Phulabani in the year 1949. The District Welfare Officer heads the office and functions under the direct control and supervision of the Collector. He is assisted by three Assistant District Welfare Officers, one attached to the headquarters office at Phulabani, and one each stationed at the subdivisional headquarters at Baligurha and Boudh. Besides, there are 13 Welfare Extension Officers in charge of the 15 Blocks of the district.

The various welfare schemes and programmes undertaken in the district may be broadly classified as, (a) educational and cultural advancement, (b) economic uplift, (c) health and sanitation and (d) social and miscellaneous matters.

A large number of educational institutions of different types have been established especially for the students of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes to spread literacy among them. Until 1978, there were in the district 4 residential Sevashrams, 198 Sevashrams, 5 Ashram schools, and 7 High English schools including 2 for girls. Besides, 17 Chatsalis are also functioning in remote tribal hamlets to impart rudimentary

Educational
and cultural
advancement

education to the tribal children. In the table below is given the number of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes students on the rolls of different types of schools during the academic session, 1976-77.

Type of Institution	Students on the rolls	
	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes
Sevashrams	..	2,517 813
Residential Sevashrams	..	319 30
Ashram Schools	..	370 118
High English Schools	..	946 276

The Sevashrams and the Residential Sevashrams are of primary school standard. Alongwith general curriculum, training in some elementary crafts like spinning, gardening and handicrafts are imparted in these schools. The Ashram schools are residential schools of Middle English standard. Here the tribal boys are brought up with parental care. To make these institutions more homely for the tribal students, music and dancing, which forms an indispensable part of tribal life, have been introduced. The Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes students of the Sevashrams, Ashram schools and High English schools are provided with boarding, lodging, clothing and medical facilities. They are also supplied with reading and writing materials free of cost. Those studying in Sevashrams and Chatsalis, in addition to free supply of reading and writing materials, are also provided with garments. Many of these institutions are provided with hostels for the accommodation of the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes students.

Economic uplift

The Tribal Development Corporation is functioning in 12 Blocks in Baligurha and Khondmals subdivisions. Twenty-four fair price shops, with the object to provide the tribal people with the essential commodities and to procure from them their forest and agricultural produce at reasonable price, have been established mainly at Grama Panchayat headquarters and tribal concentrated areas. Earlier, these people were being exploited by the unscrupulous traders and money-lenders. Besides, the Tribal Development Corporation also advances short term loans to the tribal people for the improvement of their agriculture by way of purchasing seeds, fertilisers etc.

Due to poverty the Adivasis are unable to preserve food—grains for the lean months of the year and often fall victims to the unscrupulous businessmen and money-lenders for procuring food during the period. To supply them with paddy and ragi on loan at the time of their need 87 Grain Golas have been established in the tribal areas. They have been transferred to the control of the Grama Panchayats for forming co-operative societies and managing them on co-operative basis.

With an object to encourage the Adivasis to take to regular cultivation, 12 Minor Irrigation Projects have been taken up in the tribal areas of the district. Of them 4 projects have been completed which provide irrigation facilities to 35 villages.

In order to wean the tribals away from Podu cultivation which is an uneconomic and harmful practice universally followed by them, a scheme to settle them in regular cultivation has been introduced. Under this scheme 12 colonies have been established where about 217 Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes families have been rehabilitated. They have been provided with land, agricultural implements and other facilities.

During the year 1977-78 nearly 660 hectares of agricultural land have been settled with 597 Scheduled Tribes, 315 Scheduled Castes and 239 other backward class farmers. Over 13 hectares of homestead land have been distributed among 271 Scheduled Tribes, 251 Scheduled Castes and 161 other landless people.

The following medical institutions have been established in the district with a view to provide medical facilities to the members of the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes. In these backward areas medical facilities were very meagre. The tribals used to depend on plants and herbs and also on sorcery for treatment of their ailments.

Health and
Sanitation

Sl. No.	Medical Institution	Location	Name of Block
1	Six bedded hospital	.. Kotagarh	Kotagarh
2	Six bedded hospital	.. Belaghar	Tumudibandha
3	Allopathic dispensary	.. Durgapanga	Tumudibandha
4	Mobile Health Unit	.. Baligurha	Baligurha
5	Mobile Health Unit	.. Balandaparha	Phiringia
6	Ayurvedic dispensary	.. Badabaraba	Raikia

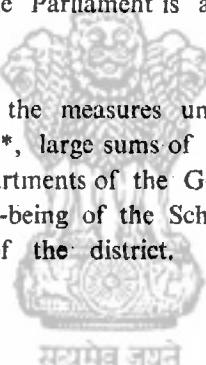
Besides, 18 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and six Family Welfare Centres have been opened in different villages to cater to the needs of these people.

To ameliorate the difficulties faced by the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes owing to the scarcity of drinking water, a number of wells, tanks and tube-wells have been provided in the tribal areas.

**Social and
Miscellaneous
matters**

Various legislative measures are being taken to safeguard the interests of the weaker section of the society and to offer them adequate protection against exploitation. In public services as well as in various other establishments their representation has been statutorily reserved. Financial and other concessions like relaxation of age limit, reduction in examination fees etc. are also extended to the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes candidates in the field of employment. Their representation to the Grama Panchayat, State Legislative Assembly and to the Parliament is also fixed on the basis of their population.

In addition to the measures undertaken by the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department*, large sums of money are also being expended through other Departments of the Government for executing different schemes for the well-being of the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes population of the district.



* Renamed as Harijan and Tribal Welfare Department.

APPENDIX I

Labour Acts and Laws in force in Boudh-Khondmals

1. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
2. Orissa Industrial Disputes Rules, 1959
3. Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Acts, 1946
4. The Orissa Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Rules, 1946
5. The Trade Union Act, 1926
6. The Orissa Trade Union Regulations, 1941
7. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948
8. The Orissa Minimum Wages Rules, 1954
9. The Orissa Shops and Commercial Establishment Act, 1956
10. The Orissa Shops and Commercial Establishment Rules, 1958
11. The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965
12. The Employment Children Act, 1938
13. The Orissa P. W. D./Electricity Department Contractors Labour Regulations.
14. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936
15. The Orissa Payment of Wages Rules, 1936
16. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
17. The Orissa Maternity Benefit Rules, 1966
18. The Working Journalists (Condition of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955
19. The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961
20. The Orissa Motor Transport Workers Rules, 1966
21. The Factories Act, 1948
22. The Orissa Factories Rules, 1950
23. The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923

24. The Workmen's Compensation Rules, 1924
25. Bidi & Cigar Workers (Condition of Employment) Act, 1966
26. The Orissa Bidi and Cigar Workers (Condition of Employment) Rules, 1969
27. The Orissa Industrial Housing Act, 1966
28. The Orissa Industrial Housing Rules, 1969
29. The Indian Boilers Act, 1923
30. The Indian Boilers Regulations, 1950
31. The Orissa Boilers Rules, 1971
32. The Orissa Boilers Attendant Rules, 1956
33. The Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917
34. The Orissa Inland Steam Vessels Rules, 1955
35. The Orissa Industrial Establishment (National & Festival) Holidays Act, 1969
36. The Orissa Industrial Estt. (National & Festival) Holidays Rules, 1972
37. The Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970
38. The Orissa Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Rules, 1975
39. The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972
40. The Orissa Payment of Gratuity Rules, 1974
41. The Orissa Welfare Officers (Recruitment and Condition of Service) Rules, 1970
42. Orissa Dadan Labour (Control & Regulation) Act, 1975
43. Orissa Dadan Labour (Control & Regulation) Rules, 1975
44. Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
45. Sales Promotion Employees (Condition and Service) Act, 1976
46. Sales Promotion Employees (Condition and Service) Rules, 1976
47. The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 1977

APPENDIX II

Minimum Rates of Wages Fixed for different employment*

Name of the Employment 1	Minimum rates of wages in rupees 2	Period per day or month 3
1. Agriculture ..	4·00	Per day
2. Bidi and Tobacco ..	4·00	Per day
3. Oil Mill ..	5·00	Per day
4. Rice Mill, Flour Mill and Dal Mill	2·25	
5. Roads and Buildings Operation	4·00	Per day
6. Stone breaking and Stone crushing	4·00	Per day
7. Public Motor Transport ..	200·00	Per month
8. Private Road Transport ..	200·00	Per month
9. Salt Pans ..	4·50	Per day
10. Kendu Leaf collection ..	4·00	Per day
11. Printing Press ..	5·00	Per day
12. Distillery ..	5·00	Per day
13. Timber Trading including felling, sawing	5·00	Per day
14. Bamboo forest establishment ..	5·00	Per day
15. Hotel, Eating houses and Restaurants	90·00 or 3·00	Per month Per day
16. Shops and Commercial Estt. ..	90·00 or 3·00	Per month Per day
17. Cinema ..	90·00 or 3·00	Per month Per day
18. Metal Industry ..	5·00	Per day
19. Irrigation Projects, Dam, Embankments, Well and Tanks.	4·00	Per day

* Likely to be revised shortly

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

Representation of the district in the State and the Union Legislatures

The district had one double-member constituency (Phulabani-Udayagiri) and two single-member constituencies (Baligurha and Boudh) in the first General Elections held in 1952. During the second General Elections held in 1957 there were also one double-member constituency (Phulabani) and two single-member constituencies (Baligurha and G. Udayagiri) in the district. At the time of Mid-term Elections of 1961, the district had four single-member constituencies, viz., Baligurha, G. Udayagiri, Phulabani and Boudh. The number of single-member constituencies remained the same for the elections held in 1967, 1971, 1974 and 1977. Thus, at present the district has four representatives in the Vidhan Sabha (State Legislative Assembly).

For the purpose of the Lok Sabha (House of the People) elections held in 1952, the Assembly Constituency of Boudh was included in the Sambalpur Parliamentary Constituency. The Phulabani-Udayagiri and Baligurha Assembly Constituencies were tagged with the Phulabani-Rayagada Parliamentary Constituency. The Sambalpur Parliamentary Constituency was meant for the general candidates and the Phulabani-Rayagada Parliamentary Constituency was reserved for the Scheduled Tribes candidates. In 1957, the whole area of the district came under Kalahandi double-member Parliamentary Constituency which included one general seat and one reserved seat for the Scheduled Tribes. Phulabani Parliamentary Constituency came into being since 1962. This was then a reserved constituency for the Scheduled Tribes candidates. Due to delimitation of constituency, Phulabani Parliamentary Constituency has become a reserved seat for the Scheduled Castes candidates since 1967. It continued as such till the last election of 1977. Hence the district has one representative in the Lok Sabha.

The details of the present territorial extent of the Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies are given below.

Delimitation of the Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies.*

Sl. No.	Name of the Constituency	Extent of Parliamentary/Assembly Constituencies
1	2	3

PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCY

1 Phulabani (S. C.) .. Bhanjanagar**, Baligurha (S.T.), Udayagiri (S. T.), Phulabani (S.C.), Boudh, Sonepur (S. C.) *** and Binka ***.

* The *Orissa Gazette*, Extraordinary, No. 1781, Cuttack, Monday, December 31, 1972

** Bhanjanagar Assembly constituency is in Ganjam district

*** Sonepur and Binka Assembly constituencies are in Balangir district

1

2

3

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY

1	Baligurha (S. T.)	..	Baligurha subdivision (excluding G. Udayagiri, Raikia, Bamunigan and Daringbarhi police-stations) and Ghantaparha police-station in Boudh subdivision.
2	Udayagiri (S. T.)	..	G. Udayagiri, Raikia, Bamunigan and Daringbarhi police-stations in Baligurha subdivision.
3	Phulabani (S. C.)	..	Khondmals subdivision, and Harabhanga police-station in Boudh subdivision.
4	Boudh	..	Boudh and Manamunda police-stations in Boudh subdivision.

The Indian National Congress*, the Socialist Party, the Praja Socialist Party, the Bharatiya Janasangha, the Ganatantra Parishad, ** the Utkal Congress, *** the Jana Congress and the Janata Party are the main political parties in Boudh-Khondmals district. These parties have their local organisations through which they operate. A study of the election results of 1952, 1957, 1961, 1962, 1967, 1971, 1974 and 1977 reveals the relative hold of the various political parties in the district.

In the State of Orissa the first General Elections were held from the 3rd to the 25th January 1952 on the basis of adult franchise. Since then the people have exercised their franchise in seven elections both for the Lok Sabha and the Vidhan Sabha.

The district was divided into three constituencies for the first General Elections to the Vidhan Sabha. Of these, Phulabani-Udayagiri was a double-member constituency. The other two, namely, Baligurha and Boudh were treated as single-member constituencies. In the double-member constituency one seat was general and the other was reserved for the Scheduled Tribes. The Baligurha constituency was reserved for the Scheduled Tribes and the Boudh constituency was for the general candidates.

Political parties and organisations

First General Elections of 1951-52

Vidhan Sabha

* The position of the Indian National Congress has changed since 1971 due to split in the Congress and the formation of two rival Congress parties popularly known as the Indian National Congress (I. N. C.) and the Indian National Congress Organisation (N. C. O.).

** The Ganatantra Parishad Merged with the Swatantra Party, an all-India party in 1967.

*** The Utkal Congress merged with the Janata Party and contested the elections held in 1977.

BOUDH-KHOND MALS

In the General Elections of 1952, besides the Independent candidates only one political party, i. e., the Congress, took part in the election.

The number of candidates set up, the number of seats won and the number of valid votes polled by the candidates set up by the Congress party and the Independents in the district are given below :

Name of political parties	No. of candidates set up	No. of seats won	No. of valid votes polled
1	2	3	4
Congress	..	4	12,450
Independent	..	10	48,870
Total	..	14	61,320

Out of 61,320 valid votes polled more than 75 per cent went in favour of the Independent candidates indicating the strong hold of the Independents in the district.

The following table gives further details of the General Elections held in the district in 1952*.

Name of constituencies	No. of seats	No. of persons contested	No. of electors	Total No. of votes	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of Col. 6 to Col. 5	Party won the election
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Baligurha	1	1	55,562	..	uncontested	..	Congress
Phulabani-Udayagiri	2	8	1,23,342	2,46,684	42,914	17.39	Independent & Independent
Boudh	1	5	60,881	60,881	18,406	30.23	Independent
Total	4	14	2,39,785	3,07,565	61,320	19.94	

Lok Sabha

In the first General Elections, 1952 the district along with Rayagada of Koraput district was constituted into one single-member Parliamentary constituency. The Congress party candidate won the election uncontested. The total number of electors in the Parliamentary constituency was 3,93,599.

Second General Elections of 1957

The Second General Elections were held between the period from the 24th February to the 14th March, 1957.

* Report on the First General Elections in India, 1951-52, Vol. II (Statistical), pp. 410-411

For the purpose of this election the district was divided into three constituencies, namely, Baligurha, G. Udayagiri, and Phulabani. Former two were single-member constituencies while the latter was treated as a double-member constituency. Baligurha and G. Udayagiri constituency were reserved for the Scheduled Tribes candidates. In Phulabani double-member constituency one seat was general and the other was reserved for the Scheduled Castes candidates.

In 1957 General Elections, two political parties contested the elections besides the Independent candidates. The parties were the Congress and the Ganatantra Parishad.

The number of members set up, number of seats won and number of valid votes polled by the candidates set up by the political parties in the district were as follows :

Name of political parties	No. of candidates set up	No. of seats won	No. of valid votes polled
1	2	3	4
Congress	..	4	Nil
Ganatantra Parishad	..	4	46,100
Independents	..	13	22,120
Total	..	21	89,880

The figures of valid votes polled show the popularity of the Ganatantra Parishad in the district.

The following table gives further details of the General Elections held in the district in 1957*.

Name of constituencies	No. of seats	No. of persons contested	No. of electors	Total No. of votes	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of Col. 6 to Col. 5	Party won the election
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Baligurha	1	2	55,034	55,034	11,208	20.36	Ganatantra Parishad
G. Udayagiri	1	4	60,613	60,613	13,029	21.49	Ganatantra Parishad
Phulabani	2	15	1,25,270	2,50,540	65,643	26.20	Ganatantra Parishad & Ganatantra Parishad
Total	4	21	2,40,917	3,66,287	89,880	24.54	

* Report on the Second General Elections in India, 1957, Vol, II (Statistical) pp. 872-875

Lok Sabha

In 1957, the district was included in the Kalahandi Parliamentary constituency. It was a double-member constituency in which one seat was general and the other was reserved for the Scheduled Tribes. Two political parties, viz., the Congress, the Ganatantra Parishad, and one Independent candidate contested the elections. In all, there were five candidates in the filed. The number of votes polled was as follows :

Name of political parties	Total number of valid votes polled
Congress	1,28,910
Ganatantra Parishad	3,26,601
Independent	16,441

In the contest, the Ganatantra Parishad won both the seats by securing 326,601 votes. The general candidate got 174,920 votes whereas the Scheduled Tribes candidate captured 151,681 votes.

The number of electors for the elections was 794,638 and the total number of votes was 1,589,276. Total number of valid votes polled in the elections was 317,456. The percentage of voting for the Parliamentary seats was 19.97.

Mid-term
Elections
of 1961

The Second General Elections were over by the end of March, 1957. The third General Elections, in normal course, would have been held in February-March, 1962. But in consequence of the promulgation of the President's rule, the State Legislative Assembly was dissolved with effect from the 25th February, 1961 and the Mid-term Elections were held from the 2nd to the 8th June, 1961.

In 1957 General Elections, Phulabani was a double-member constituency, but in the elections of 1961 the double-member constituencies were abolished and the concerned constituency was bifurcated. Thus in the Mid-term Elections the number of Assembly constituencies in the district was increased from three to four, each constituency returning one candidate. Out of the four constituencies, only Phulabani was declared as general seat. G. Udayagiri and Baligurha were reserved for the Scheduled Tribes. The remaining one, i. e., Boudh was treated as Scheduled Castes constituency for the election. The political parties which participated in the Mid-term Elections were the Congress and the Ganatantra Parishad. Non-party or Independent candidates also contested in the election.

The number of candidates set up, the number of seats won and the number of valid votes polled by the candidates set up by different political parties for the Vidhan Sabha were as follows :

Name of the political parties	1	Number of candidates set up	Number of seats won	Number of valid votes polled
Congress	..	4	2	16,284
Ganatantra Parishad	..	4	2	19,358
Independents	..	5	Nil	3,558
Total	..	13	4	39,200

This time also the Ganatantra Parishad claimed more votes than other parties and retained its popularity in the district.

The following table gives further details of the Mid-term Elections held in 1961*.

Name of constituency	No. of seats	No. of persons contested	No. of electors	Total No. of votes polled	Percentage of Col. 5 to Col. 4	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of Col. 7 to Col. 4	Party won the election	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
									1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Baligurha ..	1	4	52,947	7,993	15.09	7,349	13.88	Ganatantra Parishad									
G. Udayagiri ..	1	3	59,208	9,920	16.75	9,280	15.67	Congress									
Phulabani ..	1	4	54,666	10,522	19.30	9,846	18.01	Congress									
Boudh ..	1	2	79,622	13,580	17.05	12,725	15.98	Ganatantra Parishad									
Total ..	4	13	246,443	42,045	17.06	39,200	15.91										

The district had one single-member Parliamentary constituency, i. e., Phulabani, in the Lok Sabha Elections of 1962. The seat was meant for the Scheduled Tribes candidates. Two political parties

Lok Sabha
Elections
of 1962

* Arrangement for Orissa Legislative Assembly Election, 1961, Home (Elections) Department Government of Orissa, 1961

BOUDH-KHONDMALES

contested the election. The number of votes polled by the candidates set up by the political parties was as follows :

Name of the political parties	Total number of valid votes polled
Congress ..	24,445
Ganatantra Parishad ..	27,720

For the first time the Parliamentary seat went in favour of the Ganatantra Parishad. The party captured 53.13 per cent of the total valid votes polled in the Parliamentary constituency. The total number of electors in the constituency was 3,99,334 and the total number of valid votes polled was 52,165.

General
Elections
of 1967

In 1951-52 elections, the poll was completed in 36 days. In 1957 elections, the polling days were reduced to 14. In 1961 Mid-term elections, the poll was held in 5 days. In 1962 elections the polling was completed in 7 days. In 1967, however, the General Elections to the State Legislature and the House of the People were completed in one day, i.e., on the 21st February, 1967.

Vidhan
Sabha

For the purpose of the General Elections held in 1967, Boudh-Khondmals district was divided into four Assembly constituencies, i. e., G. Udayagiri, Baligurha, Phulabani and Boudh. Except Boudh, others were reserved constituencies for the Scheduled Tribes.

As many as four political parties contested the elections besides non-party or Independent candidates. The parties were the Congress, the Jana Sangh, the Swatantra and the Jana Congress.

The number of candidates set up, number of seats won and number of valid votes polled by the candidates set up by different political parties in the district were as follows :

Name of the political parties	Number of candidates set up	Number of seats won	Number of valid votes polled
1	2	3	4
Congress ..	4	Nil	18,777
Swatantra ..	4	3	26,470
Jana Sangha ..	4	Nil	2,886
Jana Congress ..	2	1	11,583
Independents ..	8	Nil	10,867
Total	..	22	70,583

In the contest, the Swatantra Party captured three seats and one went in favour of the Jana Congress. Out of 70,583 valid votes polled the Swatantra Party secured 26,470 votes indicating a considerable hold of the party in the district.

The following table gives further information concerning the General Elections held in 1967:—*

Name of constituency	No. of seats	No. of persons contested	No. of electors	Total No. of votes polled	Percentage of Col. 5 to Col. 4	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of Col. 7 to Col. 4	Party won the election
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Udayagiri ..	1	7	76,726	16,493	21.49	14,993	19.54	Swatantra
Baligurha ..	1	4	67,900	13,166	19.39	11,942	17.59	Swatantra
Phulabani ..	1	5	69,610	15,348	22.17	14,235	20.32	Swatantra
Boudh ..	1	6	73,928	32,856	44.44	29,413	39.79	Jana Congress
Total ..	4	22	288,164	77,863	27.02	70,583	24.46	

In the General Elections of 1967, there was one Parliamentary Constituency in Boudh-Khondmals district, i. e., Phulabani Parliamentary Constituency. The constituency was for the Scheduled Castes candidates. The parties which contested for the seat were the Congress, the Swatantra and the Jana Sangh. Besides, one non-Party candidate, i.e., Independent, contested the election.

Lok Sabha

The number of valid votes polled by the candidates set up by the parties was as follows :—

Name of the political parties	Total number of valid votes polled
Swatantra ..	64,531
Jana Sangh ..	12,815
Congress ..	42,920
Independent ..	16,343

The Swatantra Party candidate won the election by defeating his nearest rival, the Congress candidate, by a margin of 21,611 votes. The number of electors in the election was 468,518 and the number of votes polled was 147,798.

The Fourth General Elections to the House of the People and the Legislative Assembly having been held in the year 1967, normally the Fifth General Election would have been held in the year 1972.

Fifth General Elections of 1971

* One day poll in Orissa, 1967

But the House of the People having been dissolved by the President under sub-section (b) of section 2 of Article 85 of the Constitution of India on the 27th December 1970, General Elections to the House of the People were held earlier.

On the 17th January 1971, the Election Commission recommended to the President of India in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 14 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, for issue of a notification on the 1st February 1971 calling upon the Parliamentary Constituencies in Orissa to elect Members to fill the 20 seats in the House of the People.

In the meantime, the Orissa Legislative Assembly was dissolved on the 23rd January 1971. The Election Commission decided to synchronise the Assembly Poll with the Parliamentary elections. Hence, the Fifth General Elections in the State for the House of the People and the Legislative Assembly were held on the 5th March 1971.

Like the General Elections of 1967, the district was divided into four Assembly Constituencies which included Udayagiri, Baligurha, Phulabani, and Boudh. The first three were reserved for the Scheduled Tribe candidates and the last one for the general candidates.

In 1971, six political parties contested the elections with non-party or Independent candidates. The name of political parties which participated in the elections were the Indian National Congress, the Utkal Congress, the Swatantra, the Jana Congress, the Bharatiya Jana Sangh and the Praja Socialist Party.

The number of candidates set up, number of seats won and number of valid votes polled by the candidates set up by different parties in the district were as follows :—

Name of the political parties 1	No. of candidates set up 2	No. of seats won 3	No. of valid votes polled 4
Swatantra	..	4	3 29,936
Utkal Congress	..	4	Nil 9,800
Jana Congress	..	4	Nil 17,561
Indian National Congress	..	3	1 11,455
Praja Socialist party	..	1	Nil 1,220
Bharatiya Jana Sangh	..	1	Nil 1,518
Independents	..	5	Nil 11,351
Total	..	22	4 82,841

In all, 22 candidates contested for the four Vidhan Sabha seats. In the multi-cornered contest, the Swatantra Party achieved a major triumph by capturing three seats and one seat went in favour of the Indian National Congress.

The following table presents a detailed account in respect of the Fifth General Elections held in 1971*;—

Name of constituencies	No. of seats	No. of persons contested	No. of electors	Total No. of votes polled	Percent- age of Col. 5 to Col. 4	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percent- age of Col. 7 to Col. 4	Party won the election
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Udayagiri	1	6	90,004	21,842	24·26	20,600	22·89	Swatantra
Baligurha	1	6	74,871	17,558	23·45	15,953	21·31	Swatantra
Phulabani	1	5	73,804	13,780	18·67	12,579	17·04	Congress
Boudh	1	5	79,295	36,506	46·03	33,709	42·51	Swatantra
Total	4	22	3,17,974	89,686	28·21	82,841	26·05	

In 1971, there was one single-member Parliamentary Constituency known as Phulabani Parliamentary Constituency in the district. This constituency was for the Scheduled Caste candidates.

Lok Sabha

In this election, three political parties, viz., the Indian National Congress, the Utkal Congress and the Swatantra Party entered the field and contested the election. One Independent candidate also had entered the fray.

The number of votes polled by the candidates for the Parliamentary seat was as follows:—

Name of the political parties	Total number of valid votes polled
Indian National Congress	48,003
Utkal Congress	22,611
Swatantra Party	68,705
Independents	12,621

In the contest, the Swatantra Party won the election by securing 68,705 votes or 45.22 per cent of the total valid votes polled in the Parliamentary Constituency. The total number of electors in the constituency was 5,15,484. The total number of votes polled was 1,61,845.

Sixth General
Elections of
1974

The Fifth General Elections to the State Legislative Assembly having been held in the year 1971, normally the Sixth General Elections would have been held in the year 1976. But the Orissa Legislative Assembly was dissolved on the 1st March 1973. The Election Commission of India decided to hold the elections to the Orissa Legislative Assembly on the 22nd, 24th and 26th February 1974. Accordingly, the elections in the district of Boudh-Khondmals were held on the 22nd and 26th February 1974.

In this election, the district was divided into four single-member Assembly constituencies which included Baligurha and Udayagiri Scheduled Tribes constituencies, Phulabani Scheduled Castes constituency and Boudh general constituency.

Five political parties and nine Independent candidates took part in the elections of 1974. The political parties which participated in the election were the Indian National Congress, the Swatantra Party, the Bharatiya Jana Sangh, the Indian National Congress (Organisation) and the Jana Congress. Excepting the last one, all other political parties had their affiliation with All-India bodies.

The number of candidates set up, number of seats won and number of valid votes polled by the candidates set up by different political parties were as follows :—

Name of the political parties	No. of candidates set up	No. of seats won	No. of valid votes polled
1	2	3	4
Indian National Congress	..	4	3
Swatantra Party	..	4	1
Bharatiya Jana Sangh	..	1	Nil
Indian National Congress (Organisation)	..	2	Nil
Jana Congress	..	2	Nil
Independents	..	9	Nil
Total	22	4	1,15,384

In all, 22 candidates contested for four Assembly seats. In the contest, the Indian National Congress captured three seats and one seat went to the Swatantra Party. Though the Indian National Congress won more seats, it could not capture more votes.

The following table gives further information concerning the Sixth General Elections held in 1974 *:—

Name of constituencies	No. of seats	No. of persons contested	No. of electors	Total No. of votes polled	Percent- age of Col. 5 to Col. 4	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percent- age of Col. 7 to Col. 4	Party won the election
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Baligurha	1	4	80,439	24,621	30.61	22,898	28.47	Indian National Congress
Udayagiri	1	6	85,375	27,316	32.00	25,701	30.10	Ditto
Phulabani	1	8	81,838	20,088	24.55	18,626	22.76	Ditto
Boudh	1	4	88,385	51,886	58.70	48,159	54.49	Swatantra
Total	4	22	3,36,037	1,23,911	36.87	1,15,384	34.34	

The Sixth General Elections to the State Legislative Assembly were held in February, 1974. Normally, the Seventh General Elections would have been held in 1979. But after the Lok Sabha Elections of March, 1977, the situation in the country took a different turn and the will of the people was expressed against the prevailing regime on a large scale. As a result, the State Assembly was dissolved by the President of India from the 30th April, 1977. Then the Election Commission of India decided to hold poll of the Assembly constituencies of the State of Orissa on the 10th June, 1977. Accordingly, all arrangements were made and elections were held in Boudh-Khondmals district on the aforesaid date.

Seventh General Elections, 1977

As in the previous elections, there was no change in the set up of the Assembly constituencies in the district during 1977 elections. The political parties which participated in the election were the Indian National Congress and the Janata Party. Five Independent candidates also contested for the Assembly seats.

Vidhan Sabha

*Report on the Sixth General Elections to Orissa Legislative Assembly, 1974

The number of members set up, number of seats won and number of valid votes polled by the candidates set up by different political parties were as follows:—

Name of the political parties 1	No. of candidates set up 2	No. of seats won 3	No. of valid votes polled 4
Indian National Congress	4	Nil	45,367
Janata Party	4	3	65,813
Independents	5	1	17,232
Total	13	4	1,28,412

Altogether 13 candidates contested for four Assembly seats in which the Janata Party captured three seats and one went in favour of the Independent candidate. In the election, the Janata Party secured 51.25 per cent of the total valid votes polled. This shows the popularity of the Janata Party for the first time in Boudh-Khondmals district.

The following table gives further information about the seventh General Elections 1977 *: -

Name of constituencies 1	No. of seats 2	No. of persons contested 3	No. of electors 4	Total votes polled 5	Percentage of Col. 5 to Col. 4 6	Total valid votes polled 7	Percentage of Col. 7 to Col. 4 8	Party won 9
Baligurha	..	1	4	83,775	26,935	32.15	25,766	30.76
Udayagiri	..	1	3	88,075	28,142	31.95	27,260	30.95
Phulabani	..	1	4	86,981	22,738	26.14	21,928	25.21
Boudh	..	1	2	93,397	55,283	53.19	53,458	57.24
Total	4	13	3,52,228	1,33,098	37.78	1,28,412	36.46	

Lok Sabha

The Fifth General Elections to the Lok Sabha were held in the year 1971. In the usual course, the Sixth General Elections would have been held in 1976, but the period of extension was allowed by

* Report on the Seventh General Elections to State Assembly, 1977—Government of Orissa, 1978 pp. 147-168

the Parliament twice after proclamation of the Emergency in June, 1975. Thus the term of the fifth Lok Sabha was due to expire only in March, 1978, but the fifth Lok Sabha was dissolved on the 18th January, 1977 and election was ordered to be held within two months. Accordingly, elections to the Lok Sabha were held on March, 1977 in the State of Orissa.

Like the 1971 election, the set up of the Phulabani Parliamentary Constituency remained the same. Two political parties and one non-party (Independent) candidate contested in this election.

The number of valid votes polled* by the candidates for the Parliamentary seat was as follows:—

Name of the political party	Total number of valid votes polled
Indian National Congress	94,716
Bharatiya Lok Dal	97,359
Independent	9,024

In a triangular contest, the Bharatiya Lok Dal won the election by capturing 97,359 votes. The total number of electors in the constituency was 6,33,850 and the total number of votes polled was 2,09,232. The percentage of votes polled for the constituency thus worked out to be 33.01. This percentage is the second lowest in the State.

The number of polling stations have changed from time to time according to the number of electors. The following table presents the number of polling stations in each of the Assembly constituencies in the district for the elections of 1961, 1967, 1971, 1974 and 1977.

Name of Assembly Constituencies	1961 Mid-term Elec-tions	1967 General Elec-tions	1971 General Elec-tions	1974 General Elec-tions	1977 General Elec-tions
1	2	3	4	5	6
Baligurha	60	61	107	107	107
Udayagiri	70	65	131	120	120
Phulabani	63	63	83	99	93
Boudh	65	69	99	110	108
Total	263	258	420	436	428

* Report on the Sixth General Elections to Lok Sabha 1977, Government of Orissa, 1978, pp. 78-82

**Newspapers
and
Periodicals**

No newspapers and periodicals are being published from the district. Only papers published outside the district and the State are in circulation in the district. A few educational institutions bring out their own magazines to promote creative thinking among the students and the staff.

**VOLUNTARY
SOCIAL
SERVICE
ORGANIS-
TIONS**

**Kui Samaj
Seva Samiti**

There are a few voluntary social service organisations in this district. A brief account of these organisations is given below.

The Kui Samaj Seva Samiti was started in 1929 at Phulabani. It is managed by an executive committee consisting of 27 members including the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Joint Secretary and Cashier. The Samiti raised funds by collecting voluntary donations from the Kui people.

The Kui Samaj Seva Samiti was formed for the social welfare of all the people belonging to the Kandha community. Its main objectives are to bring reformation in the way of life of the Kandhas and to improve their economic conditions. The Samiti is also fighting against illiteracy, drinking habits, tattooing and other social evils prevalent among the Kandhas. They have made some progress in this direction since the inception of the Samiti.

**Banabasi
Seva Samiti**

In 1971 the Banabasi Seva Samiti was organised at Baligurha. It became a registered organisation on the 14th March, 1974. Since its inception the organisation is working for the social and educational advancement of the Tribals, the Harijans and the weaker sections of the area. The organisation at present has undertaken the following welfare activities:—

Name of activities	No. of centres	No. of beneficiaries
1	2	3
Children's Home, i.e., Orphanage	1	50
Creche	2	50
Balwadi	1	40
A. N. P.	2	100
M. E. School	1	42
Tailoring	1	15

In addition to these, the organisation imparted Matric condensed course education to 25 Tribal and Harijan women from 1975 to 1977. Of the total number, 9 candidates came out successful in the examination. Among the successful candidates, two secured first division.

The Banabasi Seva Samiti is managed by an executive committee which consists of 11 members. The organisation meets its expenditure from private donations and Government grants.

The St. Catherine's Orphanage was opened in 1948 at Raikia for the uplift of the Tribal and the Harijan girls. There were 160 students in the Orphanage. The institution has established Primary, Middle English and High English schools in the area for the spread of education among them. The management of this institution is under the Roman Catholic Archdiocese. The expenditure of the organisation is met by private and Government grant. It is a registered institution under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.

The Roman Catholic Mission Orphanage was established for the welfare of the Tribal and the Harijan boys in 1907 at the village Mandasaru under Raikia Police-Station. It has 108 inmates. To educate them, the organisation runs Primary and Middle English schools. The management of this Orphanage is under the Roman Catholic Archdiocese. The organisation receives grants-in-aid from the Central and the State Governments.

The Boudh-Khondmals district branch of the Indian Red Cross Society is functioning at Phulabani from the 12th November 1958. The Indian Red Cross Society, the State Red Cross Society and the District Branches are all autonomous bodies operating with the common objective of mitigation of human suffering and relief of distressed persons. Relief during natural calamities is an important item of Red Cross programmes. The day to day management of the district branch is looked after by a Working Committee of which the Collector is the ex-Officio Chairman.

Funds for the district branch are collected by enrolment of members and raising of donations. In 1977-78, this district had 267 annual associate members and 107 institutional members. Out of public donations, the Boudh-Khondmals district branch has constructed a Blood Bank building at Phulabani. The Red Cross Blood Bank is functioning in this building. During the year 1977-78, the district branch had cash balance of Rs.19,487 collected from different sources.

UNICEF is an international organisation. It is helping the Government in some of its development programmes through its projects in health, nutrition, education, water-supply and family and child welfare. The

St. Catherine's
Orphanage

Roman
Catholic
Mission
Orphanage

Indian Red
Cross
Society

UNICEF

BOUDH-KHONDMALES

following statement roughly shows the institutional assistance received by the State of Orissa and the Boudh-Khondmals district in particular during the year 1975-76:—

Head of assistance	Orissa State	Boudh-Khondmals district
Primary Health Centres	293	15
MCH Sub-Centres	879	45
Family Planning Sub-Centres	1093	19
Urban Family Welfare Centres	9	2
District Hospitals (Paediatric units)	14	1
Medical Colleges	3	..
ANM Training Institutes	13	1
Nurses Training School	6	..
Leprosy Control Units	9	..
TB Demonstration and Training Centres	1	..
District Centres (TB) सन्यामेव जयने	9	..
Applied Nutrition Programme Blocks	139	9
ANP Training Centres	15	..
Regional Poultry Farms	6	..
Seed Processing Plant	1	..
ICDS Block	1	..
UNICEF Rigs	2	1
UNICEF vehicles	399	18

CARE

The Child Nutrition Programme (CNP) and Food for Health Programme are being operated in the district on behalf of the CARE (Co-operative for American Relief Everywhere) organisation. The former programme started functioning in the district in October, 1965. The

objective of the programme is to provide high protein food to the vulnerable group in the society so as to enable them to develop themselves and be considered as in-vulnerable human resources. Under this programme, beneficiaries belonging to pre-school students, lactating and pregnant mothers numbered 7,000 in the district. They get aid from 72 CNP centres. Besides a total number of 32,277 school going children also get benefit from 1,128 centres.

The Food for Work Programme of CARE organisation is being implemented in the district from 1975-76. The main objective of this programme is to assist small, marginal and Tribal farmers selected in Drought Prone Area Programme, Tribal Development Agency and Integrated Tribal Development Project areas to participate in CARE sponsored credit oriented development programmes for creation of water resources project and reclamation of waste lands and thereby augmenting rural employment for the weaker sections of the society. The total number of beneficiaries under different schemes is given below.—

Name of schemes	No. of beneficiaries in the year	
	1975-76	1976-77
Dug well scheme	..	1,300 1,000
Land reclamation scheme	..	1,000 4,000

The CARE organisation has also supplied 500 and 800 Metric tons of weight in the year 1975-76 and 1976-77 respectively to the people of the district.

The activities in the area of the Christian Missionaries from overseas started since 1861 when two missionaries were sent from England and stationed at Russelkonda (now Bhanjanagar). One of them Rev. John Goadby operated from this base for 8 years.

Church of
North India
Missionaries

Prior to Rev. Goadby's activity many boys and girls were rescued from "Meriah" sacrifice and were sent to the orphanages run by missionaries at Berhampur (Ganjam) and Cuttack. During the terrible famine of 1866 many children were picked up from the affected areas. They were also provided shelter in the orphanages. After the death of Rev.

Goadby in 1868, there was no missionary activity in Kandha Hills for 21 years. During the last quarter of the nineteenth century three missionaries, namely, Abiathor Wilkinson, Arthur Long and Tom Wood came and worked. But before the end of the century two died of smallpox and Kalazar.

In the beginning of the 20th century after the death of Arthur Long (1909) a team of new missionaries arrived in G. Udayagiri—A. E. Grimes, P. Horsborough, and O. J. Milman. The latter took keen interest in the education of the Kandha children. Under his leadership the first Middle English school in the whole of Boudh-Khondmals was established in 1914 at G. Udayagiri (Gudripari) and thereafter 2 Upper Primary schools were established at Malikapodi and Konbagiri in G. Udayagiri. In addition to these O. J. Milman High English school and Hubback High English school are also functioning on behalf of the missionaries at G. Udayagiri area. These schools, though established primarily for Christian boys and girls of the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes origin, catered equally to the educational needs of non-Christian children as well.

The foundation of the first church building was laid in 1920 on the Kumbharikumpa hill. By 1940 the missionary activity spread to the Baligurha subdivision and churches were established for those who accepted Jesus Christ as their saviour. According to 1976 statistics, there are nearly 300 churches in G. Udayagiri, Khondmals and Baligurha Tahsil areas of the district. Of these the church building on the Kumbharikumpa hill is the oldest. It was built in 1920. Prior to 1970 the missionary activity was carried on under the auspices of the Utkal Christian Central Church Council. From 1970 the Church work and missionary activity passed on to the Diocese of Cuttack, Church of North India by the merger of the former with the latter.

The Church of North India missionaries not only took pains to improve the educational and social status of the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes. They also took special interest in their physical well-being. They provided medical facilities through Moorshead Memorial Christian Hospital. It was established in 1939 at G. Udayagiri.

Among the Missionaries Rev. E. M. Evans worked hard for the welfare of the Kandhas, the Pans and the other communities in G. Udayagiri for more than 40 years. He was greatly loved and revered by the local people for his noble work. In this respect mention may be made of a pioneer Oriya missionary Rev. John Biswas who worked along with the European missionaries.

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

Balandaparha is a village situated in the extreme north-west of the Khondmals subdivision, 25·6 km. north-east of Saringia in $20^{\circ} 30' N.$ and $83^{\circ} 53' E.$ It is connected by a fair-weather road. It was an important place during the British rule. There was also a well equipped out-door dispensary. A small weekly market is held here on every Wednesday. This village as well as a few neighbouring villages are inhabited by the Sauras or Savars and other tribal people who now claim themselves to be Hindus. The Sauras, as they say, have migrated from the ex-State of Patna where there is a large settlement of their caste men with whom they have matrimonial relations. They are quite illiterate and almost as wild as the Kandhas.

BALANDA-
PARHA

There is a Primary school, Inspection Bungalow and dispensary.

Population of the village in 1971 was 85 persons, all belonging to the Scheduled Tribes.

Balaskumpa is a village in the south-east of the Khondmals subdivision, situated in $20^{\circ} 25' N.$ and $84^{\circ} 21' E.$, at the confluence of two nameless hill streams which combine to form the Pila Salki river. The village contains a shrine of Bararaul (Bara Rawal), a goddess worshipped by the residents of the Khondmals subdivision. This goddess is indentified with Durga, though she is said to have a wider influence, her blessings being invoked at weddings and other ceremonial occasions, and her aid in times of sickness. The priest or Dehuri as he is called, is a man of the Sudha caste. The goddess is specially worshipped every year in the bright fortnight of Aswina (September-October) when offerings of rice, milk, sweetmeats, goats and sheep, fowls and buffaloes are made by all classes of people. The first offerings are made by the Kandha headmen, who are looked upon as the owners of the shrine. The fair held at this time attracts a large number of people from the surrounding country. Some other servitors belonging to the Sudha caste were also appointed at the shrine, viz., Bisois to cook the offerings, Naiks to watch the shrine, and Dalabeharas to summon the tribesmen. The descendants of these people were afterwards made *sardars* of the Bengrikia, Chhota Paju, Sangrimendi and Rasimendi *muthas*. With the exception of the last two *muthas*, Kandha *sardars* afterwards were appointed in place of the Sudhas. They were the real chiefs of the people, while the foreign *sardars* gained only a spurious position and influence by reason of their connection with the Government as interpreters.

BALAS-
KUMPA

There is a Primary school and a post office. Population of the place in 1971 was 382.

BALIGURHA

Baligurha is the subdivisional headquarters of a subdivision of the same name and is situated at a distance of 83 km. from the district headquarters. It is an important commercial place of the district from where tamarind, turmeric, mustard, niger and timber are exported to different places in large quantities. There is one carpentry unit of the Government of Orissa. The temple dedicated to Lord Jagannath is an important religious shrine of the place.

Near Baligurha is a village called Kutikia where the famous 'Baligurha mats' are prepared. The hill near the village Kanjalagu (on the road from Baligurha to Khamankhole is an attractive place and abounds in natural beauty.

At Baligurha there is one High English school for boys and one for girls, reading room, post office, public telephone call office, police station, hospital, Inspection Bungalow, Banks, and the Government offices.

Population of the place in 1971 was 4,522.

BANDHA
GARH

Bandhagarh is a village in the extreme south of the Khondmals subdivision, situated in $20^{\circ}16' N.$ and $84^{\circ}11' E.$ close to the source of the Bagh river. It contains a shrine of the goddess Bararaul. At this shrine the annual worship of the goddess takes place in the month of Jaistha (May-June) and is attended by a much larger number of people than at Balaskumpa. The deity, in the shape of a block of stone, is said to have been unearthed by a Kandha while ploughing his field. The Hadgarh Kandhas of the Ganjam district hearing of the discovery, demanded the stone by way of compensation for the deity which was formerly taken away by the local Kandhas from Mahasingi and was being worshipped at Balaskumpa. But their efforts to remove it proved futile as the more they dug the ground round it the deeper it sank. The local Kandhas, regarding this as a sign that the stone was intended for themselves, took up arms against the Hadgarh people and drove them off. A large embankment, close to the site of the village, was fortified and some of the Oriya people from the adjoining village of Kandagarh took up their residence near it for better protection of the goddess. The village has been named after this embankment, its name meaning the "embanked fort."

The Sudhas of the adjoining villages in Ganjam district are allowed to take part in the worship of the goddess. The first offering is made by Dadra Kahaura, the descendant of the Kandha who discovered the stone, and the rest of the ceremony is the same as at the Balaskumpa shrine. The man who slays the victims offered to the goddess is called Bahauk. He is Sudha by caste. A Kandha priest (Jani) holds the buffaloes tail while it is being slaughtered. A big fair is held on the occasion where a large number of Kandhas congregate. Singing and dancing among

groups of Kandha boys and girls enliven the occasion. Match-making and the seizure and carrying off of brides elect are also common. Love matches are not infrequent; if a pair fall in love they go away together, leaving the elders to settle the bride price and the attendant ceremonies.

Population of the place in 1971 was 784.

Belaghar is situated at a height of more than 2000 feet (609.6 metres) above the sea level in Baligurha Tahsil. It is connected by a fair weather road and is 40 km. via Matrughan to Tumudibandha which is a Community Development Block headquarters. The place is full of picturesque scenery with mountains, forests and wild animals. It is believed to be the home-land of the Kutia Kandhas who are considered to be the descendants of the primitive inhabitants of the area. Some people including anthropologists and sociologists visit the place to make a study on the Kutia Kandhas. The Usabali valley near the village Usabali is one of the rare beauty spots in this hilly area.

BELAGHRA

The village contains an Ashram school, a dispensary, Forest Range Office, police station, co-operative societies, Forest Rest Shed and Revenue Rest Shed.

Population of Belaghar in 1971 was 538.

Bisiparha, situated in 20°25'N. and 84°15'E., is a village in the Khondmals subdivision. It is 9.6 km. to the south of Phulabani town. The village stands on the west bank of the Salki river in Besringia *mutha*, almost in the centre of the subdivision, of which it was formerly the headquarters. It lost its importance when the headquarters of the subdivision was shifted to Phulabani in June 1904 due to the unhealthy climate of the place. The name of the place is derived from Bisoi, the family title of one section of the Sudha caste, who were settled at the village as *paiks* in earlier times when the country was unsettled and the newly opened Tahsil station needed protection. These people formed the ancient militia of the Rajas of the surrounding country, and were employed here in a similar capacity when attempts were made by the Government to put a stop to the depredations of the turbulent chieftains, to suppress Meriah or human sacrifice, to rescue intended Meriah victims from the Kandhas, and generally to bring the country under a settled form of Government.

BISIPARHA

Bisiparha lies on the road leading from Phulabani to Baligurha via Phiringia. Population of the village in 1971 was 482.

Boudh is the headquarters of the subdivision of the same name. It is situated in 20°50'N. and 84°23'E., on the right bank of the Mahanadi. It was the headquarters of the State of Boudh before its merger with the Province of Orissa in 1948.

BOUDH

The town contains several temples of which mention may be made of the Rameswar or Ramanath temple, Chandrachuda (Siva) temple on the bank of river Mahanadi, the Jagannath and the Bhairabi temples near the palace of the ex-Ruler, and the Hanuman temple in the midst of river Mahanadi. The Hanuman temple, it is reported, was constructed by a religious mendicant about thirty years back on public donation and the affairs of the temple are now being managed by the Endowment Department. The temple being in the midst of the river commands a beautiful view, especially during rains when the Mahanadi is full with water. The most important, however, are the three Siva temples locally known as the Ramanath temple. These magnificent temples built of red sandstone and profusely carved are stated to have been constructed in mid-ninth century A. D. The temples with their rich texture and curved surfaces are strikingly noteworthy. Each of these temples stands by itself on a raised platform and each consists of a cell and an attached portico. The minute recesses and angularities produce a charming effect of light and shade and confer an appearance of greater height from the continued cluster of vertical lines than they really possess.

The palace of the ex-Ruler of Boudh is a picturesque and handsome building commanding a fine view of the Mahanadi. Just opposite to the palace there is a statue of Buddha sitting on a lotus throne in 'Bhumi-sparsa mudra'. This appears to be the site of an ancient Buddhist monastery the remains of which are still to be found.

Boudh is a business centre in the district and there are many wholesale traders. Handloom weaving is the main industry here. The town is well connected by all-weather road with the district headquarters via Charchhak, and with other neighbouring districts. At a distance of about 13 km. from here near the village Talbahal there is a cave called 'Naikpada Cave'. The famous twin temples of Gandharadi or Hari-Hara is about 16 km. from here situated in the village Jagati. (for details about the temples see Jagati).

Besides the government offices at Boudh, there are High English schools, a college, government tannery, hospital, Primary Health Centre, Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, sub-jail, Inspection Bungalow, Circuit House, police station, commercial bank, and co-operative banks. The civic affairs of the town are managed by a Notified Area Council.

Population of the town in 1971 was 8,891.

CHAKAPAD

Chakapad is a village in G. Udayagiri Tahsil of Baligurha subdivision. It is 56 km. from Phulabani, the district headquarters, and 19 km. from Tikabali, the headquarters of a Community Development Block of the same name. The road to Chakapad from Berhampur-Phulabani road near Tikabali is jeepable. The village is situated at an elevation of about 800 ft. (243.84 metres) from the sea-level.

Lord Birupakhya (Siva) is the presiding deity of the area and is worshipped both by the Adivasi and the non-Adivasi people. Near the temple of Birupakhya is the river Brutunga flowing down via Takara to river Mahanadi. The temple priests belong to the Mali caste whose forefathers migrated to the place from the neighbouring districts. Recently a big temple has been constructed for Lord Birupakhya with public donation. Another temple dedicated to Lord Anandeswar (Siva) near by is under construction. At a little distance is the half constructed temple of Lord Jogeswar (Siva). The place is fast growing as a pilgrim centre in this region mostly inhabited by the aborigines. After the completion of the temples its importance is likely to grow.

The Arya Gurukula Ashram, Vedavyas, Sundargarh district, has founded an Ashram here known as the Banabasi Kalyan Ashram. The inmates of the Ashram are mostly the Adivasi boys who alongwith general and physical education are taught the Vedas and the scriptures.

A big fair is held here on the Sivaratri day. Many people also gather at the place on the day of the Kartika Purnima. Chakapad has a Community Development Block, but the Block headquarters is situated at a distance from the village on Tikabali-Chakapad road.

The village, being situated in the midst of thick forests, abounds in beautiful natural scenery. One peculiar phenomenon that a visitor marks here is that most of the trees near the temple site including the Sivalinga (Lord Birupakhya) itself slightly tilt southward. This might possibly be due to some earth tremor or land-slide that occurred in the past.

Population of the place in 1971 was 876.

Daringbarhi is situated at a height of about 3000 feet (914.4 metres) above the sea-level in Baligurha Tahsil. There is bus service from Daringbarhi to Berhampur in Ganjam district. The place is attractive in Summer season due to its low temperature. At a distance of about 3 km. from here the Dolary forest is situated where pineapple, coffee and silviculture programmes are being implemented by the Government of Orissa. It is also a good picnic spot.

DARING-BARHI

At a distance of about 8 km. from the village Katingia, near Daringbarhi, originates the river Rushikulya from Rushimal Group of Hills. The place is famous for Baruni Jatra.

At Daringbarhi there is a High English school, Primary Health Centre, Veterinary Dispensary, Community Development Block Office, post office, weekly market, Inspection Bungalows and a commercial bank.

Population of the place in 1971 was 1,358.

GHUMUSAR
UDAYAGIRI

Ghumusar-Udayagiri, commonly known as G. Udayagiri, is the headquarters of a Tahsil of the same name and is situated at a distance of 58km. from the district headquarters. The place, situated in the *mals*, commands a fine scenic view of the surrounding forests. Buses ply to this place from Baligurha, Phulabani, Berhampur and Cuttack. There is a good missionary hospital called Moorshead Memorial Christian Hospital situated at a distance of about one and half kilometres from the town. It is also one of the big business centres of the district. A weekly market sits here on every Saturday. There is a post office, telephone call office, two government High English schools, one for boys and the other for girls, two other High English schools run by the Christian Missionaries, police station, Government offices, Inspection Bungalows, co-operative bank and commercial bank.

Population of the place in 1971 was 3,752.

GANINGIA
AND
RABINGIA

Ganiningia, situated in $20^{\circ} 16'N.$ and $84^{\circ} 6'E.$, and Rabingia, situated in $20^{\circ} 19'N.$ and $84^{\circ} 5'E.$, are two old villages in the Khondmals subdivision. They are complete *muthas* in themselves, the resident being descended from single families, members of the same family naturally preferring to build close to the parental residence and thus ensure their safety at a time when the country was wild and unsettled. *Mutha*, it may be explained, is an Oriya word which means literally a fistful, and was used to designate a small territorial division. Formerly, however, *muthas* were distinguished by the term tribe (Kandha 'Klambu'), each family or tribe occupying a single *mutha*; and a man was never asked to what *mutha* he belonged, but to what tribe. The peculiarity of these *muthas* was that the hamlets were grouped together within a small area like the *mahalas* of North India, and were distinguished from one another by the names of the original founders or by the names of the headmen. Sometimes also they were named after a tree planted or found growing in them.

The two villages are called Ganiganda and Rabiganda by the Kandhas, while the Oriya name for Ganiningia is Sundigan. Jargiparha, one of the hamlets in Rabingia, lies at a very high elevation, being perched on a small plateau by the side of the Pria Soru hill, which is 3,083 feet (939.69 metres) high, and Ganiningia is also on a lofty plateau.

There is a Revenue Rest Shed at Rabingia.

GUMA

Guma is situated at a height of 2,300 feet (701.04 m.) above the sea-level in the Baligurha Tahsil. There is a place called Sarapunguda, near Guma, which the tribal people consider as their place of origin.

Population of the place in 1971 was 49.

Jagati is situated at a distance of 16 km. from Boudh. Near the village, at Gandharadi, is situated the famous twin temples of Nilamadhava and Siddheswar. These temples were constructed under the patronage of the Bhanja rulers of the Khinjali mandala. The two temples are exactly alike. A description of the twin temples has been quoted here from R. D. Banerji's 'History of Orissa'.

"The twin temples at Gandharadi in the Baudh State have been recently described¹, and are exactly similar to the Parasuramesvara in plan and elevation. They are two temples, built on one platform, which are exactly similar to each other. The one on the left hand is dedicated to Siva named Siddhesvara and its *sikhara* is surmounted by a *Sivalinga*. The second is dedicated to Vishnu, named Nilamadhava, and its *sikhara* is surmounted by a wheel of blue chlorite. The principle of construction of the *Jagamohnas* at Gandharadi is slightly different from that of the Parasuramesvara. Their roofs are built on the cantilever principle and originally it appears to have been supported on twelve large round pillars arranged as a hollow square. Thus each side had four pillars of which the central ones flanked an opening. Originally these two *jagamohnas* appear to have been open on all sides; but later on the lintels on all sides appear to have given way and then it became necessary to fill in the gaps between pillars with the exception of the four openings with ashlar masonry. At the same time the side openings were filled up with a *jali* or lattice of blue chlorite towards the bottom and a frieze of four miniature temple *sikharas* over it. This arrangement is not followed in later temples where the ingress of light into *jagamohana* is through four or five stone pillars in the opening used as window-bars.

The style of ornamentation in the *jagamohnas* of the Gandharadi temples is altogether different from that of the Parasuramesvara. Even stylized chaitya-windows are rarely to be seen at Gandharadi except at the bases of the pilasters of the *vimana*. The ornamentation on these two *jagamohnas* is very simple and much less overcrowded than that of the *Muktesvara*".

"The ornamentation of the *vimanas* and the *jagamohnas* of the Gandharadi temples consists entirely of pilasters shaped as miniature temples and we miss the larger chaitya-windows of the Parasuramesvara. This total absence of a post-Gupta decorative *motif* certainly indicates a later date. The majority of writers on Indian architecture are inclined to place the Parasuramesvara in the middle of the 8th century A. D. In that case the twin temples at Gandharadi should be dated close to that century, approximately fifty years later than

the Parasuramesvara. The importance of the Gandharadi temples lies in the fact that they provide a link and that a very important one, in the chain of the evolution of the mediaeval Orissan temple type. Up to this time there were no connections between the Parasuramesvara and the Lingaraja groups from the point of view of decorative *motifs*. Now we know that the Parasuramesvara, the Gandharadi temples and the *vimana* of the Muktesvara represent one particular stage, probably the earlier, in the evolution of the Orissan temple type”.

The Gandharadi temple is also locally known as ‘Chari Sambhu Mandira’ (the temple of four Sambhus or Siva Lingas). In the Siva temple Siddheswar is the presiding deity. In the Jagamohan, to the left of the door leading to the sanctum is the Siva Linga called Jorgeswar and to the right of the door is the *Linga* called Kapileswar. At a little distance from Siddheswar stands the temple of Paschima Somanath (Siva), the door of the temple opening to the west.

Some images of considerable antiquity are found worshipped in shrines near by. Notable among them are the images of Ganesh in the temple of Paschima Somanath and a beautiful image of eight-armed Durga worshipped under a banyan tree, the latter image being badly eroded due to the vagaries of weather. These images probably once adorned the Siddheswar temple. Portions of beautifully carved door steps in black chlorite and other decorative motifs have been recently unearthed in the vicinity of the temple. A 5 feet (1.52 metres) high Hanuman image of good workmanship is being worshipped near the village Jagati and a beautifully carved Nabagraha slab is lying in the cornfield. The area around the village Jagati needs thorough archaeological survey.

Population of the place in 1971 was 898.

KHAJURI- PARHA

Khajuriparha is a village in the south-east of the Khondmals subdivision, situated in 20° 26'N. and 84° 27'E., at an elevation of about 600 feet (182.88 metres). The village is situated in a beautiful open valley, which contains a number of prosperous villages. It is named after the date-palm trees which were found in great profusion in and around it. Vegetables of all kinds grow here in abundance. It is one of the chief centres of trade in the subdivision. A large weekly market is held here on every Sunday. Cattle and hides are also sold to a fairly large extent. Formerly, the village was one of the chief visiting stations of the Meriah agents, as it lies on the direct route to Bhanjanagar, which used to be their headquarters. The place lies on the direct bus route from Phulabani to Bhubaneshwar.

The village contains a big rice mill, a police station, dispensary, Primary Health Centre, Community Development Block, Inspection Bungalow, commercial bank, post office and one High English school.

Population of the village in 1971 was 1,458.

Kumbharkhol is a village in the Khondmals subdivision, situated 27·2 kilometres north-west of Bisiparha in 20° 32' N. and 84° 4' E. It is on the main road from Berhampur in Ganjam district to Sonepur in Balangir district and thence to Sambalpur. The road is an old military one, on which troops used to pass between the Madras Presidency and the Central Provinces. The village contains a shrine to the hill-god on the top of the Penjei *ghati* consisting of numerous conical-shaped upright slabs of stone. The Kandhas of the surrounding villages highly revere the deity and make annual offerings in his honour.

KUMBHAR-KHOL

Population of the village in 1971 was 74.

Phiringia is a village in the Khondmals Tahsil, situated at a distance of 30 km. from the district headquarters. It is an important commercial place of the district where agricultural and forest products are collected and despatched by road to different places of the State. There is a weekly market which sits on every Tuesday.

PHIRINGIA

There is a High English school, Primary Health Centre, post office, police station, veterinary dispensary, Community Development Block Office, Inspection Bungalow and a temple dedicated to Lord Jagannath. The car festival of Lord Jagannath and *Dussara* are the two important festivals of the locality. The deity Pitabali is also highly revered by the local people.

Population of the village in 1971 was 707.

Phulabani, situated in 20° 29' N. and 84° 16' E., at an elevation of about 1,600 feet (487·68 metres) above the sea-level, was formerly the headquarters of the Khondmals subdivision of the erstwhile Angul district. At present it is the headquarters of the Boudh-Khondmals district as well as the subdivisional headquarters of the Khondmals subdivision. It is on the east bank of the river Pila Salki, which winds round its western and northern sides. On two sides it is enclosed by hills, between which there are narrow outlets to the country beyond, but to the south-east and north-west the country is more open. The Kandha name for Phulabani is Damsingh, the name of an adjoining *mutha*, in which it was formerly included.

PHULABANI

The climate of Phulabani is dry. In the cold weather an unpleasant mist, blown in by westerly breezes from the river, spreads over the town at night and hangs over it till late hours in the morning.

There are a few temples at the place of which mention may be made of those dedicated to Jagannath, Siva and goddess Narayani. The temple of Narayani, situated on the bank of Pila Salki river, commands a good natural view. The famous 'Thakurani Jatra' is held here in the month of May-June in every alternate year. Apart from the district offices, there is a Government college, commercial banks, telephone exchange, churches, mosques and an agricultural farm close to the town. A weekly market sits here every Wednesday. The civic affairs of the town are managed by the Notified Area Council, Phulabani.

The place is reached on road from Berhampur, its railhead, to which it is connected with regular bus services. There are also bus services from here to all the subdivisional headquarters as well as to Cuttack and other important places outside the district.

At a distance of about 16 km. from Phulabani there is a beautiful waterfall at Putudi in the river Bada Salki.

Population of the place in 1971 was 10,511.

PURUNAKATAK

Purunakatak, situated at a distance of 30 km. from Boudh on Boudh-Daspalla road, is a trading centre of some importance. Goddess Bhairabi is the presiding deity of the place. Previously the deity was being worshipped in a thatched hut, but recently a local businessman has constructed a temple. Durga Puja festival is observed here for 16 days. Just opposite to the Bhairabi temple is the newly constructed temple of Maheswar Mahadev. A large number of people from the locality congregate here during the Sivaratri festival. The Sevayats manage the affairs of both the temples and enjoy lands for their services.

Population of the place in 1971 was 990.

RAIKIA

Raikia is the headquarters of a Community Development Block of the same name and is situated at a distance of 80 km. from the district headquarters. Buses ply regularly to this place from Baligurha, Berhampur and Phulabani. It is an important market centre of the district so far commercial crops like turmeric, ginger, niger, mustard and tamarind are concerned. It is an important centre for exporting hill-brooms to different places in the State as well as outside the State. A big weekly market sits here on every Monday.

Besides a few Government offices, there is a High English school, a Kanyashram, Revenue Rest Shed, police station, post office, Primary Health Centre, veterinary dispensary, United Commercial Bank and office of the Regional Marketing Co-operative Society.

Population of the place in 1971 was 1,497.

Tikabali is an important trading place of the district and is situated at a distance of 37 km. from Phulabani, the district headquarters. It lies on the main road from Bhanjanagar to Phulabani. A big weekly market is held here on every Friday where forest and agriculture products are sold in large quantities. Wholesale as well as retail traders from neighbouring districts visit this place on every market-day. There is a Regulated market also. The Tikabali Agency Marketing Co-operative Society is a big marketing society in the State. A big market is held here on the full-moon day in the month of Magha (January- February) where thousands of Adivasi people assemble in their colourful dresses to witness the festival.

There is a High English school, Primary Health Centre, veterinary dispensary, Inspection Bungalow, oil mill, Community Development Block, police out-post, commercial bank and post office.

Population of the place in 1971 was 2,031.



Diacritical Notations

ଆ=ା

ତ=ତ୍ତ୍ଵ

ଇ=ି

ଷ=ଷ୍ଟ୍ର



ଉ=ୁ

ଫ=ଫ୍ର୍ର

ଓ=୦

ନ=ନ୍ତ୍ର

ତ=ତ୍ତ୍ଵ

ଶ=ଶ୍ର

ସନ୍ତ୍ୟମେବ ଜ୍ଞାନ

ଷ=ଷ୍ଟ୍ର

GLOSSARY

Ālpanā (Jhōṭī or chitā)-ଆଳପାନା	.. Paintings or decorative designs made on the wall or on the floor on festive occasions.
Amin-ଅମିନ	.. A subordinate surveyor.
Anābādī-ଆନାବାଦି	.. Lands both fit or unfit for cultivation.
Āshram school-ଆଶ୍ରମ ଶିକ୍ୟାଳୟ	.. A type of secondary school meant for tribal areas.
Āṭa land-ଆଟ	.. Highlying land.
Āyūrveda-ଆୟୁର୍ବେଦ	.. Hindu science of medicine.
Bāhāl land-ବାହାଳ	.. A lowlying land.
Bāhāūk Jāgir-ବାହୁକ ଜାଗିର	.. Jāgir meant for persons who used to sacrifice goats, etc., before the goddess of the palace.
Bandha-ବନ୍ଧ	.. An embanked water reservoir.
Bernā land-ବେନ୍ଦରା	.. Land occurring towards bottom of a depression.
Bēthī-ବେଠି	.. Labour which is not paid for.
Bhāg chāsi -ଭାଗ୍ଚାଶୀ	.. A share-cropper.
Bhāng-ଭାଙ୍ଗ	.. Leaves of the intoxicating Indian hashis (<i>Cannabis indica</i>).
Bhetī-ବେତ୍ତି	.. Presents given to a king or landlord or a deity.
Bhōgrā Land-ଭୋଗରା	.. The land cultivated by a landlord or the Gountia himself.
Bhoodān-ଭୂଦାନ	.. Literally means a land gift; it refers to the Bhoodan movement started by late Acharya Binova Bhave for collection of land for the landless.

Bidī-ବିଦି	.. An indigenous smoke; tobacco rolled in Kendu leaf.
Bisārī-ବିଶାରୀ	.. Title of the collector of revenue of a Bis or Parganā in olden days.
Brahmottar-ବ୍ରାହ୍ମୋତ୍ତର	.. Land given free of rent to a Brahmin.
Būjhārat-ବୁଝାରତ	.. The checking of the entries made by the Amins by superior officers during settlement operations.
Chākrān Land	.. Service land held on quit rent.
Chāndanādār (Chāndinādār)- ଶହନାଦାର	.. Holders of Chāndanā (homestead lands of shopkeepers, artisans and those of the labouring classes who having no arable land in the village, pay rent for homestead lands only) tenure.
Chāurā-ଚାଉରା	.. A raised mound or structure near the house in which the Tūlaśī plant (holy basil) is worshipped.
Chawkidār-ଚୋକିଦାର	.. A watchman, village police.
Cowry-କୋରି	.. A sea-shell formerly used as medium of exchange.
Dasaharā-ଦଶହରା	.. A Hindu festival observed on the 10th day of the waxing moon in the month of Aswina (September-October).
Dāskāṭhī-ଦାସକାଠୀ	.. A party of two men who dramatise and sing epic or Pōurāṇīk songs or episodes with the accompaniment of two wooden sticks (Kāṭhī) as the only musical instrument.

Debottar land-ଦେବୋରର	.. Land given free of rent for the worship of a deity.
Desāri-ଦେଶୀ	.. A tribal priest.
Dewān-ଦେଖାନ	.. The chief executive officer next to the ruler in an ex-feudatory State.
Dharmasālā-ଧର୍ମଶାଳା	.. A rest house for pilgrims.
Dāngar-ଦେଙ୍ଗର	.. The high lands lying on the hill tops or on the slopes of the hills.
Durbār-ଦରବାର	.. A royal court, Government of an ex-Ruling Chief.
Ekādashi-ଏକାଦଶୀ	.. The eleventh day of the bright or the dark fortnight.
Firkā-ଫିର୍କା	.. A unit of land revenue administration.
Gādī-ଗାଦି	.. Throne.
Gāmchhā-ଗାମ୍ବା	.. A towel-like piece of cloth used for bathing etc.
Ganjā-ଗଞ୍ଜା	.. An intoxicating Indian hemp (Cannabis sativa).
Gaūngi-ଗୋଣା	.. A local grain measure of varying size.
Ghāṭa-ଘାଟ	.. Ferry.
Gothi-ଗୋତି	.. Bonded labour.
Gotra-ଗୋତ୍ର	.. Lineage.
Gōuntiā-ଗୋଟିଆ	.. The revenue collector of a village; the village headman.
Grāmadān-ଗ୍ରାମଦାନ	.. Gift of a village, refers to the Gramadan Movement started by Late Binova Bhave, the Sarvodaya leader.
Grāma Panchayat-ଗ୍ରାମପଞ୍ଚୟାତ	.. An elected body of local self-government at village level.

Grāma Rakshi-ଗ୍ରାମରକ୍ଷୀ	.. Village Police.
Gūr-ଗୁର	.. Unrefined sugar, molasses.
Gūrī-ଗୁରୀ	.. Teacher, preceptor.
Haliā-ହଳିଆ	.. A labourer engaged for ploughing.
Hāndiā-ହାନ୍ଦିଆ	.. A sort of intoxicating drink made by fermenting boiled rice; rice bear.
Ināmdār-ଇନାମଦାର	.. Holder of rent-free land or village.
Jagamāhāna-ଜଗମୋହନ	.. The vestibule of a temple, porch.
Jāgir-ଜାଗିର	.. Land or village given on service tenure.
Jāgirdār-ଜାଗିରଦାର	.. A holder of service tenure.
Jamā-ଜମା	.. Gross receipt, annual rent or revenue.
Jānī-ଜାନୀ	.. Tribal priest.
Jhānkar-ଝାନକାର	.. A village functionary in western Orissa belonging to the non-Aryan caste who assisted the village watchman and acted as the priest of the village deity. Now he performs the latter function only.
Jhūtāpān-ଝୁଟାପାନ	.. Spittle.
Kabuliyat-କବୁଲିୟାଟ	.. A counter lease or agreement to pay rent executed by the tenant in return for the lease granted to him by the landlord.
Kankar-କନ୍କର	.. Concrete.
Kanyāshram-କନ୍ୟାଶ୍ରମ	.. A type of girls' school meant for tribal areas.
Kavīrāj-କବିରାଜ	.. A physician practising the Hindu system of medicine, an Ayurvedic practitioner.

Khadi -ଖଡ଼ି	.. Cloth woven of hand-spun yarn.
Khālsā -ଖାଲସା	.. Land or village directly administered by the ruler.
Khamār -ଖମାର	.. Grain store; the personal lands of the ruler and the members of his family held free of rent and cesses.
Khānāpūri -ଖାନାପୁରି	.. Literally means filling in columns, the stage of preparation of preliminary record-of-rights in settlement operations.
Khandī -ଖନ୍ଦି	.. A standard measure for paddy.
Kharīf -ଖରିଫ	.. A crop season (Summer-Autumn).
Khāsmāhāl -ଖାସମାହାଲ	.. Government estate.
Khōrākprashāk -ଖୋରାକପ୍ରୋଷକ	.. Maintenance grant.
Kistiwār -କିଷ୍ଟଓର	.. The first stage of preparation of record-of-rights in settlement operations.
Kūmbhār -କୁମ୍ଭାର	.. A potter.
Mahājan -ମହାଜନ	.. A money-lender.
Māhāl -ମାହାଲ	.. An estate.
Maktab -ମକ୍ତବ	.. Literally a writing place, a Muslim school.
Māl land -ମାଳ	.. Upland.
Māli -ମାଳୀ	.. Gardener.
Māliāh -ମାଳିଆ	.. In the literary sense the 'hill country' but in the common usage it is synonymous with the agency tracts.
Māmūl -ମାମୂଳ	.. A customary grant paid by tribals to their chiefs.
Mān -ମାଣ	.. A unit of land measurement, also a measure of grain.

Māufī-ମାଉଁ	.. Land bought for a consideration from an ex-ruler or ex-zamindar free of assessment.
Merīāh-ମେରିଆ	.. A person meant for sacrifice by the Kandhas of old.
Mūliā-ମୁଲିଆ	.. Day-labourer.
Mūṭhā-ମୂଠା	.. A group of villages.
Nazarāṅgā-ନଜରାଙ୍ଗା	.. A tribute used to be paid to the ruler.
Nazarkūt-ନଜରକୁତ	.. Land survey by eye estimation.
Nij-jotē-ନିଜଯୋତେ	.. The private land of the proprietors or proprietary tenure holder.
Nuākhāī (Nuākhīā or Nabānna)-ନୂଆଖାଇ	The ceremony of eating new rice of the year.
Padīkā-ପଦିକା	.. A pole of fixed length for land measurement.
Pāhī-ପାହି	.. Raiyats whose rent were not fixed for the term of settlement, non-resident raiyats as distinguished from Thāni or resident raiyats.
Pāīk-ପାଇକ	.. The landed militia of Orissa.
Pāīk jāgir-ପାଇକ ଜାଗିର	.. Land given to the Paiks free of rent for rendering military service.
Pān-ପାନ	.. Betel leaf chewed with betel-nut etc.
Parambok land	.. Communal land.
Pārchaī-ପାର୍ଚାଇ	.. Slip of paper given to a raiyat showing the particulars of holding during survey in settlement operations.
Pargaṇī-ପରଗଣୀ	.. An obsolescent term denoting an area or tract of land constituting a revenue unit.

Pāṭhasālā-ପାଠଶାଳା	.. A village school.
Paṭṭā—ପଡ଼ା	.. A lease given to a raiyat showing his lands and his rents and the period for which it was fixed.
Peshkuś-ପେଶକୁସ୍	.. Quit revenue.
Pinda-ପିଣ୍ଡ	.. Paying oblation to ancestors.
Rabi-ରବି	.. A crop season (Autumn-Spring).
Raiyat (Royat)-ରେୟତ	.. A tenant.
Śāhūkār-ସାହୁକାର	.. A money-lender.
Śalapa-ଶଳପ	.. A tree, the juice of which is used as liquor by tribals.
Śanand-ସନନ୍ଦ	.. Firman, a grant, a written order signed and sealed by a king or government.
Śanjā-ସଂଜା	.. A contract, and is used for rent in kind fixed at a certain quantity which is payable whatever the out-turn may be.
Śarāīghar-ସରାଇଗର	.. A rest house.
Śarbarākār-ସରବରାକାର	.. A village headman appointed for collecting land revenue for a village or group of villages in a Government estate. In many cases the Śarbarākārs had become proprietary tenure holders.
Śarpanch-ସରପଞ୍ଚ	.. Elected President of a village Panchayat.
Śevāshram-ସେବାଶ୍ରମ	.. A type of primary school meant for tribal areas.
Śevāyat-ସେବାୟତ	.. A temple servitor or trustee.
Śūkhbāsī-ସୁଖବାସୀ	.. Labourer who owns homestead only.

ଶୁନୀା-ସୁନୀା	.. The 11th day of the bright fortnight in the month of Bhādrab (August-September), Oriya New Year's day.
Taccāvi-ତକାଇ	.. A loan given as a relief measure for carrying on agricultural operations.
Tahsīl-ତହସିଲ	.. A unit of land revenue administration.
Tākṣī-ତାକ୍ଷୀ	.. A tribute.
Tāluk-ତାଲୁକ	.. An Arabic word that may be translated as sphere of influence. The portion of a Pargānā under the immediate charge of a Chaūdhūri (the head of the Pargānā).
Tāmbī-ତାମ୍ବି	.. A wooden or metal measure for grains and liquids.
Tānki-ତାନ୍କି	.. Holdings liable to assessment of rent progressively from generation to generation or at new settlement.
Tārī-ତାରି	.. A country wine, fermented juice of the palm tree.
Thāni-ଥାନୀ	.. A raiyat cultivating land in a village of which he is a permanent resident.
Tuṣṣar-ତୁଷ୍ଟର	.. A kind of silk obtained from a species of silkworm.
Vihār-ବିହାର	.. A Buddhist monastery.
Vimān-ବିମାନ	.. The towered sanctuary in which the image of the deity is enshrined.
Vrata-ବ୍ରତ	.. A religious observance; the carrying out of a religious vow or fast.

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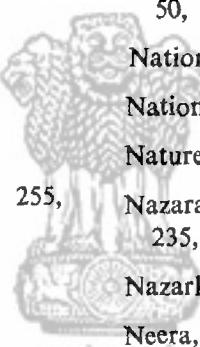
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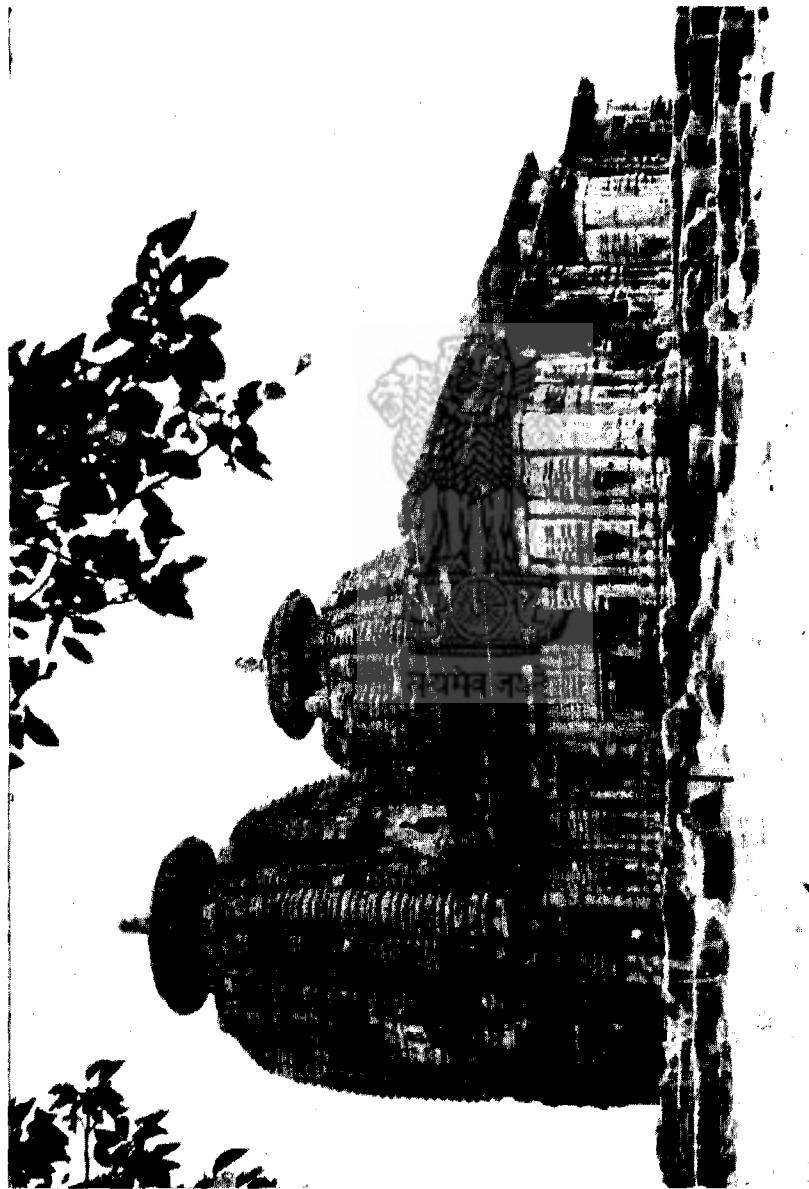
Buddha in Bhumisparsa Mudra, Boudh

Courtesy--Orissa State Archaeology



Rameswar temple, Boudh

Courtesy—Orissa State Archaeology



The twin temples at Gandhāra

Courtesy—Orissa State Archaeology



Lord Birupakhya temple, Chakapad

Courtesy --Orissa State Archaeology



Kalinga ghat road

Courtesy—I. & P. R. Department, Orissa



A Kutia Kandha blowing trumpet

Courtesy-- I. & P. R. Department, Orissa



A Kandha couple

Courtesy I. & P. R. Department, Orissa



Three generation of Kandhas—a pictorial view

Courtesy—I. & P. R. Department, Orissa

BOUDH-KHONDHALS DISTRICT

Scale 1:500,000
1 Centimetre = 5 Kilometres

1 inch = 7.891 Miles

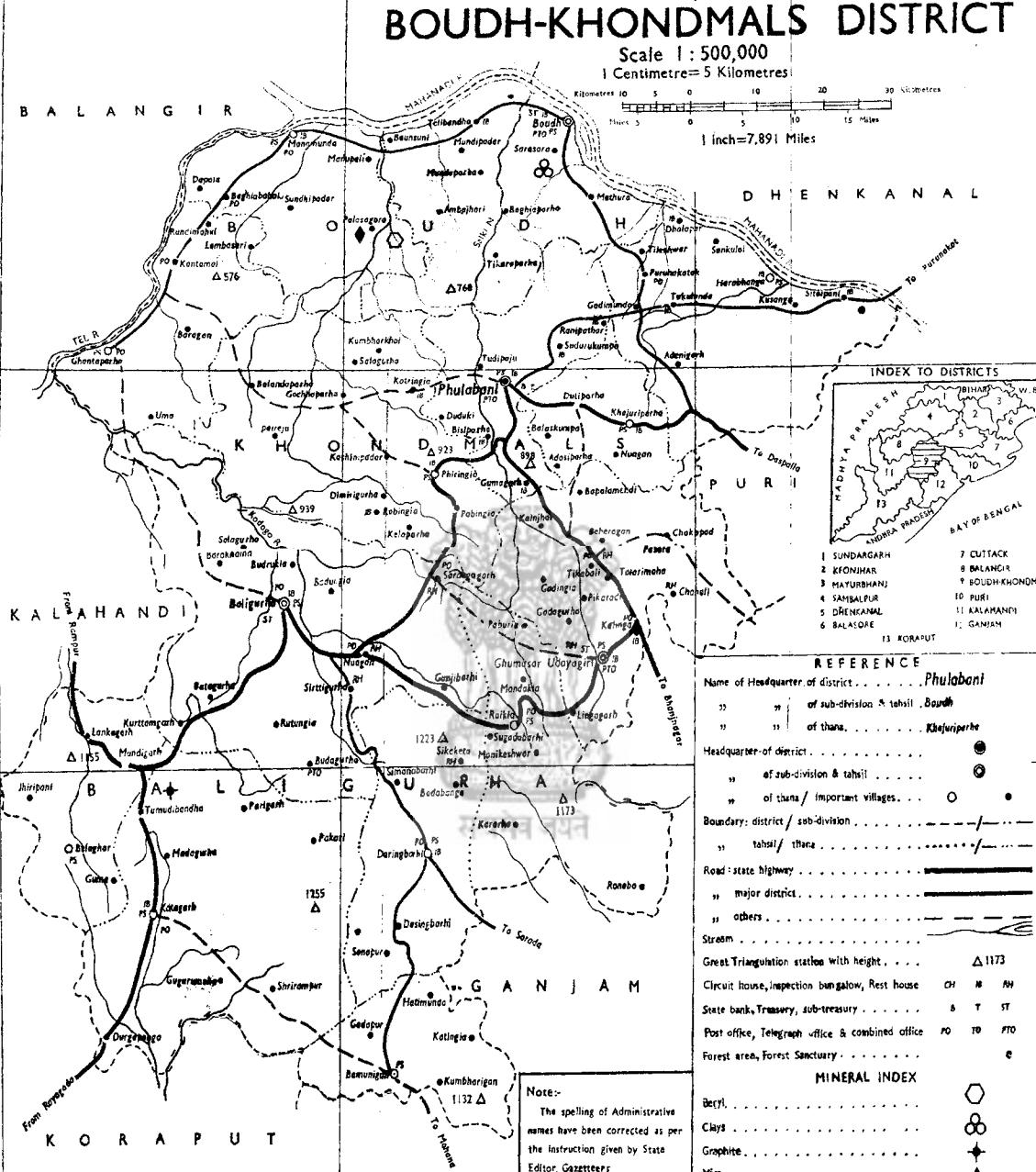
83° 30' 21°

84°

20°

85°

21°



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15	RAY OF BENGAL

REFERENCE

Name of Headquarter of district Phulabani

“ “ of sub-division & tahsil Boudh

“ “ of thana Khejuripurha

Headquarter of district

“ “ of sub-division & tahsil

“ “ of thana / important villages

Boundary: district / sub-division

“ “ tahsil / thana

Road: state highway

“ “ major district

“ “ others

Stream

Great Triangulation station with height

△ 1173

Circuit house, inspection bungalow, Rest house

CH

IN

State bank, Treasury, sub-treasury

ST

Post office, Telegraph office & combined office

PO

TO

Forest area, Forest Sanctuary

FO

MINERAL INDEX

Beryl

○

Clay

○

Graphite

◆

Mica

◆

Note:

The spelling of Administrative names have been corrected as per the instruction given by State Editor, Gazetteers